Published in Two Sections—Section I

Volume 169 No. 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

January 30 1956

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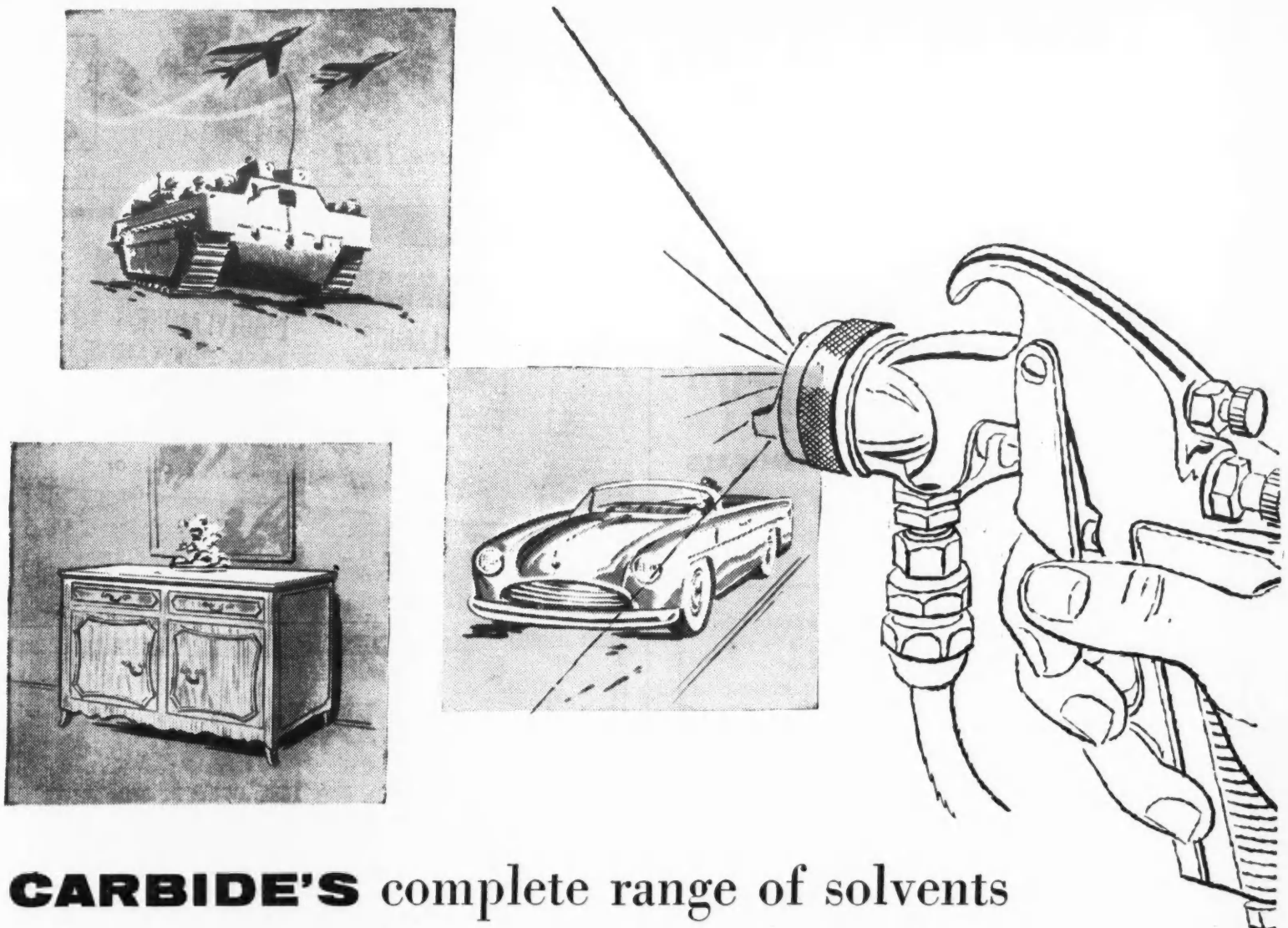

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 5 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 30, 1956

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Output Leveling Off: P.A.'s

Purchasing executives, reporting in the January survey of industrial business conditions, note a leveling off in production, for the first time in several months.

While 54 percent (same as in December) reported production unchanged, it may be significant that the number who report production to be better dropped to 33 percent (from 40 percent in December), and there was an increase to 13 percent (from 6 percent in December) who reported lower output.

In most cases, reduced production was reportedly reflected in a return to a standard work week, with overtime either eliminated or substantially reduced.

The pattern of new orders remained essentially unchanged, according to the January reports. Increased orders were reported by 34 percent, compared with 35 percent in December; and 48 percent reported their order books unchanged. Eighteen percent of those reporting, as against 16 percent in December, state new orders have decreased.

Prices continue to advance and items in short supply are more numerous and of greater variety. Employment remains steady. Buying policy shows some restriction, as it is geared to forward planning to meet production requirements.

Of the members who responded to a special question, 52 percent say capital expenditures will be higher in 1956 than in 1955; 33 percent report they will be about the same, and 15 percent say less will be spent.

To pinpoint their expectations for capital expenditures, 57 percent report the program calls for expansion of production facilities, and 43 percent say the expenditures will be for modernization.

That prices are continuing the upward trend is reflected by 63 percent who reported price advances, 6 per-

—Continued on page 42

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Chemical Industry Earmarks $1.6 Billion Through Next Year For New Building Projects

An estimated $1.6 billion will be spent on new chemical construction through 1956 and 1957, according to a survey made public today by John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The MCA survey also disclosed that privately financed chemical construction projects completed during 1955 totaled $772 million. The survey covered 599 projects, 269 of which were completed last year. The additional 246 projects now under construction will cost an estimated $1.1 billion. The survey also reported eighty-four projects definitely committed which will cost an estimated $507 million.

The total of projects completed in 1955, plus those under construction or definitely planned for completion within the next two years, reaches $2.3 million.

Seen Sign of Economic Good Health

"The continued high rate of construction of new facilities to produce chemicals," Gen. Hull commented, "is another example of our country's economic good health and industry's faith in the future.

"In addition to making more products of chemistry available to more people, it is particularly significant that this construction is strengthening the local economy in 356 communities in forty-three states from coast to coast."

Gen. Hull pointed out that last year 426 new chemicals and chemical products were introduced, bringing to over 8,000 the number of chemical products available today.

The MCA survey reported chemical construction projects in forty-three of the forty-eight states. All geographical areas are represented with the south and southwest, far west, and middle west showing the greatest expansion.

On an individual state basis, Texas, currently the third ranking chemical producing state, led the way in new chemical construction with sixty-six projects costing an estimated $414.8 million completed, under way or definitely scheduled.

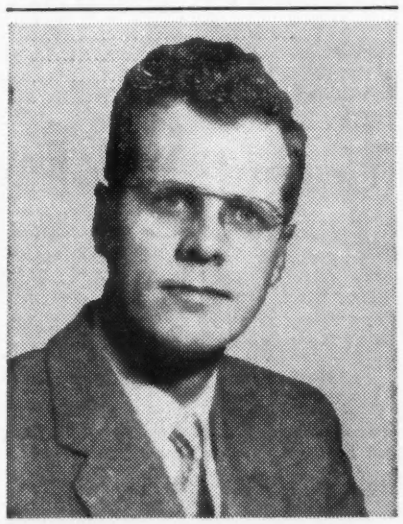
California was second with forty-nine

—Continued on page 47

A. K. Doolittle has been made senior scientist in the research department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

PAS Producers, Importers At Odds on Question of Tariff

Imports of p-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) under the reduced tariff rates provided for in the Torquay trade agreements of 1951 were charged last week with threatening to wipe out the production of this anti-tubercular drug in the United States. The charge was made by representatives of the domestic producers at hearings before the Tariff Commission, but promptly denied by the importers who claimed that the troubles of the domestic producers stemmed from their own competitive activities.



Dr. Donald L. Fuller has been named director of research for Grace Chemical Research & Development Company, New York, a division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Study Initiated by Sumner Chemical

The Tariff Commission hearings were in connection with an investigation to determine whether recommendations should be made to the President that action be taken under the "escape clause" of the trade agreements law to restore all or part of the tariff reduction. Sumner Chemical Company, New York, initiated the Tariff Commission study.

Under the 1930 tariff act, imports of PAS are classed as a paragraph 28(a) medicinal chemical subject to a duty of 7 cents a pound, plus 45 percent ad valorem.

The Torquay agreements reduced the duty to 3½ cents a pound, plus 25 percent ad valorem, but the net effect has been more than a 50 percent reduction because the duty is based on the American selling

—Continued on page 66

Tax Write-Off Bids Placed on Active List

Applications for tax amortization certificates which failed to comply with the sixty-day rule laid down by the Office of Defense Mobilization when it suspended the expansion program last August were restored to the active list by the agency last week.

The sixty-day rule denied certification to applications which were filed less than sixty days prior to August 11 when the expansion program was suspended pending a review by ODM.

The rule has now been revoked, which means that applications pending on August 11 which were denied by operation of the rule will be eligible for reconsideration upon receipt by ODM of a letter from the applicants requesting the action.

When such action is requested, applications will be eligible for certification on the basis of original priority of filing within the limits of the unfilled portions of the effected goals.

The decision effects a total of 246 applications under twenty-one expansion goals, including the following: — Bauxite, by-product coke, cryolite, electrolytic tin plate, gas utilities pipelines, natural gas liquids, petroleum pipelines, petroleum storage and titanium metal.

Borden Formaldehyde Plant Projected for Kent, Wash.

Borden Company's chemical division has announced that it will start building a million dollar formaldehyde plant in Kent, Wash., near Seattle, by March 1. Last November the company announced that it was planning a plant in the Pacific Northwest.

To be completed by the end of this year, the plant will be geared to produce some 36 million pounds of formaldehyde annually. Coupled with the operation of the present Borden formaldehyde plant in Springfield, Ore., it will approximately double Borden's west coast output of the chemical.

The plant will be under the direction of Ray T. Hanson, Borden chemical's west coast general manager, and Ben B. Butler, west coast production manager.

Sylvania Planning Building For Tungsten, Chemical Unit

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has announced plans for a new engineering and pilot production building in Towanda, Pa., for the company's tungsten and chemical division.

M. E. Pettegrew, general manager of the division, said construction of the 48,000-square-foot building will begin at Sylvania's North Towanda location late this year and will be completed in the summer of 1957.

To be devoted entirely to development laboratories and pilot production facilities, the new three-story brick structure will be built to meet requirements caused by the expanded activity of the tungsten and chemical division in the fields of semiconductors, phosphors, chemicals, and metallurgical products, Mr. Pettegrew said.

Baxtor, Canada, Expands

Baxtor Laboratories of Canada, Ltd., plans to erect a $300,000 medical supply factory in Alliston, Ont. The company will employ 100 persons at the outset, and is expected to have an eventual labor force of 300. Construction will begin in about a month.

Hercules at Peak Of Construction Costs

Hercules Power Company, Wilmington, Del., expects to spend more money on construction in 1956 than for any single year in its history, Albert E. Forster, president of the concern, disclosed last week at a press luncheon in New York. Budgeted for the Hercules building program is more than $25 million.

Last year the company's construction expenditures amounted to $12,998,000. In 1954, the previous peak building year, Hercules spent some $21 million.

In response to a question on future possible acquisitions, the Hercules president said that the company is "always looking," but added that it has no deal under "active discussion" right now.

Last public mention of Hercules in con-

—Continued on page 57

Rubber Facilities Hearing Scheduled for Wednesday

The senate banking committee will hold hearings February 1 on the proposed sale of the government's synthetic rubber facilities at Institute, W. Va., to Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The hearings will be held on a resolution to disapprove the sale, introduced by Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas. Attorney General Herbert Brownell and chairman John W. Gwynne of the Federal Trade Commission will be the principal witnesses.

Kaiser to Build $8 Million Caustic-Chlorine Facility

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation plans to build an $8 million caustic-chlorine plant at Gramercy, La. The facility will be adjacent to the company's projected alumina plant. The caustic-chlorine plant will be the first one of its kind to be owned and operated by a United States producer of aluminum as part of its integrated operations, Kaiser pointed out. The Gramercy facilities, including both alumina and caustic-chlorine plants, will be built at a total cost of $60 million.

The alumina plant will have a capacity of 500,000 tons of alumina per year, to help supply the corporation's aluminum reduction facilities, which are being expanded to a capacity of 654,000 tons annually.

The plants at Gramercy and a new 220,000 ton reduction plant at Ravenswood, W. Va., are part of Kaiser Aluminum's $400 million expansion program now in progress. It is planned to break ground for these facilities by April of this year.

The caustic-chlorine plant will be of a diaphragm cell type and will produce the caustic by electrolytic reduction of salt. The facility will have a capacity of more than 40,000 tons of caustic soda per year. It will also produce chlorine, with a capacity of more than 36,000 tons per year.

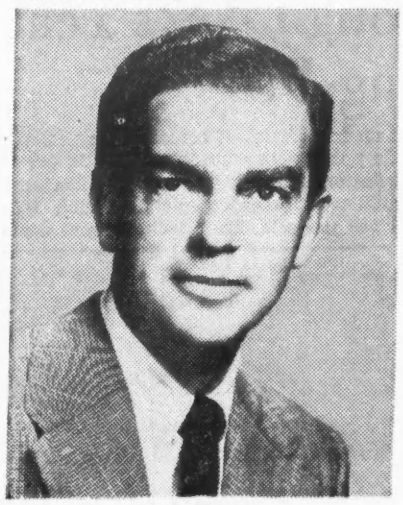
The basic raw material to be used in the new plant's electrolytic reduction process will be common salt, which will come from deposits in the area and will be used at the initial rate of some 64,000 tons per year.

The process begins with the introduction of salt in the form of brine. The brine passes through treating equipment and thickeners to electrolytic cells where direct current separates the brine into chlorine and caustic soda.

The caustic soda after further treatment will go to the alumina plant in solution form, and the chlorine will be liquefied for shipment. In addition, some hydrogen will be produced as a by-product and will be used as a supplementary fuel.

Glycerine 'Did Well' in 1955, Pattison Tells Soap Convention

"Glycerine did well in 1955," E. Scott Pattison, manager of the glycerine and fatty acid divisions of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, declared last week. Mr. Pattison, speaking at the association's diamond anniversary meeting, which saw E. B. Osborn, president of Economics Laboratory, Inc., elected to the presidency of the organization, told the group that "domestic consumption appears to have been a near-record 235 million pounds."



E. B. Osborn

No Buying Panic

"Moreover, the industry did well by its customers, meeting a surge in demand without precipitating panicky buying and its inflationary effects. The trend to the sale of refined glycerine on a longer term contract basis continued and contributed to market stability.

"Importation of foreign crude resumed its place in the picture as an important balance-wheel, raising the utilization rate of domestic refining capacity. New synthetic production made a well-timed entry at mid-year," Mr. Pattison said.

"Thus, 1955 is a year which proved the important advantages of a dual-origin supply pattern to users. The government

—*Continued on page 60*

Toilet Goods Had Greatest Year in '55

The toilet goods industry has had the "biggest year in our history," S. L. Mayham told the Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association (CIBS) at its regular monthly meeting in New York last week.

Mr. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, said that, although 1955 figures are incomplete, during the first three quarters of the year sales were about 6 percent ahead of those during the comparable period of 1954.

The last quarter, he continued, was one of the best in the industry's history. "I never make predictions, as most of

—*Continued on page 55*

Zinc Sulfate to Go Up

Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., late Friday announced a price increase of one-quarter cent a pound on zinc sulfate monohydrate, effective March 1. The new delivered prices will be $8.75 per hundred pounds for carlots and $9.75 per hundred pounds for less carloads.

General Chemical Has A New Organic Miticide

A new organic miticide reported to be so efficient that a single application will control hard-to-kill early mites on apples, peaches, and other fruits, has been developed by General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Marketed under the trade-name, "Genite" EM-923, the new miticide is an organic chemical, 2,4-dichloro phenyl ester benzene sulfonic acid, which has the unique property of killing only mites. Most miticides in present use on fruit also kill beneficial insects, it was pointed out, thereby perpetuating much of the mite problem. "Genite" also has the advantage of killing mites in all stages, including overwintering eggs.

Phosphate Feed Supplement Being Offered by Monsanto

A liquid phosphate animal feed supplement to be marketed as "phosphate feed solution" has been announced by the inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The solution contains a minimum of 23.7 percent phosphorus, as compared with a range of 18 to 21 percent present in conventional dry forms of phosphate supplements.

Calculated on the basis of a sales price of $35 per ton, the unit price of contained phosphorus is $3.59. This compares with $4 per unit f.o.b. producing point for dry forms of phosphorus, such as dicalcium phosphate.

The Week's Price Changes

Lead Acetate, Nitrate, Selenium Metal, Cedarwood Oil Rise.
Argentine Casein, Fishmeal, Mercury, Red Toners Decline.

Prices Advanced

Acid, Linseed, fatty, 0.4c. per lb. (p. 61).
Copra, $2 per ton (p. 61).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lead acetate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 32).
Nitrate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 32).
Oil, cedarwood, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Chenopodium, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Fir, Canada, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linseed, 0.4c. per lb. (p. 61).
Olive, 30c. per gal. (p. 61).
Sassafras, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 61).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Selenium, $4.50 per lb. (p. 32).
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 61).
Wax, candelilla, crude, 3c-5c. per lb. (p. 61).
refd., 3c-5c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).

Prices Reduced

Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 61)
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb. (p. 43).
Fishmeal, $5 per ton (p. 37).
Fishscrap, $5 per ton (p. 37).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 61)
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 32).
Nutmeg, E. Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
W. Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, peppermint, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Spearmint, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Pepper, black, 2½c. per lb. (p. 56).
White, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb. (p. 32)
Red, Lake C toner, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lithol toner, 2c. per lb.
Toluidine, 3c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 2c. per lb. (p. 59).
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.
Silver, ½c. per oz. (p. 32)
Sodium stannate, 1.4c. per lb. (p. 32)
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 61).
Yellow, Hansa, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Stannic chloride, 1.5c. per lb. (p. 32)
Oxide, 4½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.6c. per lb. (p. 32)
hydrous, cryst., 1¾c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb. (p. 32)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 27 1956	Jan. 20, 1956	Jan. 28, 1955
107.34	107.47	106.75

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Merck Research Consolidated

The research activities of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., will be consolidated in a new division of the company, to be called the Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, John T. Connor, president of the company, announced last week. This division will be responsible for all of the company's research directed toward new products and processes embracing research and development in the fields of biology, chemistry, and medicine. Previously these activities have been under the direction of the company's chemical division in Rahway and Sharp & Dohme Division in West Point, Pa.

Dr. Max Tishler

Dr. Max Tishler has been appointed head of the new division with the title of vice-president and executive director, effective March 1. Dr. Tishler, who has been with Merck since 1937, is currently vice-president for scientific activities of the chemical division.

"Because of the important role that research plays in our business," Mr. Connor said, "we have given considerable study to the matter of scientific organization. As a result, we have concluded that it is in the best interests of the company and its scientific personnel to unify all our research activities under one head."

Dr. Randolph T. Major, who has resigned as scientific vice-president, effective March 1, will remain with Merck on a part-time basis in an advisory capacity.

Nat'l Starch Unit Founds Structural Adhesives Dep't

National Adhesives, a division of National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has established a structural adhesives department, and has appointed A. G. Battaglia to head the new group.

Joseph Coufal has been named sales supervisor, Paul McCormack will handle field development of new types of applications and products.

Bakelite Appoints Benedito

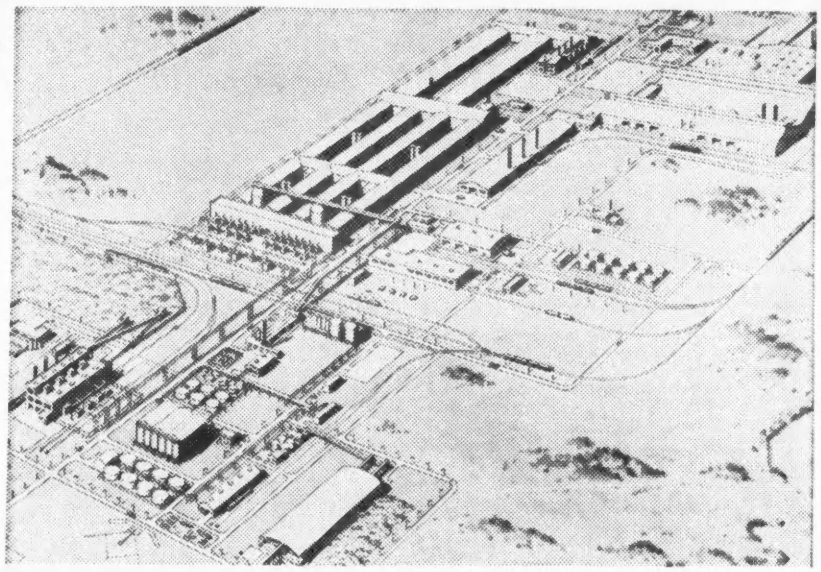
John D. Benedito has been appointed general sales manager of Bakelite Company, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation's plastic division. Mr. Benedito joined Carbide in 1935. He succeeds H. K. Intemann, who has been named executive vice-president of Electro Metallurgical Company, also a division of Carbide.

Oil Demand in US Seen On the Way Up

If present trends continue, demand for oil in the United States by 1965 will reach an estimated level of 12.8 million barrels a day, an increase of 53 percent over current consumption, according to a study by Chase Manhattan Bank, New York. The analysis was prepared by the bank's petroleum consultant, Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, and Kenneth E. Hill, vice-president in the petroleum department.

The booklet estimates that consumption in the rest of the free world will show

—*Continued on page 60*



Above is artist's conception of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's primary aluminum facility. At extreme left is the power plant with the alumina plant to its immediate right. The reduction plant is the long building shown in the upper center of the illustration with the rolling mill in the upper right. Not shown in the picture is the coal mine and carbonization plant to the left.

Olin Mathieson Bares Plans For Plunge Into Aluminum Field

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's plans to enter the aluminum industry with an initial investment of $120 million, and with the world's first fully-integrated aluminum plant have been announced by Thomas S. Nichols, president. The new operation will mark the first time in the history of the aluminum industry when coal mined directly on the site is used to provide the large power requirements for the reduction of alumina to pig aluminum. Investment in the new operation includes approximately $90 million for the aluminum plant and $30 million for the power facilities needed for the aluminum plant.

Financing Details Revealed

The aluminum plant will be financed from the company's own resources and a newly-negotiated long-term loan from Prudential Insurance Company in the amount of $60 million. The power plant will be financed entirely through a long-term loan of $30 million from Prudential to the power subsidiary corporation, of which Olin Mathieson will have a 50 percent interest.

The new facilities will be located in the Ohio River valley. The alumina plant, the reduction plant and the rolling mill will be on the Ohio River near Clarington, Ohio.

The power plant, to be engineered and built by American Gas & Electric Company, will be slightly upstream on the West Virginia side at Cresap Bottom and will be connected to the aluminum facilities by a high tension transmission line.

The power plant will be built on a new major coal mine which will be developed,

—*Continued on page 34*

Metal & Thermit to Join With United Chromium

Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, and United Chromium of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, will combine activities under the name of Metal & Thermit-United Chromium of Canada, Ltd., according to Metal & Thermit's president, H. E. Martin.

The new company will be under the management of James Guffie, who has been manager of United Chromium.

The company has purchased a four-acre tract in Toronto, and plans to erect an office, warehouse and plant facilities to house the joint operation.

Salk Bill May Win Passage During Week

Congressional approval may be given this week to the administration's bill, H.R. 8704, to extend the government's Salk anti-polio vaccination program through June 30, 1957. The authority to carry on the program now expires February 15.

Both the house interstate commerce committee and the senate public welfare and labor committee voted favorably on the legislation last week and cleared the way for floor action. There has been no opposition developed against the bill and prompt passage by both houses is expected.

At a one-day hearing before a subcommittee of the house committee last week, Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele reviewed the history of the program to date and urged its continuance.

He said that experience to date indicates that the legislation provides an adequate base for program planning and

—*Continued on page 34*

Adipic Acid Project Work Is Started by Monsanto

Construction has started on a new plant for the large-scale production of adipic acid, representing a major expansion in the product by Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division.

Located at the Barton plant of Lion Oil Company, a division of Monsanto, the new unit is estimated to cost several million dollars and is expected to be on stream early in 1957. The plant will be fully integrated with Lion raw materials facilities at the location.

Tall Oil Units On Stream At Nat'l Container Facilities

Installations for crude tall oil production have been completed by National Container Corporation at its Jacksonville, Fla., and Valdosta, Ga., kraft pulp and board mills, and both units are now in full operation, it has been announced by Samuel Kipnis, president.

The tall oil plant will produce approximately 2,000 tons per month, Mr. Kipnis said. Entire production for 1956 has been sold under contract to six large users and should show National Container a profit of approximately $600,000 per year from this by-product, he stated.

Chemical Purchasing Agents Hear Escalator Clause Criticized As Harmful to US Economy

Escalator clauses in contracts were sharply criticized last week by Ira T. Ellis, economist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., as injurious to overall price stability of the nation's economy. The clauses are generally employed in certain long-term contracts — for instance, in contracts for phosphate rock and tin chemicals — and enable a supplier automatically to raise a product's price as his costs (raw materials, labor, etc.) go up.

Speaking at the Chicago mid-winter conference of the Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Mr. Ellis pointed out that farm prices are not rising. Non-farm prices, he added, are going up — but in spotty areas and not too much on the overall.

Little Change in Chemical Prices

Certain items, such as nonferrous metals, have advanced 11 percent since June, he continued, and rubber has risen 22 percent during the same period. However, he noted that chemical prices in general have seen very little change since September, 1953.

Mr. Ellis defined economic stabilization as keeping commodity prices from making sharp overall changes. The purchase price or value of the dollar, it was stressed, is the important thing.

Rising prices, he said, give a false sense of prosperity. He felt that they confuse labor by giving the impression that higher wages mean a higher standard of living. And, he went on, they confuse business by causing inventory profit to be mixed up with operating profit.

Depreciation, Mr. Ellis said, should replace only the number of dollars invested. It should not be used as a means of profit manipulation, he cautioned. Rising prices, it was pointed out, always favor the debtor at the expense of the creditor, and result in serious dislocations.

Escalator clauses, he contended, encourage rising prices by making it easier to recover increased material and labor costs, since they may be readily passed along to the consumer. All of which, he added, leads to inflationary influences.

Inflation was defined as an increase in the money supply which is greater than

—*Continued on page 46*

William B. Towner has been named general production manager of Foote Mineral Company, and will be directly responsible for its three plants at Exton, Pa.; Sunbright, Va., and Kings Mountain, N. C.

Plastics Plant Acreage Is Acquired by Naugatuck

Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company has acquired a 150-acre tract of land in the Scott's Bluff region of Baton Rouge, La., on which it plans to construct a new chemical plant for the manufacture of "Kralastic" plastic materials used for pipe, automotive parts and a variety of industrial products.

"We expect our total investment in this new plant will be more than $5 million and it will more than double production capacity for these fast growing plastic materials," John E. Caskey, vice-president of US Rubber and general manager of the Naugatuck Chemical Division, said. "Construction will start immediately and the new plant is expected to be completed by July, 1957."

Gas Ass'n Elects Griffin

M. L. Griffin, of Shell Chemical Corporation, was chosen president of the Compressed Gas Association last week. James W. Dunham, of National Cylinder Gas Company, and A. R. Olson, of Suburban Propane Gas Corporation, were elected vice-presidents. F. R. Fetherston was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

President Urges Health Plan Approval

Pres'dent Eisenhower last week asked congress to place its stamp of approval on a ten-point program of public health aids involving expanded medical research, water pollution control and assistance to private institutions in building more faciiities and training personnel.

In a special message amplifying his health program first announced at the opening of congress earier this year, Mr. Eisenhower proposed:

1. That the budget for research on major diseases being conducted by the National Institutes of Health be increased $126,500,000.

2. Authorizing the Public Health Service to make grants for a five-year period for construction of medical and dental research and teaching facilities.

3. A continuing national survey of dis-

—*Continued on page 34*

Warner-Chilcott Appoints Beckwith to New Position

Edmund R. Beckwith, jr., formerly vice-president for marketing of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, has been appointed vice-president for marketing and administration.

Mr. Beckwith will continue to direct the division's sales and advertising. In addition, he will be responsible for coordinating all other activities of Warner-Chilcott. These include manufacturing, research, product development and clinical investigation.

South Africa's Chemical Output Over £80 Million

South Africa's chemical output now exceeds £80 million annually, compared with £73 million in 1953, according to a report from the Business and Defense Service Administration of the Department of Commerce.

With the recent opening of the government-sponsored South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation (SASOL), chemical production in the union is expected to continue to increase substantially, according to BDSA.

In addition, the Natal plant of the African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd., heretofore devoted to caustic-soda output, now is equipped to produce, for the first time in South Africa, polyvinyl chloride, trichlorethylene and perchloroethylene.

South Africa already is self-sufficient in most heavy chemicals, including sulfuric acid, ammonia, chlorine, hydrochloric acid and nitric acid. Notable exceptions are caustic soda and soda ash.

Entirely dependent on oversea sources for soda ash, the union's requirements have increased at an annual rate of 9 percent in the past fifteen years, now reaching approximately 48,000 tons, valued at almost £500,000 (£=$2.80).

These requirements are expected to increase to 90,000 tons annually in the next five years. Although caustic soda is produced at the rate of 15,000 tons a year, it is necessary to import some 10,000 tons.

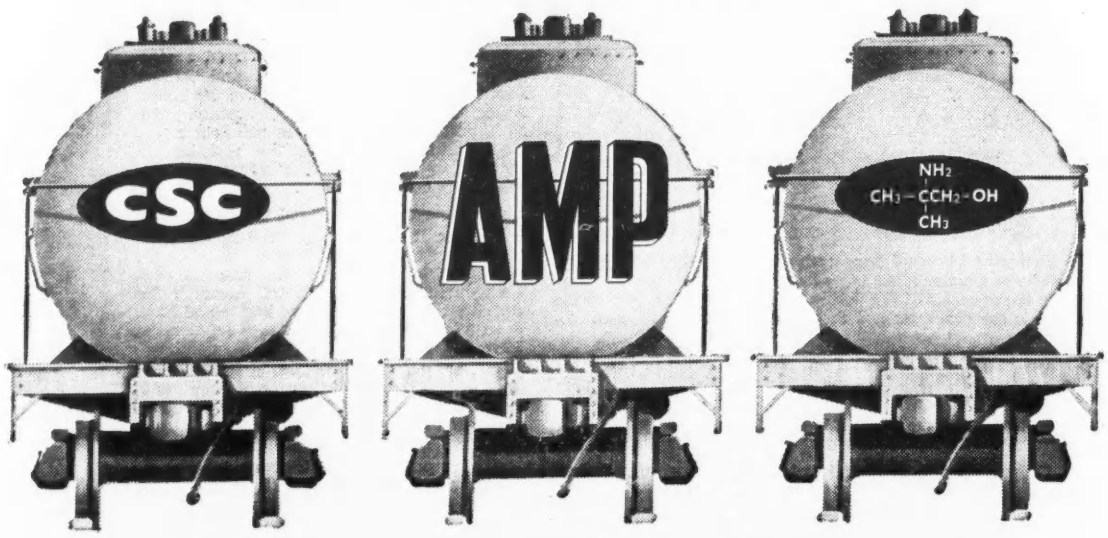
Establishment of explosives and heavy chemical plants followed on needs of the union's mining industry, the mainstay of its economy, according to the report. Annual demand from agriculture for 650,000 tons of superphosphate has made nitrogenous fertilizer production a necessity.

Considerable progress has been made in some segments of the organic chemical field, but in others little or nothing has been done. The fermentation industry produces alcohols and solvents from molasses. Its principal product is ethyl alcohol, which is produced at a rate of 5,500,000 gallons annually.

Dry ice, butyl alcohol, acetone, vitamin-rich animal feeds, and potassic fertilizers

—*Continued on page 53*

MORE AND MORE, INDUSTRY CALLS FOR



2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

as a highly effective emulsifier and chemical intermediate

AMP — another of the versatile CSC Nitroparaffin derivatives, is considerably more efficient than many commonly used emulsifying agents. Less AMP is required to give equal emulsion performance.

AMP oleate is a powerful emulsifying agent for water-wax emulsions. Its effectiveness in lower concentrations than are required for comparable results with other widely used amine soaps makes AMP oleate an economical and desirable emulsifying agent. At relatively low concentrations of AMP oleate, the water-wax emulsions are stable and unchanged after repeated freeze-thaw cycles and heat stability tests. High gloss and excellent leveling are characteristic properties of AMP oleate floor wax emulsions when proper concentrations of AMP and oleic acid are used.

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for use in such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes and emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions — without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

AS A CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide. AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	
Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, °C	165 760mm
Melting Point, °C	30-31
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	Completely Miscible

SPECIFICATIONS	
Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C max.	10%
Below 168°C max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

OTHER AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)NH_2CH_2OH$

TRIS AMINO (Tris[hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Write for samples and Technical Data Sheet No. 18.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Medicated Feed Subject for FDA

About 200 leading representatives of feed manufacturers, drug producers and interested government agencies held a two-day discussion of the rapid increase in use of medicated feeds and what it implies for the future under the sponsorship of the Food and Drug Administration January 23 and 24.

In arranging the meeting, FDA pointed out that the $3,500,000,000 commercial feed manufacturing industry is now a major market for drugs, such as hormone-like substances and antibiotics. Commissioner George P. Larrick of the FDA expressed the hope that the symposium would "promote better understanding of the problems in this fast moving, highly technical field."

Twenty-nine papers reporting results of studies on a wide-range of problems concerning medicated feeds were submitted to the meeting and discussed. The meeting wound up with a panel discussion of "drugs in feeds" moderated by Dr. Henry Welch, director of FDA's Division of Antibiotics.

The widespread use of medicated feeds for control of diseases and to enhance growth was stressed in the papers. Dr. T. C. Byerly, assistant director of the Department of Agriculture's livestock research said that low dosages of stilbestrol

—Continued on page 41

Chlorine Institute Elects Cremers to Top Positions

Bert Cremers, vice-president of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has been elected president and chairman of the board of the Chlorine Institute.

He succeeds R. Wolcott Hooker, senior vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. William P. Drake, president of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has been named vice-president, and Robert T. Baldwin has been re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the board of directors, in addition to Messrs. Cremers and Hooker, were Curtis W. Cannon, president, Frontier Chemical Company; J. R. Donald, president, Western Chemicals, Ltd.; C. H. Berle, plant manager, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation; J. D. Converse, chemicals department manager, Canadian Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Dr. R. H. Hunter, Dow Chemical Company; W. H. McConnell, vice-president, Diamond Alkali Company, and R. U. Haslanger, director of industrial chemical sales, Stauffer Chemical Company.

NACA Parley to Hear Talks by Larrick, Educator

Commissioner George Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration and Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, president of the University of Florida, will be among the guest speakers at the spring meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, to be held March 14 through 16 at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

The program will feature speakers from industry and government, who will speak on such topics as atomic energy in agriculture, new pesticides, new uses for insectcides, USDA pesticide research activities and the economics of the cotton industry.

The theme, "Read the Label for Safety," will be highlighted in a report on the association's greatly expanded safety and safe use program.

SOCMA to Hear Ad Man, Tells Date of Annual Dinner

Arno H. Johnson, of J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, will speak on the sales outlook for 1956 before the February 7 meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

At the same time, the association announced that its 1956 annual meeting and dinner will be held Monday, December 3, at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Celanese Forms New Unit

The plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced the creation of a new department for the sale of copolymer and homopolymer acetate emulsions. The new department will be under the direction of William G. West.

Clayton M. Holt (left), manager of chlorine sales for Diamond Alkali Company since 1941, has been named manager of chlorine and hydrogen sales in the new electro chemicals division. William L. McFadden (right), special staff assistant in the sales department for the past year and a half, has become manager of caustic soda sales. Both men will continue to headquarter at Diamond's general offices in Cleveland, Ohio.

Merger Legislation Urged To Give Gov't More Control

Three bills now pending in congress should be given early approval to tighten the government's controls over the merger movement, deputy Attorney General William S. Rogers said last week in an address before the antitrust section of the New York Sate Bar Association. Outlining the problems that have been created under the recently-enacted anti-merger law and the enforcement efforts of the Department of Justice in meeting the increased number of mergers. Mr. Rogers explained that the three bills would:—

What Three Bills Would Do

1. Require corporations to give advance notice to the government of merger intentions where the capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregate more than $10 million.

2. Amend the anti-merger law to cover bank mergers effected through purchase of assets as well as stock acquisition.

3. Empower the Department of Justice to compel the production of documents by corporations, partnerships, and associations—but not individuals—during the investigative or pre-complaint stage of civil antitrust proceedings.

The meeting also was addressed by assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, in charge of the antitrust work of the department, who cited some of the

—Continued on page 35

Packaging Exhibits To Attract Thousands

Some 30,000 executives from more than 9,000 different companies are expected to view the American Management's silver anniversary packaging exposition at the Convention Hall in Atlantic City, N. J., April 9 through 12.

Attendance of well over 1,000 specialists in packaging, shipping, traffic management, materials handling, and merchandising is forecast for the accompanying annual AMA packaging conference, also scheduled for the Convention Hall.

The three-acre exposition will provide a graphic panorama of progress in packaging, reflecting the field's growth over the past quarter century to a better than

—Continued on page 67

Association Meetings

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 2.

Chemical and Allied Products Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 31.

Chemical Market Research Association, aromatic chemicals meeting, Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31-February 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, mid-winter luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 31.

Pest Control Operators, southern conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 31-February 2; Purdue conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 30-February 3; eastern conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 2-4.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, February 26-29.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Paper & Pulp Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 19-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6-8; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 13-14; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., February 27-March 2; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 1.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., March 14-16.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 27-March 2.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 7.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 20-23.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

FDA Reported At Turning Point In Its History

A turning point in the set-up and functions of the Food and Drug Administration has been reached as that unit moves into its fiftieth anniversary year, Bradshaw Mintener, assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, declared last week at the eleventh annual meeting of the section on Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law of the New York State Bar Association.

Mr. Mintener cautioned, however, that "we have only reached another new beginning, and much remains to be done before we reach the goal of truly effective food and drug protection, adequate to meet the challenge of present and on-coming problems in this field."

Among the signs indicative of a turning point, Mr. Mintener said, are:

- The study of the Food and Drug Administration made by the citizen's advisory committee.
- The plans now being made to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the food and drug laws.
- The proposed increase in FDA appropriations.

"In the Food and Drug Administration itself I think there is a new willingness and determination to find ways of doing a better job. That is shown by their earnest consideration of the recommendations made by the committee and their adop-

—Continued on page 28

APMA Sets Plans For Regional Meetings

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has announced programs for its central section meeting at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6 through 8, and its western section meeting at the Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., February 13 and 14.

The Chicago meeting will deal with "Practical Answers to Practical Problems" and featuring the Los Angeles meeting will be a panel discussion on "Conception, Development and Introduction of New Pharmaceuticals."

The scientific section of the central section will meet February 6, with Fred J. Bandelin, of Flint, Eaton & Co., Decatur, Ill., as chairman.

On February 7, the export section will meet under co-chairmen Wesley M. Dixon, jr., and Charles E. Weston, of G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Ill.

Also on February 7, the production sec-

—Continued on page 53

Phila. Drug Exchange Picks Richard Durst as President

Richard L. Durst of S. F. Durst & Co., Philadelphia, has been elected to a two-year term as president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange at the annual meeting held in Philadelphia recently.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Robert L. McNeil, jr., of McNeil Laboratories; secretary-treasurer, J. Mervin Rosenberger, recently retired from Smith, Kline & French; and consultant, Charles E. Vanderkleed. Mr. Durst succeeds Walter P. Miller, of Walter P. Miller Co., Philadelphia.

Nat'l Gypsum Begins Alexandria Expansion

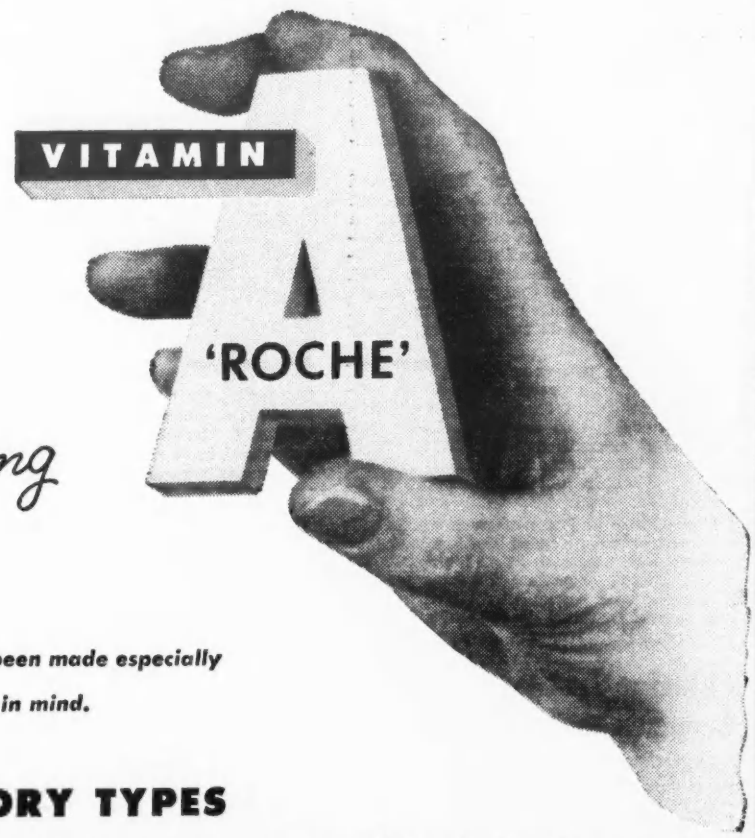
National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has begun construction work on the expansion of its Alexandria, Ind., plant, as part of National Gypsum's five-year, $75 million expansion program.

The company now has four plants under construction, and is expanding four others.

According to Melvin H. Baker, board chairman of National Gypsum, the Alexandria plant's production of rock wool accoustical tile will be doubled by the time the expansion is completed next summer.

Memo to: executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for your pharmaceutical manufacturing



Take your choice of the following types of vitamin A 'Roche'. These have been made especially with your various manufacturing and compounding problems in mind.

LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the antioxidant-butylated hydroxyanisole (10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A).

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

SPECIAL TYPES

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. In liquid form.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. In crystalline form.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

•

Packaging — All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

Samples are yours on request; ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division. No charge, of course.

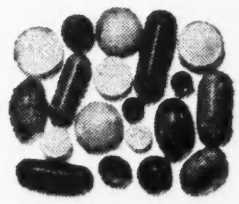
DRY TYPES

'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_2, powders have great advantages.

First, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet manufacturing.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibrating in tablet machine hoppers.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.



Fourth, dry vitamin A acetate 'Roche' has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules and powdered products such as food supplements.

The following Roche types have been found most popular:

Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 325-dry vitamin A acetate. 325,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_2. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_2 per gram.

•

Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging. All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyethylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

Call **ROCHE** *for Vitamins*

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NUtley 2-5000 • In New York City dial OXford 5-1400

Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - .85
smaller lots lb. .81 - .85
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb 1.21 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.93 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.43 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms. dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech. dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys. inclusive dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls 1,000-lb lots, lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¼ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
lots 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 - 172.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 - 222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 206.00 - 227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 - 147.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 - 197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.00 - 202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 93.75 - — ton. 161.50 - —
Boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 - 152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 - 202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 186.00 - 207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls frt alld lb 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flake, 99% dms lb. 23½ - 25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.69
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾ - .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾ - —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾ - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¼ - .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207 C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - .81
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .62 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
D, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns 100 lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys c.l. works lb. — - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
cbys. lb .19 - —
dms. lb .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.33
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. 11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic 100 lb fib dms works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbl lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Be.	Baume	F	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bls	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pt.	point
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	pulv.	pulverized
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	f.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
c.l.	carlots	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
cns.	cans	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
CP	chemically pure	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cryst.	crystal	lb	pound	secs.	seconds
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
ctns.	cartons	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
cyls.	cylinders	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
d-	dextro	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
dbl.	double	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
denat.	denatured	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dl-	dextro-laevo	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dist.	distilled	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
		n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w	water-white

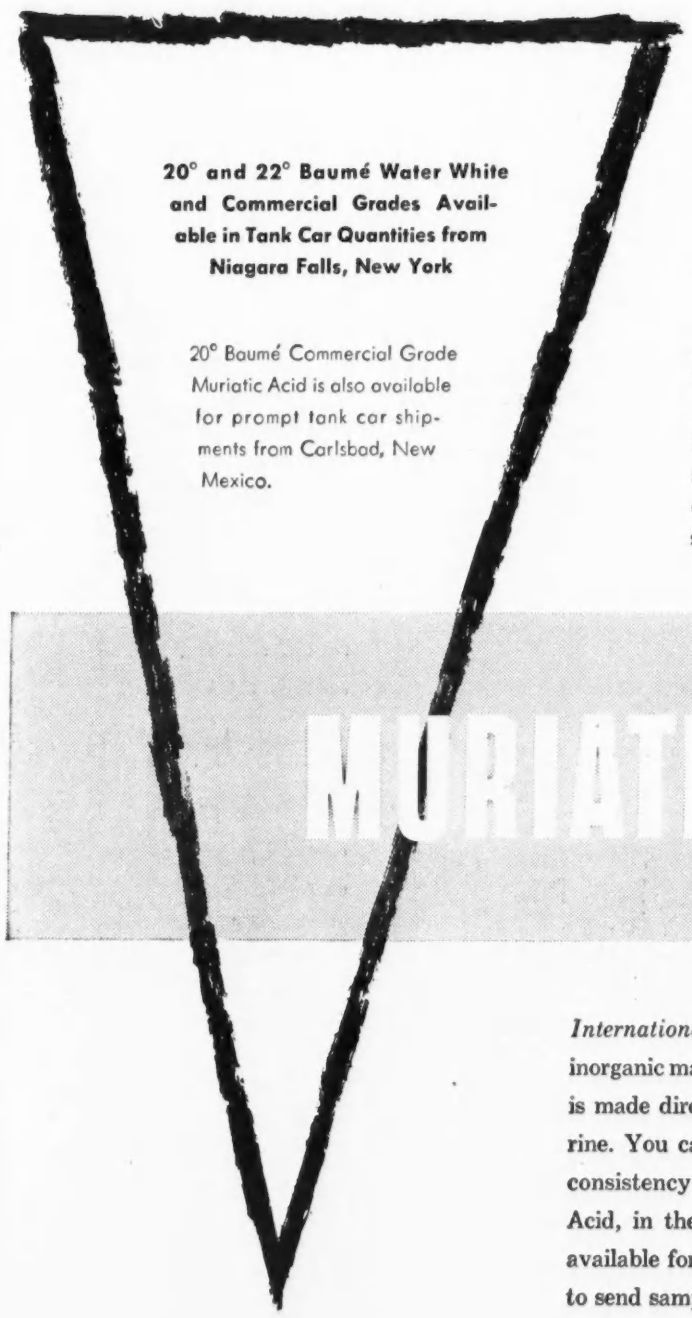
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .25½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1945- —
w.w., dms lb. .2245- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd lb. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .21 - .23
tanks lb. .1900- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm. dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminesalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 2.24 - 2.26
flake lb. 2.20 - 2.22
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .83 - .90
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .70
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra fancy, cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).


20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York
20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.
MURIATIC ACID

International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR.....WATER WHITE
IRON.....0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE.....NONE
ARSENIC.....NONE
INORGANIC SALTS.0.002% MAXIMUM
SULFATES.....0.0003% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER.....NONE

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

MINING·REFINING·MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades;* CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades;* POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades;* SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

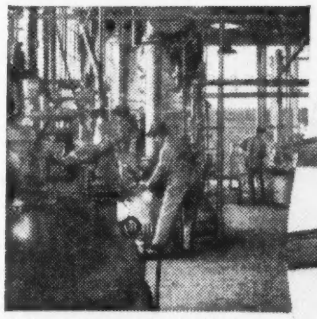
Alcohol, denat. CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .61½ - .67½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .43½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .57½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62½ - .68½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .57½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62½ - .68½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61½ - .67½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.20.50 - —
tanks, same basis..gal.20.57 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis..gal. .42 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.65 -21.71
tanks, same basis..gal.21.47 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works.....lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia...lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd.....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .61 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms.....lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms.....lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½ - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms, frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works..lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs.....lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.53 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0425 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .045 - .053
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works...lb. .1450 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .0293 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis..lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis.....lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .22 - —
contract, works.....lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works.....lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works.....lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld, lb. .2250 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½ - —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .45½ - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½ - —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37 00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40 00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs 3 95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works...lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works.....lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvc.....lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —

It flows freely with little dusting! And Pfizer Fumaric Acid has a very low order of toxicity.



Pfizer Fumaric Acid is non-corrosive and high in purity. It's kind to resin-producing equipment.

Now, a fine granular form of

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● Pfizer now offers you fumaric acid in a choice of *two mesh sizes*. This means a fumaric product tailored to your needs...one that speeds production of your alkyd resins and polyesters.

The fine granular form of Pfizer Fumaric Acid is exceptionally uniform, flows more freely and dusts far less than standard fumaric acid products.

The powder form of Pfizer Fumaric Acid gives very even distribution and blending, settles out less when a fine-particle size is needed.

Look to Pfizer as a dependable source for high-quality fumaric acid—a non-volatile, odorless, non-corroding and nontoxic acid that rates tops with the coatings industry. Write us if you'd like a free sample of either the fine granular or powder form of Pfizer Fumaric Acid.

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Chemical Sales Division
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Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Texas

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia anhyd. fertilizer, tanks works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH3), dms., c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks works, anhyd basis ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate gran., dms. c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp dms t.c.l. lb 07¼- 08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.76 - —
Oxalate fine gran., dms lb 26½- 31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk produce ing ovens, base price ton 42.00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 42.00 -46.00
purif., dms., works lb. 09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms. c.l. works lb. 06¼- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dl-basic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E of Rockies lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l. works. lb. .25¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom. bis lb. 60 70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs., Mexican, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. 83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb 15 .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), b's. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 07½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - 53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,430.00-
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 742.50 -
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 611.60 -
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 479.60 -
2R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 408.10 -
2T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 382.80 -
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 353.10 -
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 -
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 -
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 171.60 -
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 134.75 -
5X, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 134.75 -
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.35 -
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 115.50 -
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 81.90 -
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 71.92 -
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 -
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 57.75 -
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 -
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 -
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.95 -
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 -
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 38.85 -
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 -
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 28.35 -
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 165.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 200.00 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe),
X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp Italian, white, high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. 74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - .0075
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms. 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns. dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c. cns. dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms l.c.l. frt alld lb. 17 - 23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. 40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 4.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .15
t.c.l. lb. .15½- .19½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .50 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .50 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .50 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .50 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E Los Angeles ton 65.00 - —
ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs. c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chicago ton 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs. c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.25 - —
powd. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
t.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
t.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt., American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs. works lb. .06¼- .06⅛
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., t.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —

Calamine, USP, dms..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works..gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted.lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or over. lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10 00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18 00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works..ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160 00
l.c.l., works .....ton.120 00 -175 00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms.. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works....ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71 00
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald... lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb fib. dms .... lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms....lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms .....lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less..lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald. lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..ton.79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..ton.89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, cns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms..... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.23 - 3.67
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs....lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more ..lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .91 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms....lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs .....lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115 00
cyls., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis .....lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .08¼- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld .lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints .lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints. lb. .13¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"..lb. 3.20 - —
"B" .....lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs .....lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - —

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
Microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots..... lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .30 - .31
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid....lb. .30¼- .31¼
New Zealand, same basis ... lb. .34 Nom.
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.....lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls.....lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls.....lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls. ..... lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil.. ton.123.00 -125.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns..... lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns..... lb. 0.00 - —

Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls....lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. .... lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd ... lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .83 - —
Roman, cs..... lb. 1.50 - —

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.72.00 -75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis. ton.76.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ... ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South...ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South .....ton.41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, c.l. works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb lots ..... lb. 1.03 - —
500-lb. lots or less ... lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld... lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —

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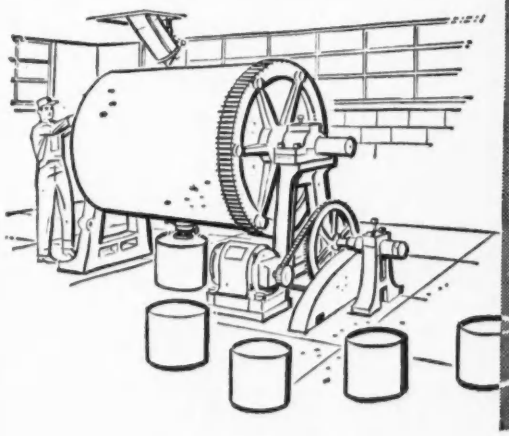
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —

p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - 2.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —

Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
chys., works lb. .11½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .68 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. Nom. - —
Citral bots., cns. lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15

Civet, artif., bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots. oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port. long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port. long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - .49
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .46½- .50
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs. lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .3625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43 - .46½
cryst., bbls., works lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000 lb. lots, works lb. .64½- —
red, 97%, USN Type I, 100-5,000 lb. lots, bbls. lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works, lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.14.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.15.40 -17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.24.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.32.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.33.25 -36.25
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.151.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.146.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.57.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33

HARSHAW



DRIERS

Comply with the Strict Tolerances Needed for Highest Quality

Harshaw's precise manufacturing specifications demand the following tests for every batch of driers produced:

- Metal content
- Specific gravity
- Color
- Viscosity
- Total solids content
- Flash point (TCC)
- Moisture content
- Acid value
- Miscibility with raw linseed oil
- Miscibility with mineral spirits
- Benzene insoluble content
- Customer's specified tests

Order your next requirement of driers from Harshaw. They are produced and tested at our plant in Gloucester City, N. J. where we have the most modern facilities available. Harshaw Driers are distributed nation-wide through 18 stock points.

TYPICAL HARSHAW DRIERS

LIQUID DRIERS
- Uversol (Naphthenate) Liquids
- Linoresinate Liquids
- Linoleate Liquids
- Lithos
- Octasols
- Pastes
- Pastalls

SOLID DRIERS
- Uversol (Naphthenate) Solids
- Linoresinate Solids
- Linoleate Solids
- Soyate Solids
- Fused Resinates

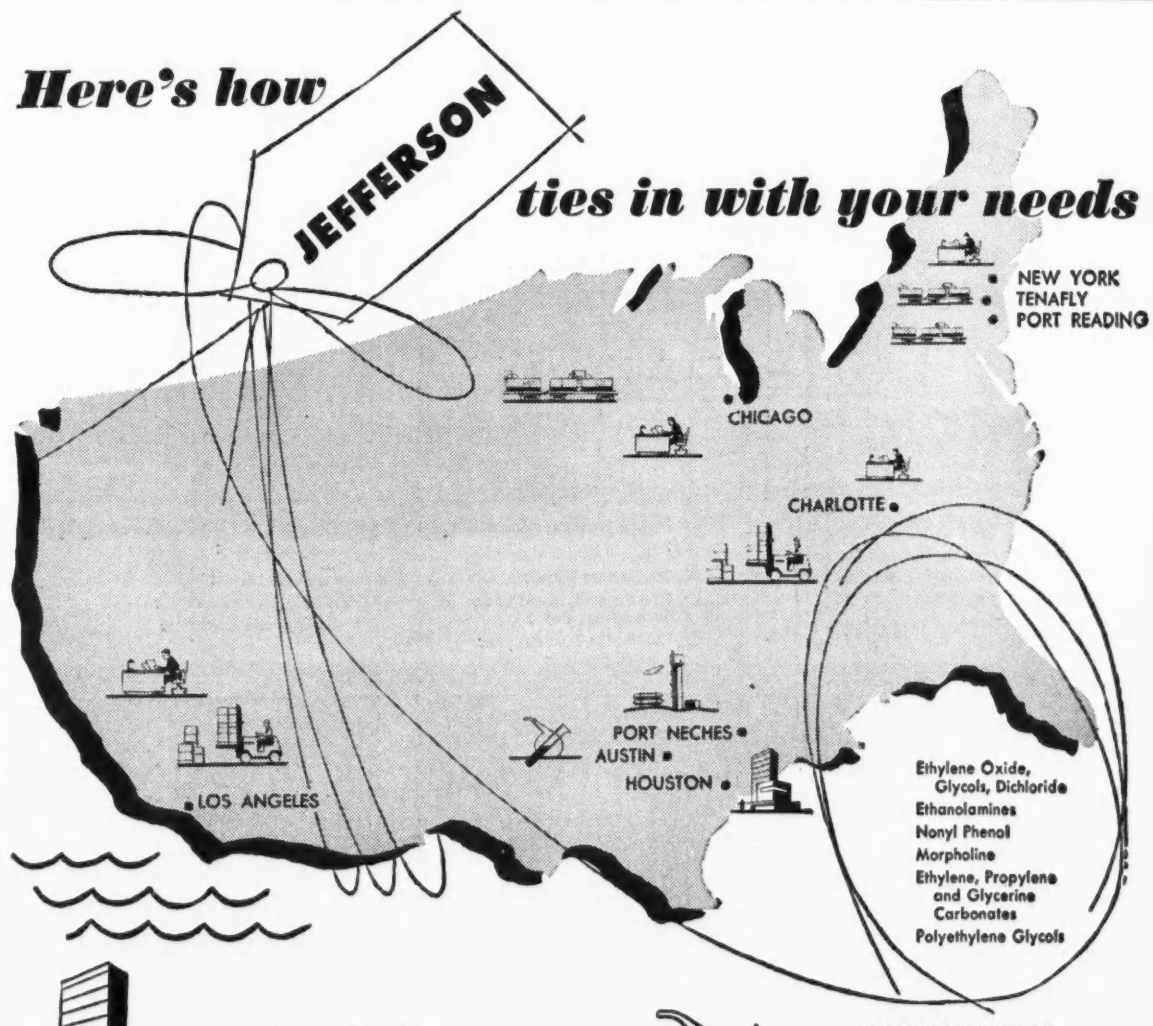
POWDERED DRIERS
- Precipitated Resinates
- Drying Salts:
  - Cobalt
  - Lead
  - Manganese
  - Zinc

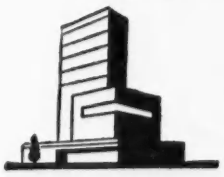
THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	1.35
pinewood, dms., l.c.l., incl.	lb.	.0634-	—
c.l., incl	lb.	.0561-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl.	lb.	.0745-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.1623-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 -	—
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.160 -	—
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.160 -	—
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.2175-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2225-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.200 -	—
o-Cresol, m.p over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.153 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.156 -	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.49 -	—
Methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.90 -	2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	.25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25 -	—
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	16.75 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	17 75 -	—
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27 -	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	.31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.60 -	.65
powd., cs	lb.	.75 -	.80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.14½-	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	—
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08¼-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55 00 -	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton		2 75 -	—
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	96.00 -	—
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	120 00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	140 00 -	—
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.72 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.28¼-	.37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.30 -	.38¼
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.27 -	.36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.46½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45 -	—
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48 00 -	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00 -	—
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots,	gal.	.38 -	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.37 -	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.36 -	—

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46½-	.48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	.50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48 -	.50
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.27 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38½-	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.45 -	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50 -	—
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	48 00 -	—
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	56.00 -	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	62.10 -	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls	lb.	.21 -	.22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls	lb.	.20 -	.21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots	lb	25.00 -	—
dl, bots.	lb	6 50 -	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.15 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9 30 -	—
canary, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.89 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.04 -	—
dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.89 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.14 -	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.73 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.88 -	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, imported, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.50	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¾-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¾-	—
o-Dianisidine fib. dms	lb.	2.00 -	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88 -	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.53 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.64 -	.64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53 -	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.93 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.30½-	.31½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½-	.32½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83 -	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04¼-	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49¾-	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.58¼-	.59
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.80 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.85 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.70 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.67 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43 -	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Diethyl ether, dms., works	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48 -	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27¼-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100 00 -	—
1-kilo lot	kilo.	110 00 -	—
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms.,	lb.	.90	1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	5.00	5.50
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.35	.38
Stearate dms., ton lots	lb.	.25 -	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—





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A fully integrated company with complete facilities strategically located to serve petrochemical users.

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Extensive research facilities are maintained where experienced chemists are constantly seeking new and better petrochemicals.

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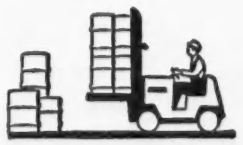
Our sales and technical service staffs are ready to assist you in developing the most profitable applications of our products.



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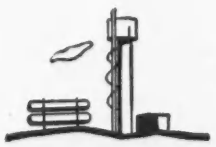
Convenient distribution points make stocks readily available in any quantity to assure prompt and dependable service.



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Modern equipment and exacting tests control the manufacture of all chemicals . . . to help improve your products and processes.

BULK TERMINALS
To handle your needs for bulk shipments of quality petrochemicals.

Jefferson
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Box 303, Houston 1, Texas

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .063 - .07
Sulfate, bulk gram. .063 - .07
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd E lb .31 - —
l.c l same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —

Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —

N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.t., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —

Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.85 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

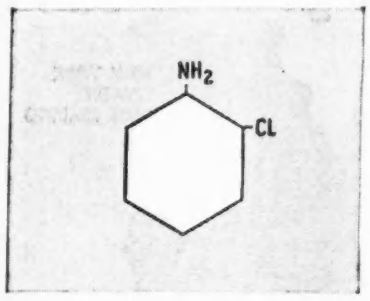
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet,, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95

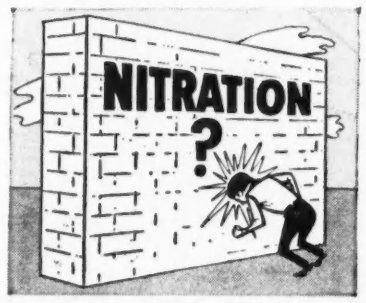
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.08 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.54 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.44 - —

CAN YOU PASS THIS

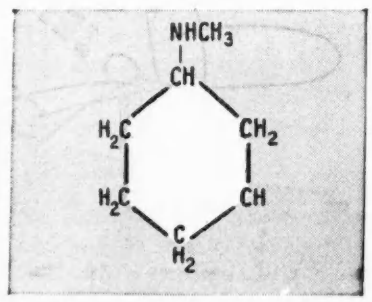
30-Second Quiz on Intermediates?



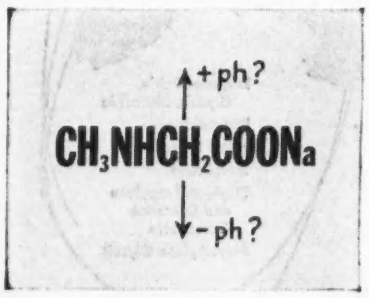
1. Du Pont O-Chloroaniline is currently used for:
- ☐ A. Preparation of fungicides
- ☐ B. Preparation of anti-oxidants
- ☐ C. No known uses



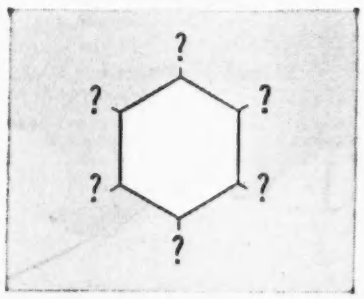
2. If you have a problem in nitration you should:
- ☐ A. Try Sodium Nitrate
- ☐ B. Pass the problem on to an unsuspecting friend
- ☐ C. Call on Du Pont for your nitrated products



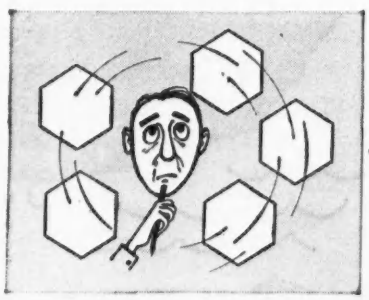
3. You can use Du Pont N-Methylcyclohexylamine as:
- ☐ A. A solvent
- ☐ B. An acid acceptor
- ☐ C. An intermediate



4. This is the formula for Du Pont Sarcosine. It is particularly interesting because:
- ☐ A. It displays both basic and acidic properties
- ☐ B. It is basic
- ☐ C. It is acidic



5. Suppose you have an unusual intermediate in mind. Your first move should be:
- ☐ A. Write Du Pont
- ☐ B. Consult Du Pont
- ☐ C. Call Du Pont on the phone



6. Granted there are a lot of intermediates to choose from. What's the best way to to find out about the one you want?
- ☐ A. Check all technical literature
- ☐ B. Write your problem up and send it to the ACS
- ☐ C. Write in to Du Pont

• Du Pont manufactures the greatest variety of intermediates offered by any chemical company and offers you help and advice on the use of any one of them. The quiz above gives some indication of the products and services available. Let's see how you made out on it: Answers: 1—A; 2—C; 3—A,B,C; 4—A; 5—Take your pick; 6—C.

There's a complete line of Du Pont intermediates containing nitro, chloro, amino and sulfo groups. Before attempting your own nitrations, chlorinations or reductions, it will pay you to consult Du Pont. Our resources are at your disposal in finding, or even in manufacturing, the intermediate you need.

Just drop us a note, and let us try to help. Address: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ..... lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL ..... lb. 1.44 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R ..... lb. 1.07 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z ..... lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 - —
p-813 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 2.03 - —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH ..... lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM ..... lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 ..... lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ..... lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR ..... lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc ..... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.13
tanners bbls ..... lb .06 - .06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - —
select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 42.50 - 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate cryst. tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn. USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .43 - .45
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works ..... lb .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .63 - .70
smaller lots, works lb .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works ..... .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½ - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l ..... lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½ - —

Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 15.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .17½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs ..... lb. .11½ - —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .85 - .97
Phosphate, NF soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ..... lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½ - .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 148.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 143.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .0375 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.75

IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure Bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceuticals. Write for further information or catalog.

C 54-3

*Trademark

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

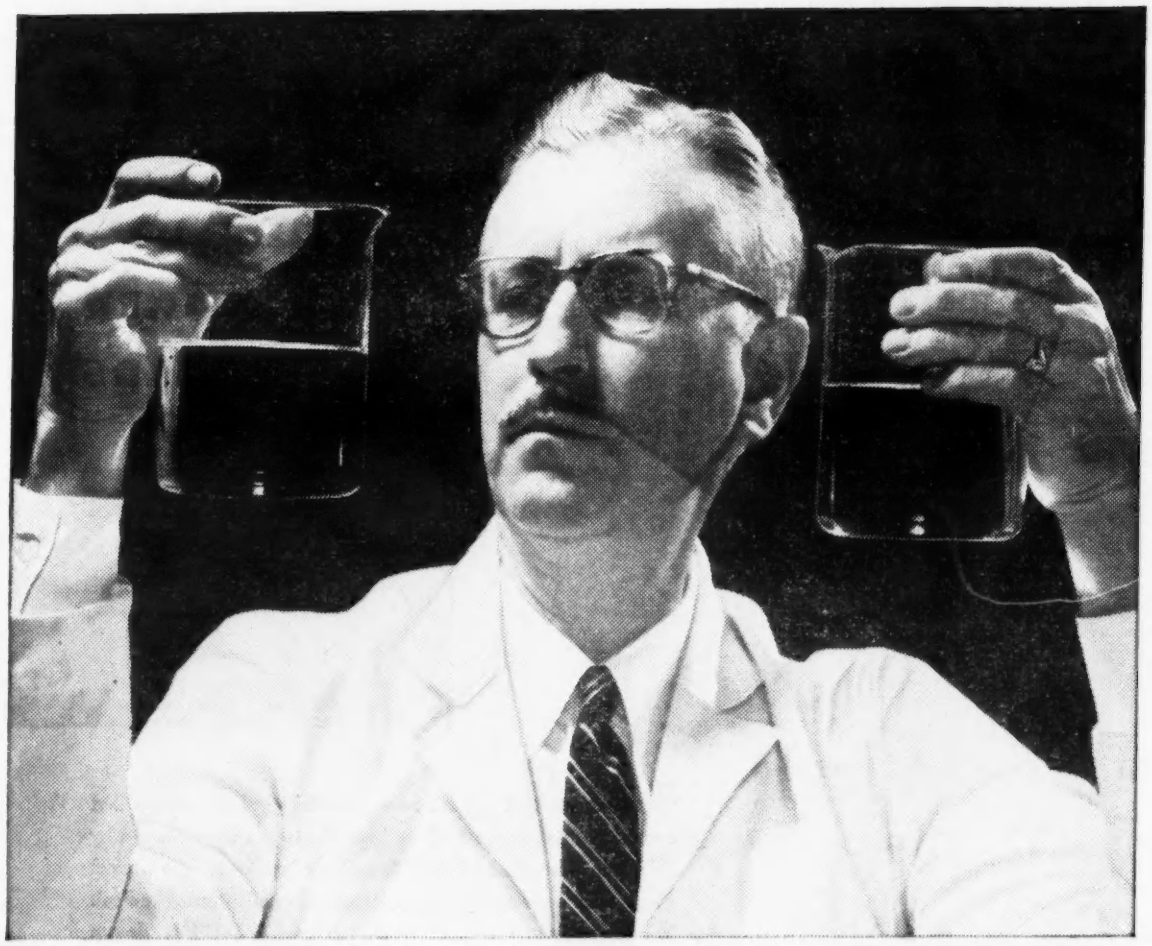
Fullers' earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipg. point ton. 4.50 5.00
Furan dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 23 - —
tanks. dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .66 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .35 - .36
Cochin, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .59 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .31 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .21 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .19 - —
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .07⅛
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .41 - .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .31 - .33
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Just, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 - .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - .30
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14⅜- —



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Glycerine...clear as water for lighter resins!

The lab expert has to look twice to tell the difference between plain water and water-clear Dow glycerine! It's this outstanding clarity indicating high over-all quality—which will give you better, lighter-colored alkyd resins in your paints.

Other advantages, too. Stability of supply, for instance. You will find Dow glycerine readily available—and on a stable *price* basis.

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Send for the new Dow glycerine booklet right away which explains these benefits in more complete detail. You'll find it worth the small effort—many, many times over! THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Department OC 8401.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots..lb.22.50 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.23.00 - —
1-lb. lots.....lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis... lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown Tex.....gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14 00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb-4.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85 00
1-5 kilo lots, works... kilo 90 00 -95 00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd....lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots.....oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots.....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
...ms., dlvd.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.....lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 9.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¾ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots.....kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .15 - —

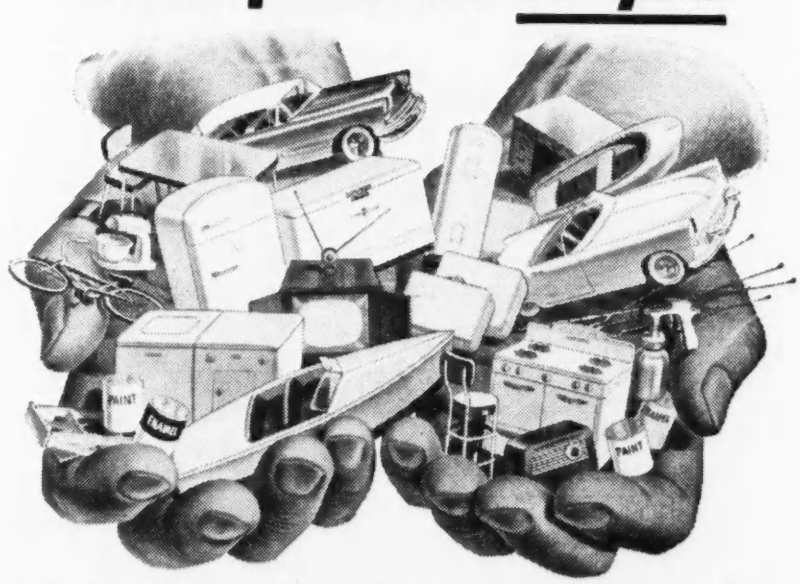
L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .20¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works....lb. .20¾ - —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .22¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works...lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1155- —
ton.56.00 -56.50
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls.....lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls.....lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls.....lb. .25 - .40
select., bls.....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls..lb. .23½ - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .24½ - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½ - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd.....lb. .32½ - .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .42½ - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .16 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¼ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd....lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .23¾ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works...lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls...lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼ - —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.....lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms.....lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30%.....lb. .23¼ - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼ - —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb 14½ - 16½
dl-Leucine dms., works.....lb 12.25 -15 00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.....lb. 10 - .12
gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls.....lb. .12 - .15

Again—Oronite makes chemical history!

ISOPHTHALIC

—means better paints, enamels and plastics to you



Makers and industrial users of paints, enamels and plastics can now provide greater durability, better appearance and easier upkeep in the products they manufacture for you—thanks to this new, advanced chemical developed by the Oronite Chemical Company.

House and industrial paints; finishes on automobiles, trucks, furniture and TV sets; enamels on refrigerators, stoves, washing appliances; fiber glass fishing poles, boats, luggage and a host of plastic products—all can have added qualities now from industry's use of Isophthalic.

Ask your supplier about the superior values obtainable from Isophthalic based paints and enamels.

Major chemical "firsts" scored by Oronite

Oronite was a pioneer and is today a leader in developing and marketing petrochemicals. Versatile but often unseen Oronite chemicals are silent partners in many, many industries—providing new products, economies in manufacture and increased values in scores of products.

First petrochemical detergent alkylate. First para-xylene.
First odorant for natural gas. First petrochemical phthalic anhydride.
First heavy-duty lube oil additives. First polybutenes.
First phenol in U. S. from petroleum. First U. S. naphthenic acids.
First petroleum cresylic acids.

And now, the First ISOPHTHALIC

Inquiries invited!

If you manufacture paints, resins, surface coatings or plastics—evaluate Isophthalic in your laboratory or ask your raw material supplier about it. Compare its performance with your existing standards for new and improved products.
If you are an industrial user of paints, enamels, or a plastic processor—contact your source of supply or write Oronite Chemical Company directly.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES
450 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, Calif. — 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. — 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio — Mercantile Securities Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas

3512

Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 • —
Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton 20.21 • —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.23.21 • —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 • 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.45 • 6.85
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 • 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.50 • 5.80
96-98% dms lb 6.75 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb 1.58 • —
99% tech. dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 • —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 • —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 • —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.61.00 -62.00
extracted, 36% bulk same basis, ton.55.00 -55.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 • —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 • —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 • 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 • 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 • 1.03
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 • 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 • 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb.12.00 • —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 • .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 • .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 • 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 • —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 • —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 • 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 2.00 • 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140.00 -150.00

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Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls. lb. 2.35 • 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. No prices.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., works lb. .23¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, etns lb. .35 • .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 32.50 • —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.40.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 • 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 • .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 • .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 • .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 • 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 • —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 • .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesuim trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 • 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 • —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 • .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 • —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 • —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.97.00 • —
paper bgs., works ton.93.50 • —
dms., works ton.101.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.80 • 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 • —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 • —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 • —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.87.50 • —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 • —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
single dm., works lb. .65 • —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 • —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 • —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 • .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 7.00 • 7.25
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 • —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 • 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 • —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 • —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 • 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask.272.00 -278.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 • —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. per lb. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 • —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 • —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .48 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .33 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

give you high quality,
and a price advantage, too!

In both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers, solvent systems based on ketones have many inherent advantages.

Ketones produce lacquers with superior characteristics, *at no increase in cost of production*, in almost any formulation. They will yield solutions of higher solids content, or permit greater diluent content with either aromatics or aliphatics.

Important, too—ketone-based solvent systems assure complete flexibility in formulating. *You* add the latent solvents *you* prefer. And when you buy by the pound and sell by the gallon—the lower specific gravity of ketones favors *you*.

The Shell Chemical "quality group" of active solvents includes MEK, MIBK, and Ethyl Amyl Ketone, as well as latent solvents MIBC, IPA and Ethyl Alcohol. Your Shell Chemical representative will gladly help you evaluate ketones for your own lacquer formulations.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
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Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

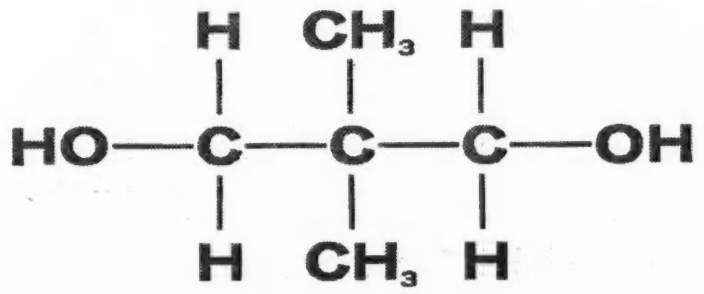
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 .85
Chloride, indust., cycls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb .62 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst, cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.s., works lb. .445 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11⅛
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 99 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 5.30 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 1.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .10½- —
yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 -56.00
extract, Indian, solid 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equaled lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. 33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 35 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls. dlvd lb 77 90¼
Carbonate bbls. dlvd lb 73¾ 81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb 38½ .46½



In the production
of polyester resins and plasticizers
and as a polyurethane intermediate

neopentyl glycol

builds stability into the molecule

DATA ON EASTMAN NEOPENTYL GLYCOL

Characteristics:
Short chain length
Symmetrical
Reactive

Typical Properties:
Form
Crystalline Solid
Color
White
Melting Point
124°-130°C
Purity
96% Minimum

This new Eastman isobutyraldehyde derivative offers the resin formulator a compact, symmetrical molecule with two methyl side groups. Thus, the use of neopentyl glycol in the production of polyester resins and plasticizers results in improved all-'round stability with excellent resistance to thermal degradation and hydrolysis.

Neopentyl glycol should be investigated either alone or as a modifier of other di- and polyols in the manufacture of polyurethane type polyester intermediates. Ethylene oxide reacts readily with neopentyl glycol to yield polyethers which also show promise as raw materials for polyurethane resins. The two primary hydroxyl groups in neopentyl glycol exhibit excellent reactivity, and polyesters prepared from it appear to impart their own stability to the polyurethanes made from them.

We invite you to send for samples and find out for yourself the advantages neopentyl glycol can give to your product. Write us at Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.,
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—1300 Main St.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld, lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .475 - —
Nitrobenzene, dist. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .37 .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .40 .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .41 .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. 75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen soution, 37%%, tanks, frt. equald. per ton of product basis ton. 47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton. 52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. 11 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. 09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc. bots 10%-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
West Indian, bgs lb. .65 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb 23¼ —
l.c.l. works lb 23¾- —
tanks, works lb. 22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.30 - —
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A)
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .38 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60% cns. lb. 2.10 2.50
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb 2.25 3.00
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .29 - —
white, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.50 - —
rectified, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.75
Oil, caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 43.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. lb. .1675- —
tanks lb. .1475- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2075- —
l.c.l. lb. .2125- —
tanks .1925- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12½
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -130.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.20 - 5.00
Camawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb. 25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb. 13.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Java, cns lb. 1.98 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y lb. .12 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .10⅝- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 13.50 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .06 Nom.
refd., salad, dms lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks lb. .17 - —
Costus, bots. lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .12⅝ Nom.
Valley lb. .12⅜- .12½
Texas lb. .12¼- .12¼
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04½- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .17¼- .17½
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Cubeb, cns lb. 3.50 - —
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums lb. .72 - 1.05
80-90%, dms lb. .78 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, Canada, cns lb 2.35 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 11.65 -14.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 12.00 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 17.85 -19.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.80 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15¼- .16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17½- .19
prime, burning, dms lb. .19 - .20
Guiacwood, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb 2.75 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns lb. 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.65 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.75
West Indian, cs lb. 3.25 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y lb. .1645- —
l.c.l. lb. .1665- .1700
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1370- —
New York lb. .1495- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1525- —
Boiled linseed oil 000c per lb higher.
Mace, dist cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08¼- .08½
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .18 - —
syn. bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .31
Oil, neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots lb. 32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.65 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .55 - .58
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .15½- .16
tanks lb. .14¼- .14¾
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .13½- .13¾
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 3.00 Nom.
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13½- .14
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.85 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 - —
refd., dms lb. .22¼- .22¾
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 5.60 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.85 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms lb. 3.20 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.00 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .14¼- —
steam dist., dms. ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 48.00 -54.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - 70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 17.25 -20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12 - —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14½- —
clarified, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks lb. .14 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 4.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .13½- .15
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Tansy, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar, acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, drms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- .28¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .26¾- —
domestic mills lb. .26¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54¼
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58¼
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59⅛
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
Syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .10½- .11
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2160- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Pecl, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin USP bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°. 123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°., ASTM, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. allo lb. .17 - —
USP X, lib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .203 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroalinine).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine)
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt alld, on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
t.c.l. same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 58.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.23 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms. c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb .33 —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .37 - —
red, tongar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —

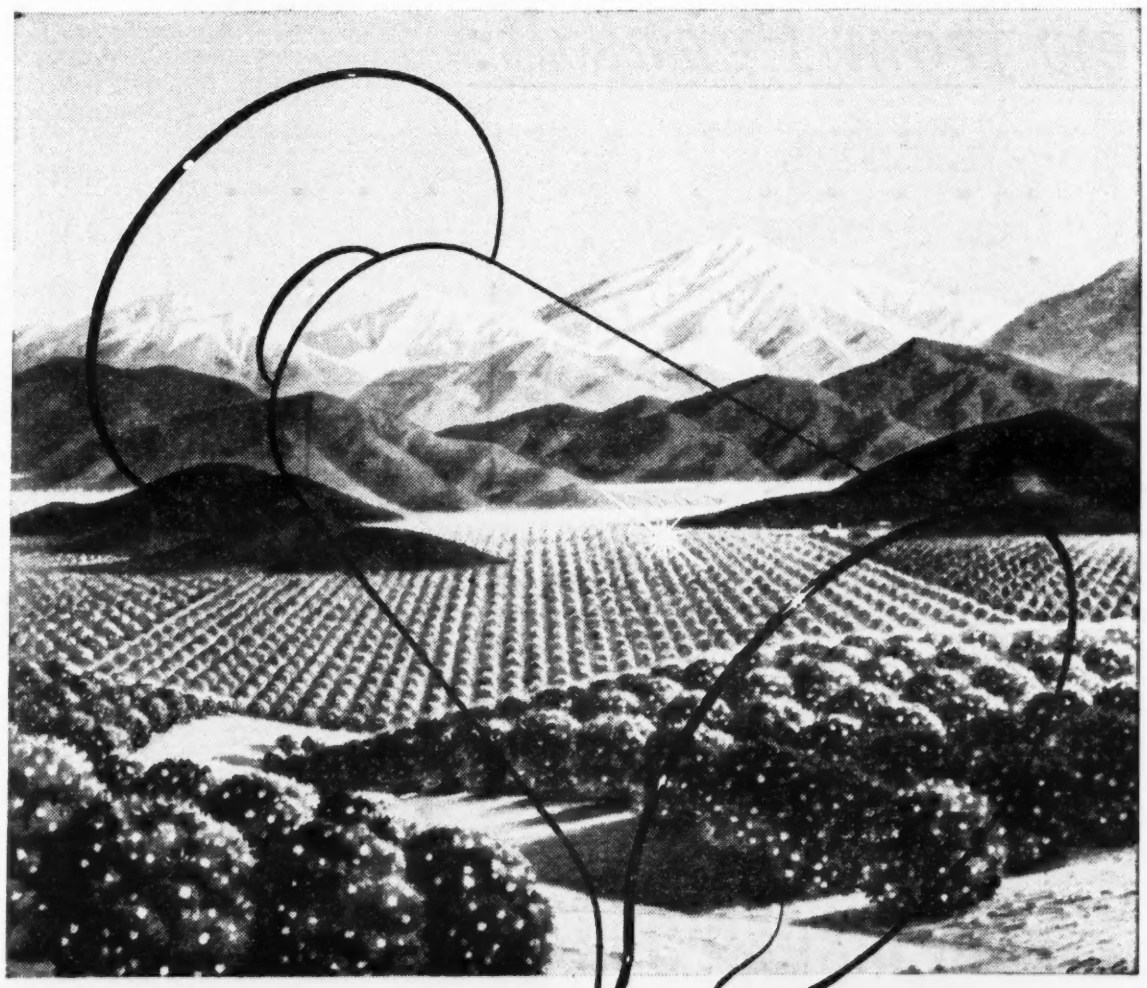
Pepsin NF 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.45	- 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. W.	lb.	.11½	- —
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	- .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜	- .07⅝
tanks, refy	lb.	.03⅜	- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛	- .09⅜
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05	- .06¼
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾	- .06½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝	- .07⅞
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	- .05¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07¼	- .07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	- .09¾
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	- .06⅜
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08⅛	- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	- .10¼
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	- .06½
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07⅜	- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	- .09⅜
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅜	- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05⅛	- .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	- .06½
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-, 240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.169	- .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	- —
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125	- .14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125	- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.164	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3	gal.	.11875	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.195	- —
Chicago	gal.	.279	- —
Cleveland	gal.	.22	- —
Newark	gal.	.18	- —
New York	gal.	.18	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	- —
Providence	gal.	.195	- —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal.	gal.	.245	- —
Borger, Tex	gal.	.24	- —
Houston, Tex	gal.	.24	- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	- —
dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32	- —
dlvd N. Y.	gal.	.33½	- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd.	gal.	.36	- —
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3	gal.	.12875	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	- —
New York	gal.	.18	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	- —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)			
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles.	gal.	.169	- —
Portland, Ore	gal.	.175	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.174	- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.175	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	- —
Group 3	gal.	.12875	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	- —
Chicago	gal.	.209	- —
Cleveland	gal.	.23	- —
Newark	gal.	.195	- —
New York	gal.	.195	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.20	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.245	- —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.26	- —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	- —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston	gal.	.215	- —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	- —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.25	- —
287°-366°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29	- —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.33	- —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33	- —
310°-360°F., b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.33	- —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33	- —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.27	- —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33	- —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C, m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.39	- —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425	- —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33	- —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	- —
Group 3	gal.	.12875	- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3	gal.	.12375	- —
Penasylvania, western	gal.	.15	- —
Boston	gal.	.19	- —
Chicago	gal.	.289	- —
Cleveland	gal.	.22	- —
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194	- —
Newark	gal.	.18	- —
New York	gal.	.18	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.183	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	- —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- .18¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- .19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50	- —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50	- —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.13	- 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43	- —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	- 2.70
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00	- 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	- —
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	- —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½	- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	- —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76	- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.30	- —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	- 1.40

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	1.75	- —
purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	- —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10	- —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	3.95	- 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	- .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	- —
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75	- —
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.45	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D), Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	43.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.81	- 4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.21	- 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.87	- —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.87	- —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.87	- —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	- .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	- —
export, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tankcars, works	lb.	12½	- —
Phthalic anhydride, ngs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	19½	- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	- —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	- .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.413	- .422



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Exchange®
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT · ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. · Ontario, California
Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. • DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

b,g-Picoline—Pyrethrum

b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
t.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 —
Nitrate, USP bots. vials oz 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .83 - .86
Mexican, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald, lb. 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lo 4.50 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. 02¼- 03
Linseed dms lb. 06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. 04¼ 05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Soybean dms. works lb 05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb. 03¼- 04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.97.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10 20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. 24 —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —

Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.32.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works, ton.25.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.29.40 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —

Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .35
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
59-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c, per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works, lb. .24½- .27⅛
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18⅛
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs.17.00 -17.30
t.c.l., works 100-lbs.17.80 - —
soln, clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100-lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 - .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .713 - .748
Sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.53.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04⅛
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10

New from Pennsalt:

liquid caustic potash

in barges and tank cars now supplied from Calvert City, Kentucky

New Pennsalt facilities at Calvert City, Kentucky, are now producing high-purity caustic potash for shipment in tank cars or barges to users of standard and low-chloride grades. Call your nearest Pennsalt district office for full information.

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Industrial Chemicals Division
Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

PENNSALT DISTRICT OFFICES
Appleton, Wis.—Regent 3-9307
Chicago 1, Ill.—Andover 3-6170
Cincinnati 2, Ohio—Main 3168
Cleveland 2, Ohio—Main 1-6205
Decatur, Ga.—Evergreen 5064
Detroit 26, Mich.—Woodward 1-8051
Paterson 1, New Jersey—Lambert 5-3500
Philadelphia 2, Pa.—Locust 4-4700
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
St. Louis 1, Mo.—Central 1-2338
Tacoma 2, Wash.—Market 9101

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, cms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works ..... lb. 15 - —
USP, bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls. same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.05
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works ..... lb. .88 - .93
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.33 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.63
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.63
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald .. lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0037
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 8.00 - 9.00
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 1.70 1.80
works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.01 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .68
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, Imp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. ..... lb. .63 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat ..... lb. .16¾- —
hulled ..... lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .27 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Salvadorian natural ..... lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .64 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .71 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .72 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .53 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .51 - —
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .49 - .50
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ... ton 45.00 -55.00

FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

STANNARD ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, Lake Superior, Michigan, is located about 23 miles southeast of Manitou Island. Completed in 1883, the stone tower is built on a base of concrete and stone which stands on solid rock in 11 feet of water. The light, 102 feet above water and visible for 18 miles, protects shipping in a dangerous area on the heavily traveled trade route between Duluth and the lower lakes.

Protection for the quality of your products and the efficiency of your processes is provided by the uniformly high standards of Niagara Alkali Company products. Depend on the purity and uniformity of Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N.Y.

Silica, hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .82¼ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .82⅝ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .82¾ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .83 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58½ - —
1,000-oz. lots lb. .60 - —
500-oz. lots lb. .60¼ - —
250-oz. lots lb. .60¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd. bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16 75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17 00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lb. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890 - —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. 05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms lb. .35 - —
Sodium glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate)
pea crystals, bgs 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Lactate, tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 - 140.50
sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works, ton 204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - 7.55
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.10 - 8.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate hh¹ᵉ lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910 - .1960
Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½ - .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 8.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - 7.40
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:32.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .584 - .613
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech. anhyd., bgs., c.l. dlvd., E ton 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 115.00 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ - 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9 80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 50.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .799 - .809
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.055 - 1.065
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .927 - 1.171
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .81¼ - .82¼
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .982 - 1.002
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08 - .08¾
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755 - .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .81
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .063 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF powd. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd. 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
synthetic rubber grade 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Styrolyl acetate, nots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555 - —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 - 38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 85.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09½ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅝ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07⅞ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¼ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ - —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.00 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 4.50 - —

Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse. lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse. lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine NF, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ton. 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E, of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E, of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —

Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. 42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. 42½- —
tanks, works frt equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms, dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c per lb higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

MUTUAL

*"Symbols YOU CAN RELY ON"

The karat number is the hallmark of quality on any article made of gold. In addition to signifying the guaranteed gold content, it is also a symbol of the reliability of the manufacturer.

The Mutual trademark on shipments of Chromium Chemicals is likewise a mark of quality and reliability. Mutual has always taken pride in its reputation for producing chemicals which meet rigid specifications and for supplying the needs of its customers.

Sodium Bichromate • Sodium Chromate • Potassium Bichromate
Ammonium Bichromate • Chromic Acid • Koreon (one-bath chrome tan)

MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton 140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton 105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton 126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton 124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
di-Valine dms. works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 77.00 - 78.00
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., exdock ton. 54.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works. lb. .11 - —
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tasks, frt. ald lb. .16½- —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, cognver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton 99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton 96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .81 - .84
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .83
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .75 - .77
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .74 - .76
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .52 - .55
refd., bgs lb. .55 - .58
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .57 - .59
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots. lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .60
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .61 - .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .61
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.13
Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla. differentials
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 cns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .13½- .14½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12 - .13
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25½- .26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28½- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19 - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35 - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .77 - .79
tech., bgs lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Xylenol, fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
260 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. & E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - .33½

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.10 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27½
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 10.60 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- —
New York lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12½- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
500-1999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —

Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.

Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

FDA Reported

—Continued from page 7

tion of many of these recommendations. We will hear more of this from time to time as the program unfolds," Mr. Mintener said.

"This turning point in food and drug protection to which I have referred today, I hope, is the beginning of a new era in consumer protection and advancement in these areas served by these great food, drug, and cosmetic industries.

"The accomplishments and progress to date, the fact that we have here in the United States the most important and best written commercial law, in my opinion, on our statute books, have been the direct result of cooperation between the enlightened leadership of industrial statesmen who direct the companies in these three industries with federal, state and local law enforcement officials. The fiftieth anniversary of the enactment of the Wiley food and drug law and all that it implies would never have been possible through the efforts of either government or industry alone," Mr. Mintener contended.

Resolutions Adopted by Section

The drug law section adopted resolutions urging the passage by congress of house concurrent resolution No. 204 calling on the President to take due action to designate the week of June 24 as National Pure Food and Drugs Law Week.

In another resolution, it gave strong endorsement to the recommendation of the citizens advisory committee that FDA be provided with fully adequate office and laboratory facilities for the growing demands which it faces.

The genuine attitude of friendliness and support displayed by industries having dealings with the FDA was commended by John L. Harvey, deputy commissioner of the agency, who laid stress on the need for further modernization of the law and called attention to the hearings to be started January 31 on eleven bills now before congress with such an objective.

In a review of judicial decisions under the law, W. M. Goodrich, assistant general counsel for HEW, said that almost 70,000 cases had been handled in the fifty years of the federal food, drug and cosmetic law.

He told of the early work against the "cures" prevalent in the early days of the law and the needs leading to the Shirley amendment.

Increase in Cases Noted

Noting the improvement wrought by the revision of the law in 1938, Mr. Goodrich said that, in the succeeding eighteen years, there had been 20 percent more cases than in the previous thirty, a number of them going as far as the supreme court; some reaching even to the retail sales of articles passed through interstate commerce.

Dr. William Horwitz, secretary-treasurer of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, told of the growth of that organization from an interest in the quality of fertilizers to work on standards for foods and contributory analyses.

James E. Hoge, chairman of the section's drug committee and general counsel of the Proprietary Association, summed up the present needs in a quotation: "The past is prologue."

It cannot be changed, he said, but all can be guided by it. Law is not all-sufficient, nor is the progress of improvement wholly a consequence of industrial attitude and motive and objective.

He cited various instances to show the broad, good effects of the food, drug and cosmetic law, the main accomplishment of which, he said, was good government in free enterprise working cooperatively with free government to construct and maintain the public welfare.

Toilet Goods Industry Views

The views of the toilet goods industry were summarized by S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association. The industry's view, he said, is that the law and its administrators have done a commendable job of public service.

But Mr. Mayham added, there is a feeling that some of the proposals to amend its cosmetic provisions have no justification in public need and could be harmful. He urged that a well-working statute be kept going, not toyed with.

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Fine Granular — Superfine Granular — Ampul Type
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Consulting the People

Candidates for congress are conducting "informal public opinion surveys" on what they call "political" questions which are regarded as inevitable under the influence of this year's elections. That influence is well manifested in the designating as political of subjects which are governmental, but which will be analyzed in an atmosphere of vote-getting. Included in that category are such matters as aid for education and for agriculture, in which politics should have no place whatsoever.

Because the members of congress are in largest part chosen politically, party policy, rather than public purpose, must exert the greater influence upon their pre-election thinking and planning. That is unfortunate for all concerned; but there is no other way in which even most desirable individual qualifications can be enlisted in public service. There must be an overall construction and application of policy on a scale as nearly national as it is possible to devise. In many things, that, of course, is not adequately attainable, farm legislation and labor legislation being cases in point.

It could do the members of congress much good as public servants to get truly representative data on public opinion by way of their surveys. There can be little helpfulness otherwise than politically in what they may learn about what their constituents think will be the "major issues in the campaign." But, much real good can be drawn from their constituents' opinion on even such matters.

It is impossible to evaluate the opinion to be got in response to such questions as whether the characters and personalities of the respective candidates or the records and policies of their parties would exert the greater influence on the casting of an individual's vote for President. It would, however, be very informatively interesting to get the frank answers of all the nation's voters to that question.

In what manner and to what extent any candidate for congressional election will be influenced by the results of his survey of public opinion is a matter which cannot be reduced to specific dimensions. Because of the growing numerical strength and influential effects of the independent voter, candidates for public office are beginning to recognize that the old political game of follow-the-leader is not what it used to be in the determining of the "people's choice." The influence of that recognition is spreading, even into the construction of distinctive party policies. Public opinion surveys can do much to spread useful information in that connection, for leaders in business as well as in politics.

Management-Labor Teamwork Needed

It is most regrettable that recent efforts to attain an understanding cooperative relationship between management and labor in dealing with their common problems apparently could not be—at least they were not—approached with recognition of the fact that a mutually satisfactory middle ground must be found. It should be admitted on both sides that it is no more possible in employment relations than in any other area of human contact for a man to serve two masters. It should be insisted jointly that human relations of all types must be individually based.

It is impossible to say to what extent the failure of the endeavors to get organized business and organized labor into a mutually beneficial unity of thought, purpose, and action was attributable to personalities. The major obstacle appears to have been the difference in views between the respective leaders on the right of the individual employee to freedom of choice in respect of union membership or representation in bargaining.

It is contended by both sides that all that is needed to develop cooperation is mutual understanding. It seems, however, that the real need is for confidence. It is most difficult to see how understanding would be enough when all the evidence is that there already is too much understanding—it really is in large part suspicion—of what the other party is trying to do.

It is unfortunate that the administrative and judicial concepts of the purpose and scope of federal labor legislation appear to be as far apart as are those of management and labor on the matters with which that legislation has to do. For one thing, there are, as usual, too many facets to the legislation, and there are too many hands in the application of needed remedies, many of them useless because of the superceding of necessary state's rights by the federal law. The so-called "labor relations" law must be better fitted to its necessary purpose. The exemption of labor from the statutory proscription of combination in restraint of — everything — must be terminated. Some entirely new agency must be set up, fully empowered to affect an agreement between management and labor for cooperation in the maintenance of economic stability for all the people at a reasonable cost.

Cultivating Scientific Inclinations

Very many interpretations are possible—and reasonable—with respect of the growing problem of the inadequacy of resources of scientifically and technically trained personnel. Those interpretations are quite equally distributed basically between supply and demand. The inadequacy of the supply would be much less if the demand could be—and would be—confined more closely to fully justifiable needs, and a sufficient corps of capable assistants developed.

Human objectives and their underlying motives being what they are, those remedial conditions must remain a matter of theory. The solving of the problem must be attacked at the supply end. That demands the germinating of scientific inclinations early in the course of grade-school education and their cultivation at high-school levels. That is where the need for harmonized effective collaboration between industry and education becomes imperative.

Various industrial segments — the chemical industry is an outstanding example—have earnestly undertaken to develop and practice such collaboration. Their success is yet to be demonstrated. There is reason to believe that it can be effectively promoted if all segments will learn as much as they can from the traveling high-school science library project of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and provide that project with the overall and community assistance essential to its full effectiveness with relation to specific needs.

The AAAS project, which was inaugurated last October with assistance by the United States Office of Education and the National Education Association, is not designed to teach science or technology. Its general purposes, as stated by the sponsor, are to "stimulate interest in reading science books, to broaden the science background of high-school students, and to assist students with scientific interest in choosing a career." It is quite plain that local industry can do much to promote those purposes in the areas of community needs. The wisdom of its doing so is at least equally apparent.

There are 150 volumes in each of the eleven units of the AAAS traveling library. They cover a very wide variety of scientific subjects, including social science. They are not textbooks: they tell interesting stories of science and scientists and of their service to humanity. They are in purpose inspirational rather than merely educational. The books were selected, with the assistance of scientists, science teachers, and librarians, from a lengthy list compiled from various sources. The sponsoring association admits that some important books are not included and that a few of those included may be poor selections. It has published the list in "The Scientific Monthly" for January. Interested leaders of industry should study that list. Their cooperation in the compilation of further listings has been solicited. The association has a purpose of listing recommendations for acquisition by all high-school libraries. Industries should contribute generously to such acquisitions locally.

The AAAS traveling libraries will cover sixty-six high-schools during the current school year. The service should cover at least five times that many next year. Apparently even continuation of the present scope will depend upon the availability of means. That is a condition which deserves proper recognition and appropriate action on the part of every industrial unit or group which has any concern for the meeting of its own needs.

Meanwhile, in every community where the high-school is being served by a traveling library all interested local industry should confer with the teachers having contact with that service, learn from them the identity and specific interest of every student manifesting an interest in the books, and provide every such student with appropriate encouragement and assistance toward the development of that interest. The list of schools being served is published in the January "Monthly."

Washington Talks It Over

Trade Commission, Customs Bureau Reach an Agreement On Laws Covering Sales of Imported Goods

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Customs have reached a settlement of their differences over the enforcement of laws governing the marketing of imported goods. Through an exchange of letters between the two agencies they have set up official liaison representatives who will keep each agency advised of the other's actions.

Under the customs laws, all imported articles must be marked with the country of origin. The FTC also gets into this picture by reason of its jurisdiction over unfair and deceptive practices. There have been times when what has satisfied one agency has not satisfied the other.

The most recent and striking example of this conflict had to do with imported sewing machine heads from Japan. Although the articles came in properly marked with the country of origin to the satisfaction of the Customs bureau, in assembling the machines in this country the marks were either covered up or considered so small by the FTC as to deceive the consumer. A number of firms were cited by the FTC for violating the law on this point.

In the exchange of letters between the two agencies, the Bureau of Customs has recognized that under the two laws the "ultimate purchaser" in some instances may not be the same person and that marking questions "will frequently be decided on different bases." The liaison arrangement will provide for an exchange of views and decisions by the liaison officers and notice to interested parties of the necessity in some cases of obtaining both commission and bureau views of questions of marking.

Oils Surplus Disposal

The value of the agricultural trade development and assistance act in ridding the country of its burdensome surplus of edible oils and fats is shown in figures just made available by the Department of Agriculture covering operations under the law during 1955.

Agreements entered into between the department and foreign governments last year called for the United States to deliver some 462,000,000 pounds of oils and fats. Shipments under these agreements during the last half of the year amounting to 141,881,000 pounds represented about 43 percent of the total exports of the oils and fats during the period. Deliveries over the entire year totaled 192,585,000 pounds.

The department has entered into some thirty-three agreements with twenty-two countries for financing the purchase of surplus United States agricultural products. The agreements allow the foreign countries to buy the commodities from United States suppliers and pay for them with local currencies. The currencies are then spent abroad for the mutual benefit of the United States and the purchasing countries.

On Taxing Cooperatives

Cooperative organizations are facing the prospect that they may be brought within the reach of the federal income tax laws if congress gets around to considering any general tax legislation this session.

It is certain that congress will take up the matter of continuing the emergency increases on corporation incomes and certain excise levies which expire April 1, but whether it will consider other tax increases is still a matter of speculation.

Taxation of cooperatives income has been the subject of increased agitation for the past ten years or more, and last year Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey submitted recommendations late in the session that the incomes of these organizations be tapped by the federal treasury. The issue has been put squarely before the ways and means committee now by Rep. Clifford Davis of Tennessee who has introduced a bill to carry out Mr. Humphrey's recommendations.

Far from being limited to farmer interests where they first originated, cooperative associations now extend into all lines of industry—fertilizer production and mixing, cosmetic distribution, vitamins, oil-well drilling, petroleum refining, insurance, banking and paper making to name only a few. The cooperative associations don't escape all federal taxation, but they are relieved of a great portion of the tax which falls on their corporate competitors.

TVA Fertilizer Success

TVA's success in discovering a new, inexpensive way to make a complete, mixed fertilizer by a process of continuous ammoniation of superphosphate has now been made firm. The Patent Office has just issued a patent to TVA on the process. TVA now has an application pending covering apparatus for using the ammoniation process.

It is understood that more licenses have been issued granting permission to use the process, or to make and sell equipment needed in the process, than for any other TVA fertilizer development. Fifty-three companies have been licensed to use it—thirty-eight to use it in their operations, and fifteen to manufacture the equipment.

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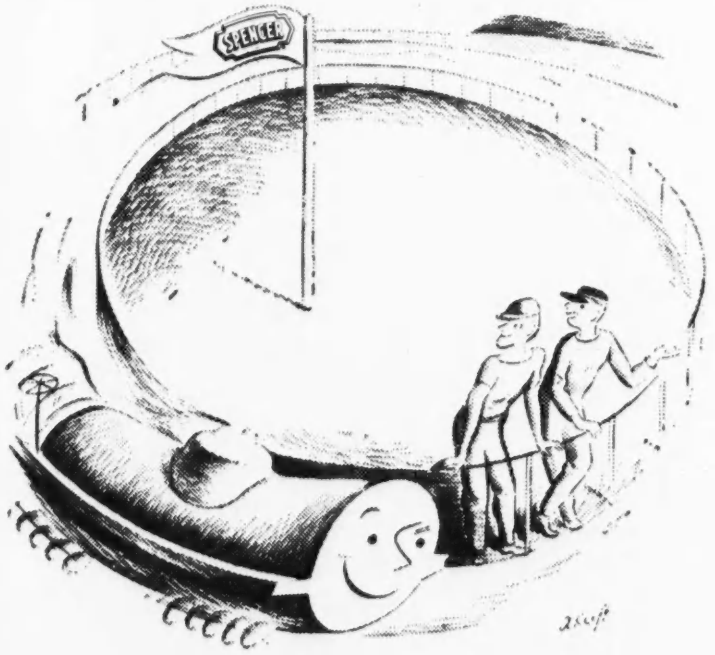

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Heavy Chemicals

A labor dispute at a domestic copper and copper sulfate plant contributed to the already scarce copper supply position, and served to tighten a previously comfortable sulfate reserve. Earlier, an industry-wide walkout in Chile had served to dampen predictions that copper stocks would be in fairly good shape during the first quarter. Nickel and selenium were on short supply, and the latter metal increased sharply in price last week.

Zinc sulfate was scheduled to advance effective March 1 by a producer. Tin, tin salts, silver and mercury declined.

In November, monthly production records were set for calcium carbide, oxygen, phosphorus trichloride and sulfuric acid, according to the Bureau of Census.

Steel output during the week of January 16 set another all-time high. Rayon production also held to a strong pace. These factors accounted for continuing large volume business in sulfuric acid.

Other mineral acids were also in good demand. Chlorine was still on the tight side, and solid and higher liquid grades of caustic soda were not plentiful.

Calcium chloride sales were well maintained, due largely to re-ordering for highway ice control and cold weather concrete. Lead acetate and lead nitrate were subject to price increases, and the changes were the first since 1952.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 21 at 100.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 100.7 percent for the previous week and 95.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead acetate, 1½c. per lb.
Nitrate, 1½c. per lb.
Selenium, $4.50 per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $3 per flk.
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb.
Silver, ½c. per oz.
Sodium stannate, 1.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.5c. per lb.
Oxide, 4½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1¼c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
101.11	101.16	101.26	98.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production of selected acids, in tons.

	Nov.	Oct.
Acid, chromic	1.420	1.460
Hydrochloric from salt and acid	13.499	14.264
from chlorine and hydrogen	13.486	13.814
byproduct	49.433	51.159
Total	76.418	79.237
Hydrofluoric	5.622	5.963
Nitric	199.341	190.556
Phosphoric from phosphorus	127.444	134.049
from phosphate rock	170.689	186.220
Total	298.313	320.269
Sulfuric chamber	210.807	190.636
contact	1,206.338	1,163.902
spent (fortified)	63.407	62.409
Total (gross)	1,417,143	1,354,538

Acid, Hydrochloric—Buying interest remained strong in the heavily industrialized areas of the north and midwest last week. Large quantities moved for steel and other applications.

Producers felt that in view of current good business activity and stability of raw materials, there was little likelihood of price changes during the remainder of the first quarter, or for the rest of the first half.

Despite heavy Mannheim and synthetic production in the northeast and midwest, supplies in those areas were said to be in good balance.

However, producers engaged in chlorination of hydrocarbons in the south and southwest found it difficult to move currently heavy stocks of byprouct muriatic acid.

Acid, Nitric—Takings of nitric acid by heavy industrial accounts continued heavy last week, and were a key factor in the current large volume consumption.

The record-breaking pace of steel production had much to do with the current strong tone of business, although other end uses also held up extremely well.

Acid, Phosphoric—Output levels were maintained at a near-capacity rate, as producers filled heavy orders during the week from food, fertilizer and other manufacturers.

Supplies were adequate for current needs, and prices were expected to hold unchanged for the remainder of the first quarter.

Acid, Sulfuric — Consumption of sulfuric acid for use in steel, fertilizer, petroleum refining, pigments, alcohols, and other applications remained at a lofty rate last week.

Some local situations required 100 percent capacity production during the week, while other locales reported near-capacity output in an attempt to fill incoming orders.

Steel production last week was estimated at 98 percent of capacity, or 2,413,000 tons by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Last year at this time, output was 2,051,000 tons.

The previous week (January 16) saw another all-time record set by steel output for the second consecutive week. Production was 2,437,000 tons, or 99 percent of 1956 capacity.

The blast furnaces of the United States, operating at 92.7 percent of capacity, poured a record total of 77,800,831 net tons of pig iron and ferroallays during 1955, according to the Institute.

This was 1,943,959 tons more than the previous high of 75,856,872 tons produced in 1953. The output during 1954 was 58,686,884 tons. Blast furnace output for the month of December was 6,953,516 tons.

Calcium Chloride—Supplies continued in close balance with demand, as consumers continued to order for highway ice control and cold weather concrete. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Chlorine—Supplies continued on the tight side. It was said that recent new production had helped in some areas, but generally, heavy demand kept producers' stocks in close balance.

Copper Sulfate—The supply position, which had improved considerably during the past several weeks, was given a setback by an unauthorized work stoppage at a refinery.

Current supplies were judged adequate for consumer needs, but it was felt that a pinch might occur should the strike continue. Industrial demand was at a record level, but agricultural interest was dull.

Lead Acetate—Prices were raised across the board for the first change since June 2, 1952. White crystals were listed at 23½c. per pound; granular and powder, 24½c. per pound, barrels.

Lead Nitrate—Nitrate was increased to 23¾c. per pound. The last change occurred June 2, 1952.

Lime—Domestic sales of open market lime in October increased slightly over the previous month, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Sales of building, refractory, chemical and industrial uses increased, whereas a decrease was noted in agricultural use.

Chemical and industrial lime sales in October rose to 483,123 tons from 458,396 tons in September, and were considerably higher than the 366,786 tons sold in October, 1954.

January-October sales of lime to chemical and industrial use totaled 4,364,876 tons, as against 3,513,343

Heavy Chemicals

tons sold during the comparable period in 1954.

Total lime sales on the open market in October totaled 830,689 tons, as against 803,023 tons sold in September, and 645,098 tons sold in October, 1954.

Soda Ash — Consuming demand was well maintained from a number of interests. Heavy glass, phosphate and aluminum production were responsible for large volume shipments of light and dense ash.

Soda, Caustic—The export price for solid and flake caustic continued firm, as supplies of the solid grades remained none too plentiful.

Higher grades of liquid were also judged to be in close balance, partly as a result of heavy rayon demand. Prices held firm, and were expected to remain unchanged for the remainder of the first half.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production figures for chlorine and alkalies in tons.

	Nov.	Oct.
Chlorine gas	308,113	316,614
liquid	168,436	171,789
Potash, caustic, liquid..	8,008	7,394
solid	1,710	1,513
Soda ash, (58% Na.O) synthetic—		
Total crude bicarbonate equivalent.	434,159	442,612
Finished light	237,097	236,504
Finished dense	159,908	168,486
Natural	61,832	68,895
Soda, caustic, 68-74% liquid	50,280	54,790
other liquid	246,293	249,122
dry	49,299	53,101
electrolytic process liquid	305,431	319,148
dry	*	*
lime soda process liquid	40,441	37,863
dry	*	*
Sodium bicarbonate, finished	9,003	11,355
Sulfate anhyd. (refd.).	24,298	25,661
Glauber's salt	11,735	12,875
Saltcake (crude. coml.)	63,199	61,695

*Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual establishments.

Sodium Sulfate — Demand continued to increase for sodium sulfate supplied by domestic producers. According to the trade, figures for the past few months show a considerable decrease in imports from Canada and other sources.

This indicated to domestic suppliers that consumers were turning more attention on purchases in this country. Stocks were judged to be in a fairly comfortable position, compared with the dangerously low inventories of late 1954.

It was believed that two major factors were of importance in the lengthening of saltcake supplies since that time:—(1) Mannheim production of hydrochloric acid showed a sharp upswing, and (2) rayon output has been running some 16 percent above 1954 levels in 1955.

Kraft pulp production continued at a high rate in most sections of the country, accounting for large volume shipments of saltcake at firm prices.

Sulfur Dioxide—A producer announced that effective February 1, prices for refrigeration grade sulfur dioxide were to be raised to 26c. per pound in 2,000-pound cylinders and 30c. per pound in 150-pound cylinders.

As yet, there was no word from the rest of the industry on whether the higher price would be met. Currently, 150-pound cylinders of sulfur dioxide were listed at 27c. per pound.

Tin Salts—Lower tin dropped potassium stannate to 71.3c. to 74.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 58.4c. to 61.3c.; stannic chloride, 79.9c. to 80.9c.; oxide, $1.055 to $1.065; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 92.7c. to $1.171; hydrous crystals, 81¼c. to 82¼c., and sulfate, 98.2c. to $1.002.

Zinc Sulfate — Monohydrated 36 percent sulfate was slated to be increased 25c. per cwt. by a producer, effective March 1.

Sulfate was scheduled to list at $8.75 per cwt., carlots, delivered, and $9 75 per cwt., same basis, less carlots.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Metal continued pegged at 43c. per pound, delivered US destinations. The market remained very firm, partly due to the recent Chilean copper strike, and partly to a work stoppage at a domestic refinery.

Earlier predictions that an easing in supply would take place during the first quarter were nullified by the effects of the labor disputes.

Mercury—Metal prices continued to decline with easing supplies. Mercury was quoted last week at $272 to $278 per flask, spot, as to quantity.

Selenium—Selenium powder was increased to $13.50 to $15.50 per pound last week. Prices had been $9 to $10.50 per pound, spot, in the primary market.

Silver—Bullion decline ½c. per ounce, ending the week at 90c. per ounce, spot.
$1.03 per pound, spot.

Tin—Straits metal continued to ease, and was priced Friday at $1.03½ per pound, spot.

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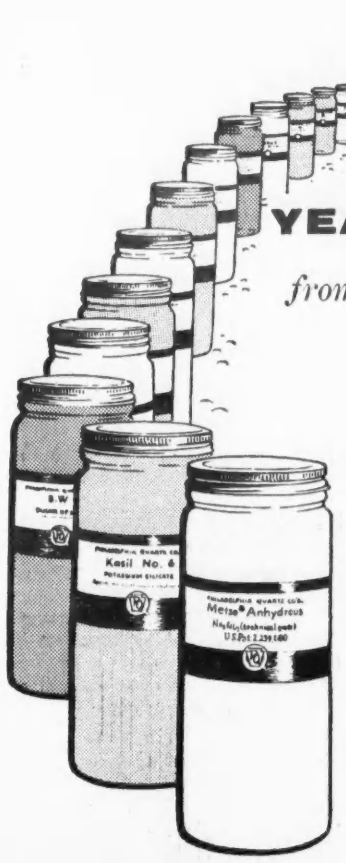

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Olin Mathieson Bares Plans

—Continued from page 5

owned and operated by the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company.

The power plant, which will be known as the Kammer Plant, will consist of two units of 225,000 kilowatts each. One unit will be owned by Ohio Power Company, a subsidiary of American Gas & Electric; the other by a joint subsidiary of Olin Mathieson and Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company.

Both power units will be operated by Ohio Power Company and integrated into the American Gas & Electric Company system. The plant will be designed for development of up to 1,350,000 kilowatt capacity.

Pennsy Extending Lines

The Pennsylvania Railroad is extending its tracks at a cost of several million dollars in order to service the site at Omal, Ohio, near Clarington, Ohio.

This location will take advantage of the vast coal resources of West Virginia. The nation's coal resources are estimated to be over 2,000 billion tons and a substantial share of these resources are located in the states adjoining the upper Ohio River. This aluminum installation is a major new use of electric power produced from coal and should lead to additional like developments, Olin stated. The coal reserves within the area of the new Olin Mathieson operations have been estimated at more than 300 million tons.

The initial requirements of coal per annum are about 2 million tons, and reserves are adequate for expanded operations in the future.

Cooperation from Governors

Olin Mathieson emphasized in its announcement that Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio and Gov. William C. Marland of West Virginia have given full cooperation in working out the many details of arrangements with state and local authorities.

The plants are being built under certificates of necessity from the government, issued in order to help increase the supply of primary aluminum.

The alumina plant will have a capacity of 230,000 tons per year. The capacity of the aluminum plant will be 60,000 tons per year. At first, only about 115,000 tons of alumina will be required for the aluminum plant and the other 115,000 tons of surplus alumina will be available to the market.

Most of the 60,000 tons of finished aluminum will be consumed by the metals division of Olin Mathieson. However, in view of the need of flexibility, the corporation will be both a buyer and a seller of prime aluminum in order to keep the fabricating facilities in balanced supply.

President Urges

—Continued from page 5

eases and illnesses together with supplemental studies as they may be needed.

4. A five-year sanitary facilities construction program on Indian reservations.
5. A two-year extension of the hospital survey and construction act.
6. Establishment of an insurance fund covering new health facilities constructed outside the present construction program.
7. Increasing the federal share of public assistance funds for the care of the aged, the blind, dependent children and totally disabled persons.
8. A five-year program of grants to the states for training practical nurses.
9. Authorizing the Public Health Service to set up a program of traineeships in public health specialties.
10. Extending the water pollution control program as provided in S. 890 passed by the senate last year.

This senate bill provides for increased research activity and a broadened base of research. It also provides for an improved program of technical assistance to states and industries and sets up a five-year program of matching grants to state and interstate agencies to aid them in strengthening their own control programs. Finally, the bill clarifies the enforcement authority in interstate pollution situations, and provides a basis for more effective treatment of wastes from federal institutions.

Salk Bill

—Continued from page 5

administration, and "we see no need for amendments."

He reported that through January 8, 1956, a total of almost 31,000,000 net cubic centimeters of vaccine had been released. Of this amount, approximately 13,500,000 cc. were allocated to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Substantially all of the remainder has been allocated among the states in accordance with the interstate distribution system currently in effect.

All states except Massachusetts made applications for funds under the government-sponsored program, he added. Massachusetts has now prepared and submitted a plan, he continued, and this is now being reviewed.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, of the University of Pittsburgh, developer of the vaccine, last week received a gold medal, authorized by congress, in a ceremony in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Building. At the request of the President, Secretary Marion B. Folsom presented the medal to Dr. Salk in the presence of invited guests.

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Merger Legislation Urged for More Control

—Continued from page 7

limits of antitrust actions against labor union activities. He made no specific recommendations for remedial legislation, but raised a number of questions which he said demand consideration.

"Conditions under which the competitive battle is waged have changed, and continue to change," Chairman John W. Gwynne, of the Federal Trade Commission, told the meeting.

"We are living in an age of scientific discoveries, technological advances, mass production and new methods of distribution. Certainly, on the materialistic side, all of these have made for better living.

"Obviously, too, they have increased the amount of goods and services which may be furnished by the individual competitor. For example, the fields of agriculture cannot be said to be dominated by monopolistic forces. Yet, the size of farms has greatly increased, and the number of farmers has decreased. This is a by-product of the machine age," Mr. Gwynne stated.

"I mention this only to emphasize the fact that every reduction in the number of competitors does not necessarily mean a diminution in actual competition. Nor should we ignore the other side of it. In this increasing trend toward concentration, there must be somewhere a point of no return,—a point where, in spite of the pretense, actual competition no longer exists.

"The amended section is designed to remove the danger of arriving at such a point. It does not prohibit all mergers. It would prevent only those where a certain result appears reasonably probable. That general statement is easy to make. The application of it to concrete sets of facts will often be difficult. It will tax the energy, the skill and the judgment of all who have any responsibility in connection with this problem," Mr. Gwynne concluded.

New York Study Group Set Up

New York State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits used the one-day parley as an occasion to announce the setting up of a fifteen-man committee to look into the state's antitrust laws.

The group, named by the New York State Bar Association at the Attorney General's request, will "evaluate the relative roles of federal and state antitrust enforcement," Mr. Javits said.

The committee, he went on, will find out whether the state's present legislation is adequate and will make recommendations for keeping "local areas free of unlawful trade restraints and unfair competitive practices."

Cleveland Steel Barrel Correction

In reporting the renaming of Cleveland Steel Barrel Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to Inland Steel Container Company in its January 16th issue, OPD inadvertently omitted the fact that the name change came as the result of the purchase of the Cleveland concern by Inland Steel Company, Chicago. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the Cleveland and Greenville, Ohio, plants of the acquired concern have been merged into the operations of Inland Steel Company's Inland Steel Container Company division.

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Bids Wanted

Acids, 2,088 1-lb. bots. acetylsalicylic acid, USP, East & West Coast, inv. 457, Feb. 1, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn, 1, N. Y.; 23,688 lbs. in 6-lb. bots. hydrochloric acid tech., 9,240 lbs. in 165-lb. steel dms. hydrofluoric acid tech., 23,400 1-lb. bots. oxalic acid, dihydrate, tech., 1,008 1-qt. bots. nitric acid, reagent, 35,880 lbs. in 5-lb. bots. acetic acid, glacial, tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-725, Feb. 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

11,350 lbs. hydrofluoric acid, inv. 227, Jan. 30, 720,000 lbs. red fuming nitric acid, inv. 221, Jan. 30, Contracting Officer, White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.

Beeswax, 7,664 lbs., tech., Norfolk, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., inv. 155(1)-727, Feb. 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Calcium carbide, 8,838 dms., tech., inv. ENG-184-E-347-B, Feb. 13, Corps of Engnrs., Chicago Procurement Office, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Carbon black, 6,000 lbs., inv. 6176, Feb. 3, Purchasing Agent, Gov. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Chemicals, 4,487 lbs. hydrogen peroxide, 2,825 lbs. potassium cyanide, inv. 45, Jan. 31, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.; 1,800,000 lbs. calcium hydroxide, tech., white powd., 180,200 lbs. ammonium hydroxide, tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-758, Feb. 9, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 9,300 1-lb. bots. magnesia magna, USP, unflavored, 456 1-lb. bots. sodium chloride USP, 264 4-lb. bots. sodium sulfate, USP, anhyd., reagent grade, 5,424 1-lb. bots. xylene ACS, Somerville, N. J., Wilmington, Calif., Hines, Ill., inv. A-295-A, Feb. 2, Vets. Adm. Chief, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Copper naphthenate, 825 gals. in 55-gal. dms., fungicide, tech., Oakland, Calif., inv. 155-(1)-718, Feb. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Cornstarch, 30,150 lbs., East Coast, inv. 155(1)-723, Feb. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Drugs, atropine sulfate tabs., codeine phosphate tabs, ferrous sulfate tabs., etc., Somerville, N. J., Wilmington, Calif., Hines, Ill., inv. A-291-A, Jan. 31, Vets. Adm. Chief, Procurement Div., Supply Service, VA Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Disinfectant, 2 dms., phenolic, inv. 6564, Feb. 10, Purchasing Agent, Gov. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Ethyl alcohol, 208,325 gals. denatured, 95%, East & West Coast, inv. 383-827, Feb. 16, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Fertilizer, 1,600 100-lb. bgs., unmixed sulfate of ammonia nitrogen, from period of date of award thru June 30, 1956, inv. 25, Feb. 3, Contracting Officer, Charleston AFB, S. C.

Mercury, 204 1-lb., 10-oz. jars, Newport, R. I., Norfolk, Va., inv. 155-(1)-736, Feb. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Methanol, 26,156 gals., reagent, syn. grade, clear, colorless, volatile liq., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-713, Feb. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, 1,600 gals. exterior and interior syn. gloss enamel, inv. RIT-71445-R, Feb. 3, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 1,816 gals. aircraft, gloss enamel, Topeka, Kans., inv. 383-821, Feb. 15, 60,955 gals. semi-gloss, rust inhibiting enamel, flash dry application, East & West Coast, inv. 383-826, Feb. 15, 4,296 gals. exterior, traffic paint, Topeka, Kans., inv. 383-832, Feb. 15, 2,870 gals. syn. gloss enamel, inv. 383-802, Feb. 9, 315 gals. hot spray, lusterless enamel, 973 gals. quick drying lusterless enamel, 2,450 gals. syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-828, Feb. 15, 42,000 gals. semi-gloss interior enamel, West Coast, inv. 383-809, Feb. 13, 38,000 gals. oil, deck paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-803, Feb. 14, 4,300 gals. oil, stripping paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-745, Feb. 13, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Potassium dichromate, 5,000 lbs., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-733, Feb. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, 1,620 100-lb. contrs., inv. RIW-71967-R, Feb. 3, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Sodium bisulfate, 37,100 lbs., monohydrate, tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-733, Feb. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium cyanide, 7,200 lbs., tech., white, Charleston, S. C., inv. 155-(1)-719, Feb. 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 484,980 lbs., tech., West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-739, Feb. 9, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metasilicate, 204 cwt., bids also desired under period contract basis, inv. 7279, Jan. 31, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Sodium nitrite, 23,300 lbs., USP, East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-729, Feb. 9, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium para aminosalicylate, USP, for period from April 1, 1956, thru March 31, 1957, inv. A-235-A, Jan. 31, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Sulfur, 3,200 lbs., tech., fine, yellow, crystalline powd., East & West Coast, inv. 153-(1)-730, Feb. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Trichlorethylene, 80,000 gals., tech., inv. 155-714-B, Feb. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Stauffer Chemical Correction

In reporting the election of E. S. Rothrock as a vice-president of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, and his appointment as general manager of its Consolidated Chemical Industries Division in last week's issue, OPD erroneously placed the division's headquarters in San Francisco. Consolidated Chemical moved its general offices from San Francisco to Houston, Tex., at the first of the year.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Fishmeal and scrap declined in the Chesapeake bay area last week owing to lack of buying interest at current prices. There was no activity in pricing of nitrogenous materials following reductions the week previous in ammonium nitrate at Los Angeles. Producers were content to maintain a wait-and-see attitude, as they expected demand to increase and firm the market before long.

Production of cokeoven aqueaous ammonia and ammonium sulfate showed slight decreases in November below October levels. Lime sales on the open market also declined, but in each case, production and sales were considerably higher than 1954 levels.

The Mississippi delta area and other parts of the south reported stepped-up demand as mixers began to prepare in earnest for the spring fertilizer season.

More active inquiry from midwestern and eastern consumers was anticipated with the coming of warmer weather. All indications were that the farmer would hold off buying until the last moment.

Superphosphate producers reported a slight increase in consumption by mixers, and potash sellers reported a similar position.

The Department of Agriculture warns that grasshoppers present a serious potential threat to cropland and rangeland in more than thirty-one states in 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Fishmeal, $5 per ton.
Fishscrap, $5 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
110.91	111.56	111.87	109.58

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Aqueous — 4,178,738 pounds of cokeoven ammonia liquor were produced in November, a decrease of 1.8 percent under the 4,253,262 pounds produced in October, but considerably higher than the 3,172,200 pounds produced in November, 1954, according to the Tariff Commission.

Production during the period January-November, 1955, was 41,741,242 pounds, compared with a total of 28,898,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1954.

Sales of aqueous cokeoven ammonia in November declined 6.3 percent to 2,345,148 pounds from 2,503,759 pounds in October, but were higher than the 1,645,200 pound total posted for November, 1954.

Stocks in producers' hands at the end of November rose 1.9 percent to 7,109,230 pounds from 6,974,737 pounds in October, and were much higher than the 2,841,451 pounds on hand in November, 1954.

Ammonium Sulfate — Cokeoven ammonium sulfate output in November declined 2.4 percent to 160,723,489 pounds, from October's 164,709,836 pounds, but was higher than November, 1954, output of 145,659,500 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Eleven-month output during 1955 totaled 1,771,610,117 pounds, as against 1,490,561,300 pounds during the same period in 1954.

Sales in November were 137,164,922 pounds, relatively unchanged from the 136,961,179 pounds in October, but considerably higher than the 117,584,600 pounds sold in October, 1954.

Stocks were up 6.4 percent in November, to 392,861,695 pounds from 369,274,343 pounds in October, and 271,536,888 pounds on hand in November, 1954.

Animal Protein—Eastern and midwestern markets continued dull and featureless. Prices for dried blood and tankage continued unchanged, but were weak due to overproduction resulting from heavy animal slaughter.

It was hoped that current government consideration of propping cattle and hog prices would have a firming effect on the market in the future, although plans were still in early stages of development.

Fishmeal prices declined sharply in the Chesapeake bay area, under pressure from consumers who showed no interest at previously higher prices.

Meal was priced nominally at $148 per ton, with scrap $5 per ton lower. Despite the $5-per-ton reduction from previous week's prices, consumers held back and little or no business was transacted.

Lime—Sales of open market lime for agricultural use declined to 22,369 tons in October from 26,360 tons in September, but were higher than the 17,286 tons sold in October, 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Quicklime sales in October declined to 12,222 tons from 12,687 tons in September, but were higher than the 7,437 tons sold in October, 1954.

Hydrated lime sales declined to 10,147 tons in October from 13,673 tons in September, but were above sales of 9,849 tons in October, 1954.

Agricultural lime showed the only decrease in sales for the month, whereas increases in sales tonnage were noted for building, refractory, chemical and industrial uses.

Phosphate Rock — The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

Normal	Nov.	Oct.
Production	147,325	141,357
Shipments	83,185	77,481
Stocks	204,820	202,089
Enriched		
Production	1,953	1,661
Shipments	1,058	1,144
Stocks	2,951	4,630
Concentrated		
Production	66,025	71,126
Shipments	50,745	48,408
Stocks	124,357	110,368
Wet-Base Goods		
Production	944	754
Shipments	306	343
Stocks	2,020	1,425
Total		
Production	216,247	214,898
Shipments	135,294	127,376
Stocks	333,608	318,512

Sodium Nitrate—Some increase in interest in the south was noted for both domestic and imported. Prices of long standing held unchanged.

Urea — Industrial demand for crystal urea continued well sustained. Agricultural inquiry showed signs of revival in the South. Elsewhere in the country, however, interest was slower. Prices for both agricultural and industrial grades were firm and unchanged.

Pesticides

Grasshoppers are likely to present a serious threat next year to cropland in more than fifteen states and to some 20,000,000 acres of rangeland in sixteen states, the Department of Agriculture has warned.

Grasshoppers appear generally more threatening to crop areas in 1956 than they were in 1955. Cropland grasshopper infestations are expected to vary from light to severe in parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the northern half of Illinois and Indiana.

The 'hoppers may also cause spotted damage to crops in portions of California, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Texas, in the eastern third of North Dakota, and Nebraska, and over most of Kansas and Oklahoma.

Crops in isolated, cultivated areas of most of the remaining states to the west may suffer some grasshopper damage. Farmers control such infestations at their own expense, except for technical assistance.

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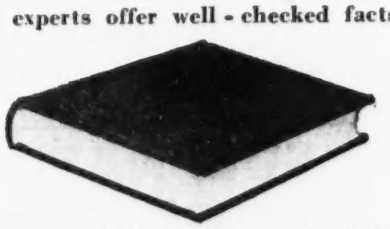

Here is a systematic presentation of some of the most useful information that has been amassed about the pollution of air; its effects on human, plant, and animal health; the measures that are being taken to control it successfully; the legal and administrative problems that are being overcome in connection with pollution prevention and control.

AIR POLLUTION

Proceedings of the United States Technical Conference on Air Pollution

Sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Air Pollution

Chairman: Louis C. McCabe, formerly Chief, Office of Air and Stream Pollution, Department of the Interior

847 pages, 7½x10, 285 illus., 85 tables, $12.50

These are the specific, authoritative facts presented at a top-level government conference on pollution—a conference that brought together experts in every phase of the problem. Here is the picture of how contamination of the air affects humans, livestock, and crops, and of which chemicals are really dangerous and which are not. Here are detailed analyses of different contaminants, with methods for finding the nature and degree of pollution. Included is a discussion of the very latest equipment for pollution control, with an explanation of how each kind works and what its limitations are. The section on instruments describes and explains best practices of measuring the kind and degree of pollution. One section covers the legal problems involved in drawing up and enforcing pollution control statutes. The interrelation of weather and climate and pollution problems is fully treated.

A few of the 97 topics covered:

- Fluoric contamination of livestock
- Pollution from mine refuse piles
- Sulfur dioxide and conifers
- Relation of particle size to pollution
- Physical properties of aerosols
- Use of the electron microscope
- Use of the midget impinger
- Chemical analysis of pollutants
- Fluorometric analysis
- Spectrographic analysis
- Odor control practices
- Catalytic combustion of hydrocarbon vapors
- Dry fibrous filters
- Viscous impingement filters
- Venturi scrubbers
- Use of activated carbon
- Design of incinerators
- Effects of prolonged exposure
- Stack meteorology

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Petroleum Derivatives

Tremors in the automotive industry are beginning to make themselves felt in the petroleum derivative field, it was noted by one producer last week. Though no concrete situation has developed, rumors of sales decline, coupled with some minor instances of production quota cutbacks, have made solvents and diluents producers look to their own situation. Many producers reiterated the stand they have taken for years that disbursement of commodities into more diverse fields would make them less dependent upon one major industry and ultimately less susceptible to the rises and falls of that industry.

With the settling of the fuel truckers strike and the resultant 30c. wage hike, coal dealers advanced their fuel price 50c. to $1.00 per ton, claiming it as the only manner the rise in labor costs could be met. Propane dealers noted that the same movement might develop in the LPG field. However, by the end of the week, the price had not shifted.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

week Last	week Prev.	month Last	1955 Jan. 28,
104.37	104.37	103.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page **9**

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Good sales figures were reported for this commodity last week, it was noted, in spite of the ominous reports of pending automotive trends. This might be partially attributable to the fact that benzol is less dependent upon the automobile industry than some of the other solvents. Production remained unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—Both prices and sales continued pretty much on a level with previous figures for this solvent, it was reported last week. West coast prices remain at the 183c. per gallon level, while East Coast stands at 18c. per gallon. Group three benzol-type lacquer diluent continued to sell at a 14125c.-14625c. range while toluol-type went for 13125c.-13375c. per gallon.

Stoddard Solvent—Prices continued at old levels that have remained unchanged for more than a year, it was noted last week, with the East Coast listing quoted at 17c. per gallon and group three being priced at 12375c. per gallon. Other quotes are:—Pennsylvania, western, 15c. per gallon; Boston tankwagon, 19c.; Chicago, 289c.; Cleveland, 22c.; Los Angeles (ex tax) 173c.; Newark, 18c.; New York, 18c. per gallon; Philadelphia, 165c. to 17c. per gallon and 19c. at Pittsburgh.

Toluol—Though coaltar toluol recorded a price decline (from 35c. to 32c. per gallon) for the Chicago listing two weeks ago, petroleum dealers continue to quote their price at the old listing. There were no reports of price shifts in other areas.

Xylol—Some firmness was noted in this market last week, producers noted. The strength is derived from a number of sources. One of the leading new sources is the use of the derivative as a chemical raw material. Some producers feel that the true future of this commodity lies in this direction. Continued use by the paint industry, of course, is the primary area for sales. This later, dependent to some extent on the automotive industry.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Prices of heating oils stand a good chance of being elevated, dealers reported last week, as a result of the price raise given oil truckers on the spot market the week previous. Coal dealers have already raised their price 50c. and $1 per ton, one dealer noted, and it will probably be only a matter of time until the oils follow suit. Propane, which, throughout the season, had been realizing its heaviest sales season, is once again realizing top distribution, with dealers struggling to catch up with commitments.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 11 totaled 259,188,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 260,098,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 910,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 285,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 625,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — The constancy of this wax continues to be one of the major factors in the strength of the derivative market as a whole. Though figures have not become available to date, producers predicted the most substantial figures the microcrystal industry has known, for 1955, with the growth embracing both the foreign as well as the domestic market. A further area of development has been found in the microcrystalline-paraffin wax coating compound. The use of microcrystalline has grown in the ratio of the compound, while that of paraffin has waned.

Paraffin — Great firmness continued to be shown by this wax, with signs of a possible price hike remaining present, it was reported last week. Dealers also noted areas of growth in the export field. For some time, the microcrystalline waxes had held sway in this field. Production was good, it was noted with stocks continuing low.

Miscellaneous Materials

Crude Oil—The daily average output of crude oil (including lease condensate) was 7,014,000 barrels, a decrease of 12,000 barrels from the previous week, the American Petroleum Institute reported. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,949,000 barrels were 71,000 barrels below the preceding week and 579,000 barrels above the week ended January 14, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 825,000 barrels daily compared with 793,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending January 13 crude oil production averaged 7,005,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,929,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 836,000 barrels daily.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The LPG market remained extremely firm with demand continuing strong. Supplies of butane in the basin area were limited. Stocks of propane were reported adequate to meet present requirements although inventories have been reduced. Butane quoted .069 per gallon, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane listed .059 per gallon, same basis. Demand for high melting point paraffin waxes remained at a good level with all grades available. Listings were firm, as in previous weeks, with no immediate changes expected by the trade. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, listed .093 per pound. All quotations 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices quoted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound, respectively. Lacquer diluents witnessed little if any change during the week; supplies were well maintained with listings unchanged at 20.7c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Aliphatic Organics

The price schedule on mixed isomers of decyl alcohol was noted to have been advanced last week. The increase amounted to 2 cents per pound, across-the-board. It was reported that esters of this alcohol have been growing in importance for use as plasticizers and in the opinion of many were destined to become an increasingly important factor in this group. The price structure on the balance of chemicals in this market was reported firm and expected to continue for the balance of the quarter.

The overall outlook for most of the aliphatic organics for the rest of this quarter was good, in the opinion of most observers in the trade. Such compounds as methanol, formaldehyde and ethylene glycol appeared destined to continue tight for some time. Methanol and formaldehyde tightness in supply go hand-in-hand, of course, in view of the sustained demand for methanol antifreeze and the fact that it is the major raw material from which formaldehyde is produced.

The continued boom in plywood manufacture has maintained demand for formaldehyde from resin makers at a high level as well as its ultimate applications in the manufacture of plastics, the output of which is expected to continue to expand. Ethylene glycol remains in brisk demand as a result of the unprecedented increase in the overall consumption of antifreeze. Antifreeze producers were currently running out production for the coming year's antifreeze requirements and with approximately 60,000,000 automobiles on the highways, glycol consumption should remain at peak levels in the coming year.

The solvents group continues to do extremely well. The already started decline in output in the auto industry has not apparently hurt lacquer solvents makers to any noticeable degree. Other outlets for these solvents were taking increased quantities, it was noted. One manufacturer reported that he had been forced to turn down a substantial order due to the inability to produce enough solvent to meet all his commitments. This, of course, was not necessarily representative of the industry as a whole. With a few exceptions, current lacquer solvent capacity was expected to prove sufficient to meet trade requirements for solvents this year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Alcohol, decyl., mixed isomers, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
131.02	131.00	130.68	130.53

For Current Prices see Page 9

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continues at a brisk rate, according to trade sources. Supplies were generally regarded to be adequate although the channeling of a substantial quantity of fermentation alcohol into butadiene manufacture has removed several millions of gallons from the market. To what extent butadiene production will consume alcohol remains to be seen this year. Ethanol prices remain quite firm with no changes expected for the balance of the quarter.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during November, 1955, compared with November, 1954, were as follows:—

Production

	Gallons 1955	Gallons 1954
†Ethyl	41,911,253	33,552,083
*Completely denatured	60,647	52,461
*Specially denatured	20,321,994	17,422,244

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	945,859	983,972
tax free	38,106,560	32,669,695
*Completely denatured	68,111	58,293
†Specially denatured	21,204,776	17,314,399

Stocks

†Ethyl	44,710,155	54,104,387
*Completely denatured	22,187	18,664
*Specially denatured	6,042,588	5,480,851

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in November, 1955, and November, 1954, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1955	Pounds 1954
Corn and corn products	3,263,792	1,529,153
Rye and rye products	.....	505,120
Malt and malt products	133,004	480,640
Wheat and wheat products	1,162,032	.....
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	2,716,415	4,840,465
Total grain	7,275,243	7,355,378
Ethylene gas	7,817,001	11,546,980
Other materials	1,915	25

	Wine gallons 1955	Wine gallons 1954
Molasses	9,824,807	3,529,456
Ethyl sulfate	18,635,602	16,840,902
Sulfite liquors	24,323,800	19,256,400
Other materials	1,420,201	1,559,332
†Products used in redistillation	1,154,660	4,168,302

†Proof gallons.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was reported to be continuing at a high level. Supplies were tight in face of a sustained demand while prices were firm.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) totaled 111,181,356 pounds in November compared to 107,004,881 pounds in October, according to the Tariff Commission.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin continues at seasonally brisk levels. Protective coatings manufacturers are currently operating at high levels in anticipation of Spring paint demand. Other end uses for glycerin were also at a high level. The pharmaceutical, food and cosmetics industries were reported to be consuming glycerin in substantial quantities. Prices remained unchanged.

Stocks of glycerin at the beginning of November last year amounted to 45,040,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap andd Glycerine Producers. This compared to 43,988,000 pounds on hand as of October 1, 1955, and 43,457,000 pounds on hand as of the first of November, 1954.

Production of glycerin (crude only) totaled 22,812,000 pounds during November compared to 21,676,000 pounds in October compared to 16,370,000 pounds in November, 1954. The cumulative total of production in the first 11 months of last year amounted to 206,228,000 pounds compared to 188,152,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1954.

Imports of glycerin in November last year amounted to 2,011,000 pounds compared to 1,949,000 pounds in October and 1,319,000 pounds in November the year previous. The cumulative total of glycerin imports for the period January-November last year arounted to 25,313,000 pounds compared to 13,387,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1954.

Exports of glycerin in November, 1955, aggregated 400,000 pounds compared to 1,559,000 pounds in October and 888,000 pounds in November, 1954. The total of exports in the first eleven months of 1955 amounted to 9,214,000 pounds compared to 16,025,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1954.

Hexamethylene-tetramine — Demand for hexamethylenetetramine was reported unchanged. Inquiry was fair while supplies were adequate to meet trade needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

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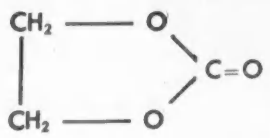

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Aliphatic Organics

tetramine totaled 1,754,971 pounds in November according to the Tariff Commission compared to 1,888,801 pounds produced in October, 1955.

Methanol—Demand for methanol continues at a strong pace. The supply situation remains tight and appeared likely to continue for the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Natural methanol (100 percent CH_3OH) production amounted to 186,000 gallons in November last year according to a recent report of the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the 197,000 gallons produced in October and the 163,000 gallons turned out in November, 1954.

Stocks of natural methanol at producing plants totaled 262,000 gallons on November 30, 1955, compared to 243,000 gallons on hand on October 31, last year.

Pentaerythritol—Inquiry for pentaerythritol remains at a good level, according to trade sources. Protective coatings manufacturers were currently running at high rates of production in anticipation of the heavy consumer demand which materializes every Spring. PE supplies were currently generally adequate to accommodate consumers' requirements while prices were steady.

Production of pentaerythritol was reported at 5,719,986 pounds in November of last year by the Tariff Commission compared to 6,255,879 pounds produced in October.

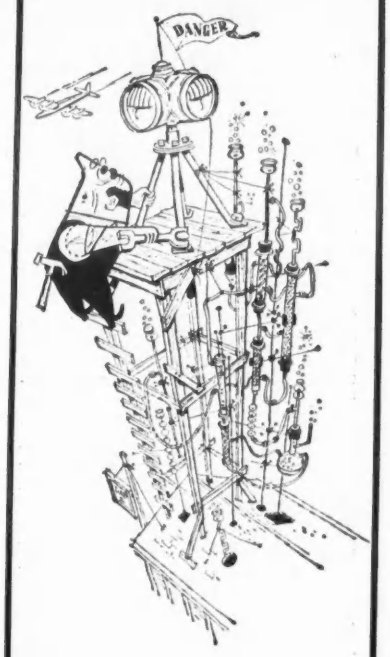
Perchloroethylene — The market continues at an active pace. The high rate of consumer spending has contributed considerably to the increase in the demand for perchlorothylene from drycleaning establishments. Metal cleaning processes also continue to account for a substantial amount of perchloroethylene used, it was noted. The supply situation was one of adequacy and prices were steady.

Production of perchloroethylene in November amounted to 17,629,307 pounds compared to the output of 17,820,074. pounds in the preceding month last year, the Tariff Commission reports.

Propylene Glycol — Demand for this glycol was reported routine. The year round rate of inquiry for this item is more or less constant, it was noted, in view of the number and diversity of its uses. Supplies were ample to meet consumers requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Trichloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated solvent was reported to be substantial. Prices were steady while supplies were generally held to be adequate to cope with current inquiry.

Production of trichloroethylene was reported to have totaled 25,192,393 pounds in November, 1955, according to the Tariff Commission compared to 26,814,961 pounds in October.



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Dr. Allan F. Kingsley has been appointed senior research chemist in its new research center at Cheektowaga, N. Y., by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Medicated Feed

—*Continued from page 7*

are now used for about half of the feetlot cattle in the United States to produce striking increases in rate of gain with no marked decrease in carcass quality.

Dr. C. K. Whitehair, visiting professor at Chas. Pfizer & Company's agricultural research center, reported that the effectiveness of broad-sprectrum antibiotics in promoting growth of ruminent animals has now definitely been established.

Data from seventeen tests conducted by universities, commercial raisers, and Chas. Pfizer & Co., indicates that animals fed rations supplemented with nutritional levels of terramycin showed average increases of 8 percent in both daily gain and feed efficiency over control animals.

'Minor Revolution'

Drs. George M. Briggs and William I. Gay of the National Institute of Health made a presentation in which they called the rapid increase in the use of medicated feeds a "minor revolution."

They estimated that from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons of feed containing medicated supplements are fed each year to the nation's cattle, swine and poultry. They said that from 20 to 25 percent of the feed now manufactured in the US contains supplements that are controlling animal diseases.

Speaking for the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, Dr. Orlin J. Scoville predicted that medicated feeds—along with other advances in animal nutrition—may cause some shifts in types and geographical areas of livestock and poultry production. Dr. Scoville stated that new practices in feeding tend to improve the incomes of those who adopt them first. But he added that after these practices become widespread the most likely beneficiary is the consumer.

Dr. Bert J. Vos of FDA's Division of Pharmacology stated in his paper that medicated feeds present no regulatory problem which is basically different from that of any other kind of medication for farm animals. If there is a difference, he said, it lies in the fact that the greater ease with which drugs can be administered in feeds has made a big problem in regulation out of what otherwise would be a small one.

He noted that where medication in feeds is intended to speed growth of animals or to increase feed efficiency, the regulations provide that no residue of the drug at all may remain in edible portions of the slaughtered animals.

Dr. Max Harvey of American Cyanamid Company presented a paper in which he asserted that therapeutic use of antibiotics in feeds has been established as one of the most economical and practical ways to treat disease.

Particular Evaluation Asked For

But Dr. Harvey said that, for best results, each antibiotic should be evaluated for its own particular properties and used in accord with its proven recommendations.

In another paper, Dr. R. E. Lubbehusen of Ralston Purina Company listed a number of factors which he said may lead to extension of medicated additive uses in feeds as a method of disease prevention.

Dr. Lubbehusen stated that concurrent research in animal nutrition and more effective disease control have made outstanding contributions toward increasing production efficiency in both livestock and poultry.

Dr. J. E. Hunter of Allied Mills traced the history of medication in feeds from the time when farmers themselves put in the additives. Widespread acceptance of drugs in manufactured feeds, he said, began only about seven or eight years ago with a constantly extending list of items being used since that time.

Monsanto Elects Schneider Executive Committee Member

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has elected W. W. Schneider, a vice-president, treasurer and general counsel of the firm, to membership on its executive committee.

Mr. Schneider, also a Monsanto director, succeeds executive vice-president R. R. Cole, who will retire tomorrow after forty years of service with the company. The position of executive vice-president will be discontinued with Mr. Cole's retirement.

Acheson Cuts Dispersions

Price reductions on processing charges for dispersing carbon black and pigments in polyethylene have been announced by Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, Philadelphia, a unit of Acheson Industries, Inc.

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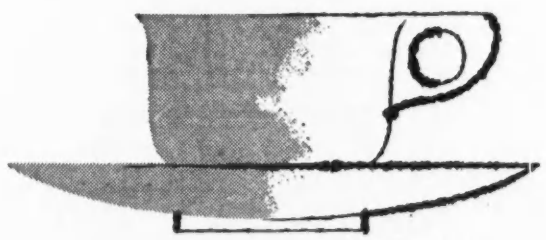

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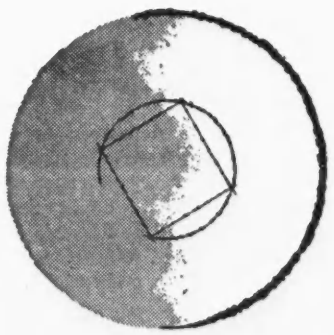

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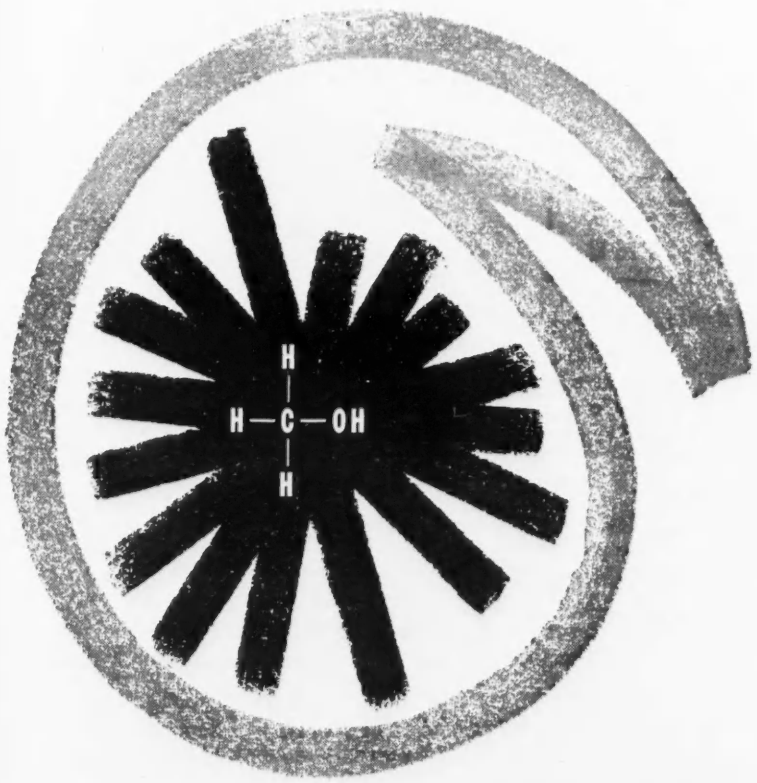

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Concord Chemical Acquires Holdings of Standard Soap

Concord Chemical Company, Moorestown, N. J., has acquired the plant and major assets of Standard Soap Company, Camden, N. J., and will move its plant and office to the new location at 205 South Second street, Camden, N. J.

Concord will close out its operations at Moorestown and operate its business in cresylic acid and industrial waxes at the new address, with plant and office personnel unchanged.

Standard Soap will operate as a division of Concord and will continue to manufacture and market its line of soaps, textile specialties, cleaning compounds and disinfectants under the same management as in the past.

Output Leveling

—Continued from page 3

cent more than in December. Thirty-seven percent reported prices the same, 3 percent fewer than a month ago, and not one reported a downward trend of prices. The general comments show there were only slight variations in competitive prices on industrial materials, with deliveries being the key factor in many purchases.

In reporting on purchased materials inventories, the number who say they are higher-than-a-month-ago was fewer, 23 percent compared with 28 percent in December, and indicated their stocks reflect a continued combination of short supply of raw materials and steady demand.

Sixty percent reported inventories the same as in December, and the 17 percent who reported having lower stocks generally attributed this to tax situations and shortages of critical items. In December, 57 percent reported inventories to be unchanged, and 15 percent reported them to be lower-than-the-month-before.

Employment

Little change is reported from December. While the number reporting employment the same showed little change, from 70 percent in December to 71 percent in January, there is a slight drop, from 25 percent to 21 percent, in the reports indicating employment as greater.

This resulted in a slight increase from 5 percent to 8 percent, for those reporting employment as down. Professional and skilled workers still are in greater demand than the supply can fulfill.

There is some shrinkage indicated in purchasing policy, although the January reports of purchasing executives show the majority continuing to buy plentifully. For production materials, there were 44 percent reporting in the ninety days plus category and only three percent on a hand-to-mouth basis; in December figures for the same categories were 50 percent and four percent, respectively.

In January, reports show 24 percent in the thirty-day bracket and 29 percent planning for sixty days; in December, those percentages were 16 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

On MRO supplies, 18 percent report hand-to-mouth; 36 percent say thirty days; 28 percent plan sixty days, with 18 percent in the ninety days plus category. On capital goods, 77 percent report ninety days or better, as their buying policy.

Specific Commodity Changes

Advances in prices and items in short supply are more in evidence in January.

On the up side are steel, zinc, lead, titanium dioxide, paper, fuel oil and cement. On the down side vinyl resins and rubber.

In short supply are aluminum, brass, copper, nickel, steel (plates, sheets, stainless, structural and many steel products) steel scrap, selenium, titanium dioxide, paper, cellophane, ball bearings, cement and glass.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

While steady consuming demand was noted for delivery against former contracts, new business was reported spotty and restricted to prompt needs. The market, however remained on a steady basis and prices for the entire list were maintained at current levels. The only price change occurred in egg yolk, which was easier, and declined 3 cents per pound, while other egg derivatives were quotably unchanged.

Moderate volume of trading took place in potato starch on spot and for shipment from Maine mills. Offerings were closely held at unchanged quotations. Demand for tapioca flour was fairly active for spot delivery, while interest in replacements from producing centers was reported light. Sago flour remained scarce and firm on spot, and demand was active for stocks due to arrive within the next fortnight. Prompt shipments were available at slightly lower levels.

Trading in tanning materials continued restricted to immediate shipment. Primary markets were unchanged and generally steady.

Shoe production in December totaled 45,500,000 pairs, an increase of 2.9 percent over December 1954, according to the Census Bureau. This brought the total output for 1955 to 576,722,000 pairs, 10 percent higher than in 1954 and 8.1 percent above the record production in 1952. All branches participated in the gains over 1954, but misses', children's, infants and babies groups gained less than 1 percent. Preliminary January estimate was indicated at about 50,000,000 pairs, about 6 percent above January last year. This will be the biggest January on record surpassing the previous January record of 1953 when the output totaled 48,192,000 pairs.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
105.46	105.46	105.42	94.12

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — This market continued on a firm basis. Steady volume of materials was absorbed against current contracts. Demand for spot delivery also was fairly active. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Consuming demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Deliveries against former contracts moved in good volume, while new business was reported spotty. Prices were well held.

Sulfonated Oils — Business was confined to actual needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch—Deliveries against orders continued in active request Market was steady at unchanged quotations. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply declined 1,118,000 bushels to 48,338,000 bushels for the week ended January 20, compared with 49,764,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Quiet trading was noted as consumers preferred to work off inventories before taking on additional quantities. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady. Flake ranged from $2.20 to $2.24 per pound and powder, $2.24 to $2.28 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Technical was unchanged at 83c. to 90c. per pound, spot same basis.

Egg Yolk—Trend of prices continued lower, declining 3c. per pound last week. Business was slow and offerings liberal. Prices were reduced to $1.10 to $1.13 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch — Moderate sales were reported at 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine for prompt shipment. Market remained steady. Idaho starch was unchanged at 6c., carlots, f.o.b. mills and less 6/10c. per pound for delivery to eastern points. Stocks on spot were maintained at 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Intentions-to-plant potatoes in 1956, as indicated by growers' reports made in conjunction with their stocks reports, point to a 3 percent decrease in the 1956 planted acreage in the 36 late and intermediate states, as compared with the 1955 planted acreage. This indication is based on past relationships between the reported intentions to plant and the acreage actually planted. The reports point to a 5 percent decrease in the eastern late states, a 6 percent decrease in the central late States, and about the same acreage as in 1955 for the western late states and the intermediate states.

Sago Flour—Consuming inquiry was active for material due to arrive shortly. Stocks on spot were still scarce. Raw flour was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c., exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments were slightly easier. Good quality was quoted at 5¾c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment and fair average, 5.60c.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was quiet for shipment from primary sources. Demand was active for spot delivery with sales on the basis of 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Prompt shipment from Brazil was held at 6.1c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Siamese market was firmer, with "B" grade named at 6c., carlots, ex dock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Cattle hide production in November was estimated at 2,230,000 hides against 2,201,000 in October by Tanners Council. During the same period calf and whole kip skins were indicated at 836,000 against 890,000; goat and kid skins, 2,230,000 against 2,182,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,329,000 against 2,163,000.

Cutch—Market was quiet, but firm. Shipments were maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans — Available supplies were still reported scanty and the market was more or less nominal. Shipments were reported delayed in some instances several months due to small production. No. 1 assorted was nominal at $58 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; No. 1 crushed, $76 and Bombay, $54, same basis. Powdered extract 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Trading continued at a standstill as consumers awaited the announcement of new price schedule by producers for shipment of all grades. The announcement was expected shortly. Trading of late has been moderate primarily for prompt shipment.

Wattle—Buying interest was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt shipment. Prices were well held for all grades. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was firm at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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Coal Chemicals

Better balance between supply and demand were noted with respect to naphthalene and cresylic acid last week. Production of light oils and tar acids was at or near record levels. The urgent demand of recent months showed no sign of abating. Xylol, in demand for export, was still hard to get. The strong position of benzol and phenol remained unchanged. Toluol presented an increasing marketing problem, but the outlet to secondary markets was sufficient to stabilize the situation.

There was some let-up evident in the market for phthalic anhydride, as production capacity was nearing its goal and isophthalic acid began to figure in the market. Demand for styrene monomer continued strong. Hydroquinone figured in vigorous trade at the recently established higher prices. The once strong market for b-oxynaphthoic acid declined over recent years to a position of relatively low volume.

The steel industry again smashed its weekly production record, in the week ended January 22, turning out 2,430,000 net tons of ingots and castings, equivalent to 99 percent of theoretical capacity.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated output for the week ended January 29 would amount to 2,413,000 tons, equivalent to 98 percent of capacity. This is compared to 2,309,000 tons produced in the comparable week in December and 2,051,000 tons turned out in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
114.89	114.80	114.62	114.61

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Production and demand were balanced nicely last week at a level at or near the record. Producers were confident this healthy equilibrium could be maintained for at least another six months. Prices were unchanged and considered stable at the current level.

Cresylic Acid — January sales might have dropped off slightly due to the inventory position, but the effect was barely perceptible. Producers pointed out that consumers had little opportunity to build up stocks between the time the price increases were announced and the date, January 1, when they went into effect. Consumers generally were able to get prompt delivery of high-boil acids, but low-boiling grades favored in the manufacture of cresylic acids were still short.

The British apparently were not going to match the recent domestic price increase at this time. It was said that they were trying to rebuild the confidence of customers who have been wary on account of the violent price fluctuations of British import from 50c. to $1.65 per gallon and back again. That phenomenon occurred twice in the memory of people now in the trade, once during and after World War II and again during the Korean conflict and its aftermath.

Naphthalene — There were assorted opinions last week as to the strength of demand for naphthalene, but the over-all picture was in better balance than it had been in recent months. All sources agreed that the refined grades were readily available. The crude was reported to be on the tight side still in some areas, but it was generally easier than it had been. One producer said 78° material was still hard to get but reported other grades were in balance. The high rate of production was keeping up with demand well enough to permit consumers to display stubborn resistance to imported naphthalene offered at 7c. per pound.

One source said there was some inquiry for imports at 6½c. per pound but that none was obtainable at that price. This source said the consumer would have to figure additional costs of freight at ½c. per pound to the Pittsburgh area or 1c. per pound to the Chicago area and about ½c. per pound for removal of fiber from the bags and other excess costs of handling the imported product. He pointed out that there had been additional difficulty sometimes when the melting point was wide of the range (78.0 to 78.9° C) exempted from duty.

a-Picoline—Demand was reported everywhere to be very strong last week. Supply was on the tight side, and new producers were making ready to go into this market. Much of the demand was being generated by manufacturers of vinyl pyridine. The price remained unchanged at the previously quoted levels.

Quinoline—Trade was picking up somewhat, in the view of some producers. One trade source reported that manufacturers of nicotinamide were actually sending in orders in anticipation of production in some instances. Others concurred in the view that the market position is not as weak as it had been. Prices were unchanged.

Toluol—Producers were determined to hold the line on prices, but production was moving at a swift pace and toluol was said to be providing an increasing problem in marketing. High consumption for aviation gasoline was acting as a safety valve. For the present, at least, there were no indications that the price might be weakening.

Dyes

The makers of FD&C orange No. 1, FD&C orange No. 2 and FD&C red No. 32, colors previously certified for use in food, drugs and cosmetics, have notified their customers

Cokeoven Output: November

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing November 1955 and November 1954 as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Figures for the running totals include output from January through November. Only cokeoven output is represented.

	November 1955	November 1954	Calendar Year 1955 to date
Bensol ..... gals.	15,428,377	12,904,000	157,903,290
Creosote oil..... gals.	2,770,992	1,750,000	29,673,398
Crude coaltar..... gals.	72,133,001	62,444,600	775,085,308
Naphthalene, crude:—			
Solidifying under 74° C..... lbs.	4,047,018	1,995,600	38,700,707
At 74° C and under 76° C..... lbs.	1,212,527	1,188,200	14,697,522
At 76° C and under 79° C..... lbs.	11,019,995	5,889,100	116,153,859
Total ..... lbs.	16,279,540	9,072,900	169,552,088
Pyridine, refined, 2°..... lbs.	48,600	49,600	651,955
Solvent naphtha, refined..... gals.	38,815	29,100	263,329
Toluol ..... gals.	3,307,129	2,972,500	34,928,293
Xylol ..... gals.	917,919	870,900	10,353,984

Coal Chemicals

that these dyes will hereafter be labeled to advise that their use in food be limited to a maximum 0.03 percent of the end product. It was pointed out that this maximum is well in excess of the proportion customarily used in food products.

These dyes recently were removed from the list certified by the Food and Drug Administration as harmless when used in food. The decertification order (OPD November 21, 1955) becomes effective February 14. The FDA announced that it would in the meantime certify additional batches of these colors for established uses unless what it deems to be excessive quantities should be submitted for certification.

The admonitory label is a self-imposed condition proposed by the manufacturers of the dyes prior to issuance of the decertification order.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Conditions remained generally unsatisfactory. Trade was carried on in modest volume. The profit margin was said to be so slim that producers weren't making much effort to sell it. One producer of technical-grade acetanilide said there was no incentive to make the higher-priced USP grade because of high production costs (a crystalization process) weak demand and poor profit potential. Prices on all grades were unchanged and apparently stable at the level of current quotations.

Hydroquinone—The price increase of 5c. per pound that went into effect the first of the year has done nothing to hurt the strong demand in evidence here. At intervals during the past six months, producers have had difficulty filling orders fast enough, and there have been occasional delays in shipments. Particular strength lay in this chemical's value as a raw material for anti-oxidants used in production of synthetic rubber. Strength in the market for acetate yarns has firmed up hydroquinone via the manufacture of acetate dyes. It was not learned just how much of the demand was attributable to purchases of technical-grade hydroquinone for refining to material of photographic grade. Prices for the technical grade were said to be on firm ground at the current level of 82½c. in carlots and 84½c. in less than carlots.

N - Phenyldiethanolamine — One major producer reported that this intermediate was moving in substantial volume, sometimes in tank-car quantities. Prices quoted were 38½c. in tanklots, 40½c. in car or truck lots and 41½c. in smaller quantities. In other quarters, the market was said to be insignificant. One producer said there was less inquiry for N-phenyldiethanolamine than there was for a number of other aniline molecules considered to be in a development stage. There has been some recent interest indicated in 2, 5-dimethoxy aniline, for example, though it was too early to know whether anything might come of it marketwise.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supply and demand were alternately taking the lead last week, and the over-all position was regarded as a balanced one. Trade sources disagreed as to the extent of the change, but the concensus was that this market is no longer as tight as it was. Isophthalic acid was expected to make headway in the trade in manufacture of alkyd resins, though opinion on this was widely divergent. One maker of isophthalic was capable of moving it at a rate of several million pounds a year and another major producer appeared to be ready to come onto the market. However, phthalic anhydride was still in a sound market position. Production was maintained at a high level, and prices appeared to be firm at current levels.

Styrene Monomer—Demand continued strong last week, and the only problem to be resolved apparently was the balance in output of polymer and synthetic rubber grades. An increasing number of polystyrene manufactures were being switched to synthetic rubber grade styrene, it was said, and it was believed the recent price reduction on this grade would be an inducement to additional changes.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 29 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	1,127,971
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,703,625
Benzol	gals.	3,899,555
Coaltar	gals.	17,854,163
Creosote oil	gals.	990,060
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,755,471
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	29,005
Toluol	gals.	767,020
Xylol	gals.	204,646

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NP55-8

Chemical P.A.'s Hear Escalator Clause

—Continued from page 5

the increase in the supply of goods. This situation produces higher prices.

Citing recent examples of inflation, Mr. Ellis noted that between June of 1946 and November of 1948, non-farm prices increased 40 percent, farm prices 45 percent, and chemical prices 43 percent.

The increased money supply creating inflation, he said, comes from three sources primarily—checking accounts, money outside of the banks and demand deposits.

When an individual buys a government bond, he felt, it is not inflationary because it is a simple transfer of purchasing power from the individual to the government. But when the bonds are sold to a bank, it is inflationary, because the bank does not pay for them with currency, but creates credit money which the government puts into circulation.

Increases in salaries and wages become inflationary only when such increases are greater than the productivity of the workers in terms of output per man hour, Mr. Ellis stated.

Since 1951, he claimed, there has been little rise in labor costs over increased productivity. Cost plus pricing was described as undesirable for the same reasons that escalator clauses are undesirable.

Escalator Clauses as Protectors

About the only economic justification that the duPont economist could find for escalator clauses were as a protection against unforeseen possible wide swings in costs, up or down, over the long term. The benefits of production economics should be split three ways, between worker, owner, and customer.

If escalator clauses must be inserted in contracts, then he advised careful consideration of the following points:—

Base them on the commodity price increases of your supplier.

Use only straight hourly wage rate increased costs (no overtime rates).

Express these factors so that in simple language, each side will know just where the increased price factors are coming from.

Test any proposed escalator clause formula on some related item (working backwards) to see how it would have worked out in relation to what actually happened.

State specifically the base month or other period when the escalator clauses may become operative.

Spell out what materials and what labor factors are involved.

Insert proper provisions for revision of the contract and its clauses as might possibly become necessary.

Hypothetical Purchasing Problem

The chemical P. A.'s Chicago meeting was highlighted by an interesting new form of discussion group centering around a hypothetical purchasing problem. The group's reaction or opinion by majority vote was obtained on each aspect of the purchasing problem, and recorded.

The problem was as follows:—A company is going to open a second polyester resin plant on a well established product, at Cincinnati on the Ohio River. It will need a liquid polyol of uniform quality. Water and color are no problem. (No named polyol for purposes of the discussion.).

Requirements were determined to be 20,000 pounds per month the first year, 200,000 pounds per month the second year and 2,000,000 pounds per month the third year.

It is assumed that the polyol in question is readily available, but in neither long nor short supply. Quotations have been obtained from three satisfactory suppliers, none of whom are customers of the finished product.

First question to be taken up was:—What factors are to be considered in selecting suppliers in the procurement of this chemical?

Key Factors in Selecting a Supplier

By vote, the group selected as the five most important factors, a continuous source of the right quality, current and future price, past relationships with the vendor, facilities and geographical location. It was interesting to note the other factors mentioned by various members of the group, but not selected as the most important.

These included reciprocity, inventory level of the supplier, ability to physically expand, availability of vendor's raw materials, financial standing, location of production facilities, labor history and present situation, competitive status of supplier, research facilities, type of management, sales distribution pattern, process of manufacture that is likely to be the best over the long term, patents, and abilities of his traffic department.

For the first year of operation, the group voted that it would be best to buy on spot, but that contract purchases would be best the second and third years. Regarding contract details, the group selected a mutual contract, as against a buyers contract.

Their choice was for a split requirement contract, rather than a fixed quantity one. A quarterly seller adjustment contract was preferred to one containing escalator clauses. With respect to buyer price protection, they selected a lower competitive offer type rather than a contract based on seller's reduction or general market decline.

Preferred Cancellation Clauses

Assuming an evergreen contract, they selected one in which either party may cancel on ninety-day notice, one in which at a price increase the buyer has the option to cancel, and one in which the seller is penalized for failure to deliver for reasons within his control.

It was a fifty-fifty split decision on whether the contract should be delivered or f.o.b. Taxes to the buyers account was preferred over sellers account. Thirty day net payment was selected, assuming no discount.

Contract provisions protecting both buyer and seller were preferred over protection of the buyer alone or the seller alone. A leadtime of twenty days was selected on shipping notice.

Claims within ten days were selected for rejection on either weight or quality. Assuming the material to be usable, but not meeting specification, negotiation on price was preferred to out and out rejection. Vendor reports on quality control on each shipment was selected, over production or storage reports.

J. R. Sayers, manager of planning and research for the purchasing department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., reported on value analysis in chemical buying. He defined the term as follows:—

Value Analysis in Buying

"Value analysis in chemical buying is the consideration of all aspects of a proposed purchase, including the material itself; the position of the material and its manufacturer in the market place, and the end-use to which the material will be put, with the object of effecting a more economical purchase and thereby enhancing company profits."

In a value analysis regarding the purchase of a given material, Mr. Sayers said, this is the kind of information that should be developed:

Supply, demand and availability.

Price and price history and the factors which in the past have affected its price.

Production statistics: How it is made, by whom it is made and why a particular firm makes the product, what chemical family it is derived from, what the company's use for it will be and the probable long-term needs.

Will its use be steady or seasonal?

What is the company's inventory position?

How can it best be distributed within the plant?

Material Specifications

Material specifications were discussed by representatives of the research, production, quality control and purchasing viewpoints.

Paul E. Carman of S. E. Massengill Company, Bristol, Tenn., representing the research view, admitted that too often a material gets specified because it is the first

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- Xylol
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Coke and Chemicals Division

Conshohocken, Pa.

Frank J. Koegler, vice-president of National Lead Company, New York, and general manager of its Doehler-Jarvis Division, has been elected a director of the parent concern.

bottle that a research chemist happens to reach for when he begins his product development.

Frank J. Messmann of Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, representing production, felt strongly that purchasing should not insist upon specifications of special requirements and very narrow limits unless they are found to be mandatory.

Wayne W. Hilty of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., speaking for quality control, stressed that the development of specifications for a material should be a cooperative job between all departments.

Claire Brisette of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., giving the P.A.'s viewpoint, urged that specifications be made flexible enough to assure the buyer of more than one supply source and that research and control tell the buyer why specifications are written as they are.

P. A.'s are becoming more and more the key to a company's profits in the increasingly competitive chemical industry, declared Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago..

Expansion is so rapid in the chemical industry, Dr. Volwiler maintained, that very often a firm's management loses track of what its specific costs should be. For this type of information, he said, P. A.'s are coming more and more to the fore.

Chemical Industry Earmarks

—Continued from page 3

projects valued at an estimated $185.8 million. Ohio, with thirty-eight projects amounting to $152.6 million, was third.

Louisiana, West Virginia and Georgia showed chemical investments of more than $100 million each.

Florida, a comparatively recent arrival in major chemical manufacturing, continued to grow with a 1955 estimated investment of $93.2 million in fifteen projects, the survey showed.

Among the traditional leaders in chemical production, Illinois added thirty-two projects valued at an estimated $90.5 million. Tennessee showed a sizable investment of an estimated $88.5 million in fifteen new chemical plants or plant expansions.

New Jersey, ranked first in chemical manufacture, showed fifty-three projects, costing $81.6 million, twenty-seven of which were completed in 1955.

Product Classifications

Consolidation of completed, under construction or planned figures shows that in 1955 the industry made its heaviest investment, $633 million, in heavy and fine organic chemicals.

The second largest investment, $481 million, was in the field of inorganic chemicals. The third largest, $433 million, was for fertilizer chemicals.

The fourth largest, $288 million, was for plastics and resins. Added facilities for the production of synthetic textile fibers accounted for $155 million. New construction and expansion of synthetic rubber facilities brought an investment estimated at $117 million.

The industry invested an estimated $154.7 million for chemical production of metals and alloys. More than $68.8 million is being spent for new research facilities. Other chemical construction totaled $46.8 million.

Not included in the MCA survey is a reported $3.3 billion of government financed chemical construction under way or completed in the calendar year 1955, most of it under contract with chemical companies.

This construction includes seven expansions and two new chemical plants for the Atomic Energy Commission as well as various other government chemical installations.

Western Chemical Market Researchers Elect Officers

The Western Chemical Market Research Group has elected a new set of officers to serve this year. The group's new chairman is Merritt Kastens of Stanford Research Institute. Vice-chairman is J. A. Gast of Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Secretary-treasurer of the organization is Brant I. Newsom of Wilson & George Meyer & Co.

WHO Post to Brady

Appointment of Dr. Frederick J. Brady as American representative on the executive board of the World Health Organization was confirmed last week by the Senate. Dr. Brady is assistant chief of the division of international health of the Public Health Service and will replace Dr. Henry van Zile Hyde, chief of the division of international health, who recently resigned from the WHO post.

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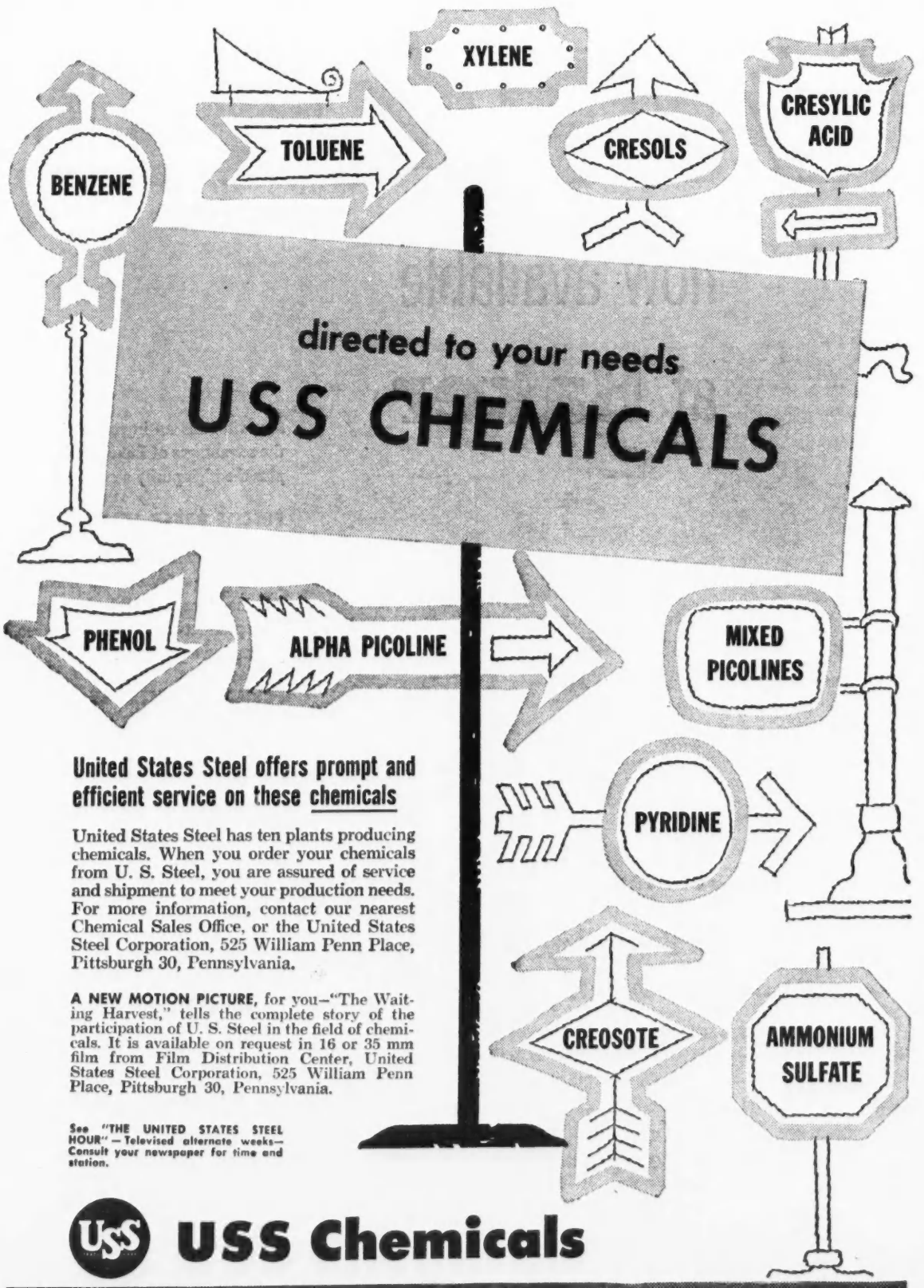

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See "THE UNITED STATES STEEL HOUR" — Televised alternate weeks— Consult your newspaper for time and station.

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NICOTINIC ACID. U.S.P. (NIACIN), Powder
PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE (VITAMIN B_6 HYDROCHLORIDE), Powder
RIBOFLAVIN U.S.P., (VITAMIN B_2), Powder
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE U.S.P. (VITAMIN B_1 HYDROCHLORIDE), Powder
THIAMINE MONONITRATE U.S.P. (VITAMIN B_1 MONONITRATE), Powder
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Lead acetate, NF, was advanced 1½ cents per pound last week, in conjunction with a similar increase in the technical grade. Higher production costs were reportedly behind the advance. Brazilian menthol declined 20 cents during the week. Demand for natural menthol was said to be narrow with quotations on the weak side. Spot supplies were adequate to cover current inquiry, it was noted, and were expected to continue in the immediate future.

On the whole, the price pattern in the drugs and fine chemicals market has reflected higher manufacturing costs as a result of the inexorable creep of inflation in the past year. Whether manufacturers will hold the price line in the coming year is, of course, dependent upon a number of factors. Labor and freight costs are almost certain to continue to go higher as is witnessed by the proposed increase in freight rates recently asked by the railroads. The principal factor which can hold prices at their current levels, however, is competition. The coming year promises to present a more intensified aspect to this situation.

Demand for most bulk drugs and fine chemicals was reported to be at an excellent seasonal level. There were, however, some items in which excess production has forced prices lower, notably reserpine. Production capacity has been expanded substantially over the past year leading to more intensive selling efforts in addition to the increasing competition from a number of synthetic "tranquilizing" drugs. There have been some rumors as to lower prices in the market than those currently posted but these were not confirmed. The potential for tranquilizers was said to be considerable in view of the large number of mentally ill people in this country.

The antibiotics group, on the whole, appeared to be continuing at a brisk rate of demand. Adding the prescription usage of antibiotics was the sale of antibiotic containing drugs in over-the-counter sales. The severe winter predicted for this year has given added impetus to consumers' inventory buying, it was noted. Caffeine and aspirin were also noted to be moving well as was acetophenetidin. Prices of most drugs were expected to hold steady for the balance of the quarter while the supply situation should remain adequate.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead acetate, NF, 1½c. per lb. p

Reduced

Menthol, Braz., 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
66.40	66.41	66.41	67.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetanilid — Demand for USP grade acetanilide was reported to be at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to cover current requirements while prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported production of USP and technical grades of acetanilide at 256,929 pounds in November last year.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) was reported to be running at excellent seasonal levels. Aspirin consumption is generally substantial throughout the year but, of course, it gets a better play during the cold weather months when colds are rampant.

In addition to its use as a straight drug, aspirin is also consumed in a substantial quantity as an essential component of a number of multi-drug cold remedies. Prices were steady and routine.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid amounted to 1,384,996 pounds in November, 1955, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 1,704,879 pounds in October.

Antibiotics — The market continues to move at a brisk rate, consonant with the heavy seasonal demand evident in the drug market. Supplies were reported to be adequate to meet consumers' requirements and it was anticipated that they would continue in the immediate future. Producers of penicillin and streptomycin foresaw a continued gain in the non-medicinal applications this year. The usage of streptomycin in agriculture in the treatment of various plant diseases was reported to have had considerable success last year and was expected to be pushed to higher levels in 1956. The inclusion of penicillin in poultry feed should continue to maintain a lively growth while already the FDA has permitted the usage of one antibiotic as a preserving agent in frozen food processing of poultry.

Pricewise, there was no change in this group last week although competition remains substantial and it was thought possible that lower prices might prevail later in the year, dependent, of course, upon the amount of consumer demand.

Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) totaled 25,042,558,000,000 International units in November, according to the Tariff Commission compared to 26,920,520,000,000 units in October last year. Production of streptomycin aggregated 9,541,631 grams in November compared to 6,286,223 grams in October while output of dihydrostreptomycin amounted to 12,889,431 grams compared to 10,682,471 grams in October.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to running at seasonally brisk levels. Supplies were reported to be generally adequate to meet consumer needs while prices were steady.

Production of ascorbic acid and salts amounted to 206,350 pounds in November compared to 182,554 pounds in October, 1955, according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for USP ethyl ether was reported to be running at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to cover trade needs while prices were steady.

Production of USP and technical grades of ethyl ether combined amounted to 6,594,235 pounds in November according to the Tariff Commission compared to 6,742,962 pounds in October.

Gelatin—The market continues at a steady pace last week. The decline in the price of hogs has been reflected in a gradual drop in edible gelatin quotations, it was noted. According to specification, the amount of price reduction varied. The 75 bloom test material was reduced 5c. per pound to 48c. per pound, 150 Bloom gelatin was reduced 5c. to 59c.; 200 Bloom testing gelatin to 66c., also a drop of 5c. while the 225 and 275 Bloom test gelatin were reduced 4c. to a price of 70c. for the former and 77c., the latter.

Overall consumption of gelatin has been reported good and was expected to continue strong through the balance of the quarter. A considerable amount of edible gelatin is consumed in the manufacture of gelatin desserts, an item which starts to seasonally upturn in the Spring.

Niacin—Demand for niacin continues at a steady pace. A good deal of niacin is used by food processors in addition to its use in pharmaceutical applications, it was noted. Supplies were ample to cover current inquiry while prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of niacin and niacinamide totaled 202,269 pounds in November last year compared to

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

185,096 pounds turned out in October, 1955.

Reserpine—Demand for reserpine alkaloid continues at a steady pace. Competition in the industry, however, has increased considerably in the past year, not only among the various producers of reserpine, but just as important, among the growing number of "tranquilizing" drugs which have sprung up into competimaterials, since medical authorities continue to report favorably on the drugs, and institutional consumption is increasing.

Silver Nitrate—The spot market continued quiet last week. Supplies were adequate to cover current consumer requirements while inquiry was steady.

Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) totaled 6,182,000 ounces in November last year compared to 5,754,000 ounces in October and 5,726,000 ounces during November, 1954, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Stocks at producing plants totaled 3,832,000 ounces as of November 30, 1955, compared to 3,367,000 ounces on hand as of October 31, 1955.

Sulfa Drugs—Inquiry continues at steady levels, it was said, while supplies were adequate to meet trade requirements.

Production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only) aggregated 291,006 pounds in November, 1955, according to the Tariff Commission compared to 223,878 pounds produced in October.

Thiamin—Demand for thiamin was reported to be at a strong level. Supplies were adequate to cover current needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices tion with reserpine.

Prices were currently steady on reserpine although there was some feeling that lower quotations might be in line later in the year if competition continues to intensify. Combined sales of all rauwolfia products were estimated by one source to approximate $60-65,000,000 pounds annually.

A large number of mental patients in this country could benefit from the use of tranquilizers such as reserpine and other comparitive products. Some observers have predicted as great potential for these drugs as double current usage.

In the future, mental drug manufacture will obviously consume increasing amounts of chemical raw were steady.

Production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) amounted to 14,018 pounds in November last year according to the Tariff Commission compared to 15,670 pounds in October.

Botanicals

The spot market was steady and unchanged last week. With the exception of a few scarce items supplies were generally adequate to accommodate trade needs and were expected to suffice in the immediate future. Takings of botanicals which are used in cough and cold remedies continued seasonally brisk.

Ergot — The market was unchanged since last reported. Demand was fair while supplies were ample to meet trade needs.

Licorice Root — There were no new developments in this item. Supplies continue adequate and consumer inventories were believed to be generally in good shape.

Mandrake Root — Prices in the spot market remain very firm in the face of sustained inquiry and low inventories. Dealers were looking forward to replenishing stocks later in the year when the new crop becomes available.

Progress Report

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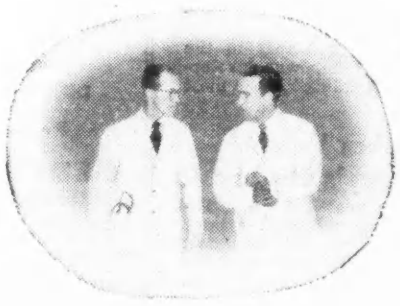
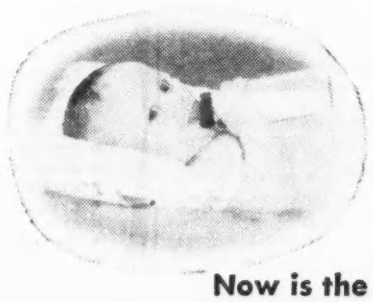


Increasing interest among MD's
Continued widespread interest in the pharmaceutical industry and the medical profession reaches new heights with release of information at the symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University. The importance of pyridoxine in the field of nutrition is emphasized.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy
Its particular role in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.



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Management Development Probed by Steele of Atlas

Three major aspects of the problems of management and manpower development were discussed in a speech before the Chemical Industry Association in New York last week by Dr. Sydney Steele, director of the planning staff of Atlas Powder company, Wilmington, Del.

First, Dr. Steele dealt with basic factors in manpower development, including raw material supply, recognition of talent and climate for development.

Second, paradoxes and problems were discussed, including problems of youth and maturity types of mind—the analytical and the creative—and fulfillment of the technically trained individual's ambitions.

Among the paradoxes were also included a discussion of differences between "line" and "staff" personnel, as well as problems of communication.

Dr. Steele concluded by drawing up a tentative climate for development. A company must first, according to Dr. Steele, "take a positive interest in, support, and aid in modifying when necessary, the educational curriculum on which it depends for its future manpower.

"Second, it must provide the proper climate for manpower development. . . . There must be opportunities for employees to broaden their usefulness to the company . . ."

Dr. Steele was convinced that in the formula for successful manpower development, "human understanding" is the most important item.

Hooker Publishes Volume Telling Company's History

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has published a book on the company's history. Entitled "Salt & Water, Power & People," the book deals with the company and its personnel since its founding.

Hooker began manufacture of chlorine, caustic soda and hydrogen using the electrolytic cell on January 9, 1906. Since that time, the book traces the development and expansion into manufacture of industrial chemicals, plastics and solvents up to the present.

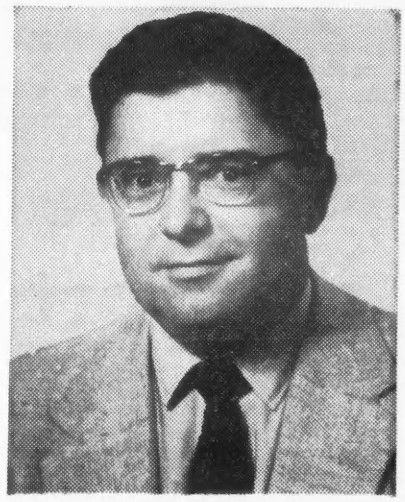
Naugatuck Names Tierney To Development Position

Martin J. Tierney has been appointed commercial development manager of Naugatuck Chemical division of United States Rubber Co.

Mr. Tierney, who was formerly assistant commercial development manager, replaces Clayton Ruebensaal. Mr. Ruebensaal is now director of commercial planning for Texas-U.S. Chemical Company, a firm owned jointly by Texas Company and U. S. Rubber.

Diamond Promotes McKenna

Promotion of J. C. McKenna, veteran sales executive of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to a new managerial post of greater responsibility has been announced. On February 1, Mr. McKenna, who has been manager of alkali sales for Diamond since 1948, will take over the newly-created position of manager of soda products sales.



Robert F. Gager has been elected vice-president in charge of research for Synco Resins, Inc., Bethel, Conn.

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Obituaries

Dr. Adolph Eichhorn

Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, consultant and former head of the veterinary department of Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N.Y., a division of American Cyanamid Company, died January 23 in Miami Beach, Fla. He was eighty-two years old.

R. Kirby Shirley

R. Kirby Shirley, senior vice-president of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, died January 24 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Shirley began with Freeport in 1922. In 1930, he was transferred to New York from Texas, and became assistant vice-president and comptroller. He became senior vice-president and director in 1948.

Dr. Frederick Zinsser

Dr. Frederick Zinsser, organizer, former president and chairman of the board of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., died January 21 in that city. He was eighty-seven years old.

During World War I, Dr. Zinsser was a colonel in the chemical warfare service, and directed the building of a mustard gas unit as a branch of Edgewood arsenal.

He was also president of Ultro Chemical Company.

He was brother of the late Dr. Hans Zinsser, professor of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard Medical School.

Among the survivors is a son, John Sharman Zinsser, chairman of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co.

Paul K. Davis, head of the graphite and lubricant division of Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N.J., died January 20 in Summit, N.J. He was fifty-five years old.

Dr. Nathaniel Fuchs, a research chemist for General Aniline & Film Corporation in Linden, N. J., died January 25 in Linden.

APMA Sets Plans

—*Continued from page 7*

tion of the central section will meet, with Harold E. Johnson, of Armour Laboratories, at Kankakee, Ill., presiding.

The marketing section will meet February 8, and will have as its topic, "Increased Sales Through More Effective Sales Management." Among the speakers will be Robert Gopel, manager of sales personnel development for Kopper Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also included will be E. P. Bacsik, director of sales for Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., and Roger Zion, sales training manager for Mead Johnson & Co.

Opening remarks for the western section meeting at Los Angeles will be given by Jack Boyle, chairman of the western section, and John W. Palmer, of Hyland Laboratories.

On February 13, the scientific and medical sessions will be under the co-chairmanship of Richard E. Burgess, Don Baxter, Inc., and Dr. Thomas W. Green, of Cutter Laboratories.

A production session will be held, headed by Joseph G. Galindo, of Stuart Company, and Seymour H. Mann, of Riker Laboratories.

On the agenda for February 14 is a speech by Allan J. Greene, of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Management's Operational Concept of New Product Development."

A marketing session will be held the same day, under the co-chairmanship of George Fox, of Boyle & Co., and Fred W. Marquart, of Hyland Laboratories. The meeting will be climaxed by a general panel discussion.

South Africa's

—*Continued from page 5*

are byproducts. A wide range of solvents for the paint and related industries also is produced.

Output of benzene by coal distillation is estimated at 1,500,000 gallons a year. Other products obtained by this process include toluene, naphthalene, and various tar acids. About 40,000 tons of calcium carbide are produced annually.

Of the newer insecticides, only DDT and BHC are manufactured in the union, entirely by Klipfontein Organic Products, a government-controlled corporation with a plant near Johannesburg. Domestic production also includes Bordeaux mixture, calcium arsenate, copper sulfate, copper oxychloride, and insecticides having a nicotine or arsenic base.

Now ranking fourth in gross volume of output among South Africa's manufacturing industries, investments in land, buildings, plant, and machinery have increased to more than £75,000,000 from £24,000,000 in 1948. More than 35,000 persons are employed in the industry, 28 percent of them Europeans, and the annual payroll is £10,000,000. Approximately half of the £50,000,000 worth of raw materials used annually is of domestic origin.

The British Commonwealth plays the primary role in South Africa's foreign trade, the United States being the second leading market and source of supply. In 1954, the union's imports of drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers were valued at £16,319,460. The corresponding figure for oils, waxes, resins, and paints and varnishes amounted to £7,484,490.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACROLEIN DIBUTYL ACETAL—1 bx, Nepera Chemical Co, London
ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
AMMONIUM ACETATE—5 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
BICARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—150 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
PERCHLORATE—1 dm, Mercer Chemical Corp, Marseille
AMYRIS OIL—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—26 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
32 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
31 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
4 dms, Gorman & Anderson Corp, Hamburg
6 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
13 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Craig Stanton & Co, Progreso
19 bgs, London
ARABIC GUM—256 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
255 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
254 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, METALLIC—40 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
ASCORBIC ACID—3 cs, Barth Levitt Products, Genoa
BARBASCO POWDER—3,200 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BARYTES—2,000 bgs, Recife
BEEF EXTRACT—350 cs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
100 cs, Societe Generale, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
14 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
12 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refinery, Puerto Plata
18 pcls, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
39 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port Au Prince
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
18 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
2 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
115 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
52 bgs, Tampico
74 bgs, Santiago
40 bgs, Itajai
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
160 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
19 pkgs, Massawa
BENTONITE—1,375 bgs, National City Bank, Leghorn
BLEACHING POWDER—475 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—150 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
CHAR—505 bgs, Lisbon
FLOUR—32 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
CAFFEINE—16 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Marseille
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tandjong Priok
CANDELILLA WAX—625 bgs, Tampico
CAPSICUM—193 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, London
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, R T French, London
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Fortaleza
1,055 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Areia Branca
66 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Salvador
355 bgs, First National Chicago, Fortaleza
63 bgs, Credit Suisse, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Bank of America, Fortaleza
55 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Fortaleza
312 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Fortaleza
56 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Chemical Exchange Corp, Fortaleza
111 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
314 bgs, J H Schroder, Tutoia
207 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Tutoia
493 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tutoia
500 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
250 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Tutoia
76 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tutoia
33 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Fortaleza
CASCARILLA BARK—22 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Nassau
CASEIN—500 bgs, J H Schroder, Buenos Aires
1,800 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,950 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—506 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cochin
230 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
CASTOR BEANS—640 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
680 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
OIL—350 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
p-CHLORO m-XYLENOL—1 dm, Midland Tar Distillers, London
CINNAMONBARK OIL—2 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
LEAF OIL—4 dms, Volgart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—50 bls, Kellys America Ltd., Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Mercantile Bank of India, Hong Kong
16 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Hong Kong
20 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Keelung
CLAY—80 dms, Transmares Corp, Antwerp
COALTAR DYES—15 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, London
4 dms, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—511 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
600 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
COPAL GUM—40 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
124 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Wm E Martin, Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—80 bls, Riverside Mills, Recife
178 bls, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
374 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
378 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
150 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—139 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Khorramshahr
267 bgs, P H Petry, Khorramshahr
400 bgs, H D Sheldon & Co, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Murwal Inc, Khorramshahr
277 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, H H Fries Co, Yokohama
100 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—490 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
30 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
700 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—20 dms, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
16 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
5 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
2 dms, Gormann & Baggs, Yokohama
3 dms, Bank of Tokyo, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—161,405 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
168,204 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
136,940 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
106,557 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
312,291 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
111,570 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
GELATIN—197 dms, D H Burdett, London
80 dms, B Young & Co, London
84 dms, D H Burdet, Avonmouth
GERANIUM OIL—3 cks, Brown Bros, Algiers
2 cks, Algiers
GINGER—40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Alleppey
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
160 bgs, Cochin
188 bgs, World Spice Corp, London
160 bgs, Cochin
GLYCERINE—265 tons, L Rasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
900 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GYPSUM—13,589 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,445 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—50 dms, H A Gogarty, Antwerp
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—15 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—22 bgs, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—76 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
KOLA NUTS—100 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—150 bls, Near East Co, Izmir
LAVENDER FLOWERS—30 bls, Ideal Trading Co, Marseille
LEATHERBATE—56 chts, American Cyanamid Co, Swansea
LEMONGRASS OIL—4 dms, A Verley & Co, Cochin
8 dms, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—230 bgs, Wm E Martin, Izmir
LIVERMEAL—1,198 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN—250 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Limassol
200 cs, Levy & Levis Co, Limassol
200 cs, S B Penick & Co, Limassol
GUM—808 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Tarragona
1,187 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—228 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—14 cs, Van Loan & Co, Rotterdam
16 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
52 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
30 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
MAGNESITE—2,290 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MANGANESE ORE—448 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MELAMINE—50 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
MENTHOL—40 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
25 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Santos
50 cs, George Lueders & Co, Santos
MERCURY—200 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
133 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
MIRCANTHUM HAYATA OIL—15 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
NAPHTHALENE—560 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Avonmouth
2,359 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
3,052 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Bremen
FORMATE—20 bbls, Buckley & Co, Bremen
SULFATE—20 cks, Legion Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
96 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Hamburg
34 bbls, Hanover Bank, Bremen
20 bgs, Republic Chemical Corp, London
NUTMEG—140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
33 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
124 bgs, London
NUX VOMICA—200 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—52 dms, Trubek Lab, Itajai
27 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM — 134 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—165 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
75 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
75 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
210 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Cadiz
573 dms, A N Cory, Cadiz
74 dms, Lionelli Packing Co, Barcelona
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
75 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
314 dms, Tarragona
OPIUM—250 chts, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
30 cs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
45 cs, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
ORRIS ROOT—17 bgs, National City Bank, Leghorn
PAPAIN—50 hlf chts, National City Bank, Colombo
56 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
50 cs, Empire Trust Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
50 bgs, M Rothschild, Alicante
664 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cadiz
500 bgs, Cadiz
500 bgs, H Schlichting, Alicante
550 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
300 bgs, Gallagher, Ascher, Alicante
1,730 bgs, Alicante
500 bgs, Cadiz
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
160 bgs, A C Israel, Alleppey
200 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
240 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
160 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Alleppey
70 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
280 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Alleppey
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
64 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Vera Cruz
42 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Joensson & Cross Singapore
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
640 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
240 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
1,800 bgs, Alleppey
880 bgs, Cochin
160 bgs, Colombo
RED—320 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kingston
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Kingston
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kingston
160 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
WHITE—35 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
35 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—40 bbls, Meer Corp, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—197,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
104,488 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
53,479 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
52,701 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
155,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
2 dms, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
PITUITARY POSTERIOR LOBE POWDER—1 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Copenhagen
PLASTER OF PARIS—160 bgs, Smith & Nephew, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—5,988 bgs, National City Bank, Venice
POPPY SEED—833 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
335 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
333 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
333 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
333 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
833 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—60 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Hamburg
20 dms, W J Byrnes, Manchester
METABISULFITE—80 cks, Hunt Chemical Works, Marseille
QUASSIA CHIPS—570 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—409 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
1,109 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
1,838 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
1,090 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—184 bgs, A M Mosher, Khorramshahr
QUINIDINE SULFATE—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RAPESEED OIL—470 tons, Karlshamn
RICE STARCH—230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Bremen
ROSEWOOD OIL—13 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Belem-Para
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
25 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
15 dms, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
SAFFLOWER—6 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—88 bls, Louis Furth, Hamburg
400 bls, Trieste
650 bls, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—550 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
170 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Calcutta
SEAWEED EXTRACT—5 cks, Herbarium Inc, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
550 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, L N White & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Bangkok
2,210 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
725 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, T J Kane, Bangkok
250 bgs, L N White, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
500 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
200 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
300 bgs, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—48 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—139 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
325 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
41 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
750 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
SILICON CARBIDE—100 dms, General Abrasive Co, Marseille
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
FLUORIDE—118 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
PENICILLIN—30 cs, J M Rodgers Co, Southampton
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
166 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
TALC—730 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—16 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam., Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
2,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
2,500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,220 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
THIOUREA—1,918 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Kobe
THYME LEAVES—78 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
THYROID POWDER—10 dms, Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Liverpool
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—200 bgs, Nuodex Int Inc, London
TONKA BEANS—124 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
20 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—10 cs, Am-Iran Co, Khorramshahr
10 cs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshashr
43 cs, S S Bahary, Khorramshashr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—650 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA, SYNTHETIC—6,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA BEARDS—750 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
553 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
CUPS—3,824 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Wm Diehl & Co, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Taconic Natural Oil Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B.—30 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
WAX—300 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
54 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
20 dms, Phoenix Oil Products, Liverpool
ZINC CYANIDE—40 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Leghorn

Baltimore

LAUREL LEAVES—80 bls, A Millner & Co, Piraeus
PEATMOSS—600 bls, H J Hazelhurst, Bremen
1,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
393 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg

Boston

ARABIC GUM—508 bgs, National Shawmut Bank Boston, Port Sudan
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Tarragona
100 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
PEPPER, WHITE—35 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—368 bgs, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Manchester
BONEMEAL—600 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool
CALCIUM NITRATE—33,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
COCOA POWDER—600 bgs, Bernard Preyer Co, Rotterdam
20 dms, Bekins Van & Storage Co, Rotterdam
50 ctns, 60 dms, I Van Adelsberg, Rotterdam
COCONUT—200 bgs, Sun Ripe Coconut Corp, Manila
COPRA—1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
100 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
3,360 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
CUMIN SEED—138 bgs, Walter J Willner Co Inc, Rotterdam
GINGER—50 casks, The American Import Co, Hong Kong
NAPHTHALENE—100 bgs, Irving M Sobin Co, Antwerp
300 bgs, Carnegie Chemical Manufacturing Co, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam

PEATMOSS—500 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Hamburg
1.000 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
1.000 bls, "Intercont," Hamburg
750 bls, John Schumacher Co, Hamburg
750 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Bremen
250 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
1.900 bls, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Rotterdam
700 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
PLASTIC SCRAP—2,012 bgs, London
POLYURETHANE—8 ctns, Cal Plastic Engineering Co, Rotterdam
UREA—13,250 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co Ltd, Heroya
WHITING—1,965 bgs, to order, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,800 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—1,333 tons, Swansea
BONE BLACK—480 bgs, Casablanca
BONEMEAL—336 tons, Kind & Knox, Calcutta
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
336 bgs, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—104 tons, Calcutta
COD OIL—100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank Bremen
CRESYLIC ACID—60 dms, Melbourne
300 dms, Glasgow
CUTTLEFISH BONE—1 ton, R T French, Takoradi
EUCLYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Vick Co, Lisbon
15 dms, Melbourne
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—106,959 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GLYCERINE—30 tons, Otto Gerdau, Yokohama
308 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—4,580 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,235 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
MOLASSES—9,815 tons, Publicker Industries, Antilla
1,147,887 gals, N American Trading Co, Preston
1,996,234 gals, Preston
6,419,000 gals, Puerto Padre
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Phila National Bank, Tarragona
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremerhaven
750 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
500 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PENTAERYTHRITOL-G—36 bgs, Larsson Inc, Gothenburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—172,973 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
212,243 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
323,678 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,758 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
112,235 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
213,228 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—41,199 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
61,308 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
359,766 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
207,180 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
116,571 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
104,444 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—808 bgs, Elkan Co, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—330 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Swansea
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,076 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
ZIRCON, RUTILE SAND—13,736 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,880 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,920 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
715 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
BEEF EXTRACT—616 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—15,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Hull
CASEIN—282 bgs, E Lang & Co, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OIL CAKE—300 tons, Foremost Food Chemicals Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Cebu
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, H W Peabody, Manila
COPRA—289 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
700 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 tons, Marwood Co, Siain
551 tons, American Trust Co, Masbate
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
500 tons, Ferando S Vinzona & Co, Jose Panganiban
OIL CAKE—6,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CORN STARCH—224 bgs, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—269 bgs, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—2,227 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
1,896 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Takao
NICKEL SULFATE—100 bgs, Bremen
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Milo Coffee Co, Marseille
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
200 bgs, M S Cowen, Bangkok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,118 tons, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
29,358 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
43,599 tons, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—80 bgs, B C Ireland, Copenhagen
SAVORY LEAVES—43 bls, Bank of California, Marseille
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—150 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
TANNING SALTS—737 bgs, General Chemical Corp, Durban
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
845 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
800 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—2,000 bgs, Hart Chemicals Inc, Nagoya
UREA—3,445 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
553 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Rotterdam
17,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Toilet Goods

—*Continued from page 4*

you know," Mr. Mayham said, "but I will say that I cannot see any reason why the fine momentum which we developed during 1955 should not continue during the first half of this year."

The trend toward grocery or supermarket distribution of cosmetics, though continuing, "has slowed to a walk," the speaker noted. Pointing out that drug and department store outlets nevertheless would have to be "everlastingly on the ball," he noted that this was a good thing for the cosmetic industry.

Old-line cosmetic houses, unable to spend as much money on individual items, may lose some volume in their standard products to "specialty houses" which spend up to 40 percent of volume in advertising and promoting specific products, Mr. Mayham said. He questioned, however, whether this promotional cost could be continuously successful profitwise over a long period of years.

The TGA representative cautioned against election-year attempts at further regulation of the cosmetic industry.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market showed some glimmer of movement last week, it was noted. Prime impetus was offered by the developing seasonal Easter flavor market. The citrus oils continued to show good strength with upward shadings being marked in some areas. Nutmeg appeared to stiffen slightly, though the vaccillations that oil has passed through recently leave a question as to just what significance any movement it makes might have. Peppermint showed some ease which was considered in most quarters to reflect the gigantean crop harvested last year. Further relaxation is considered a possibility. Stock and production declines in cedarleaf, spruce and hemlock oils have been attributed by some dealers to a lack of manpower in the source areas of Vermont and Northern New York.

Lavender flower showed great firmness. Dealers placed responsibility for this at the feet of producers who have been firming price for a number of weeks.

The Brazilian oils continued to wane. One large producer attributed part of the bois de rose decline to Brazilian producers unloading crop at cheaper prices through Peruvian export and other channels.

The citrus oils continued to show good strength, it was noted, with lemon oil showing a particularly steady development. Tangerine also showed some slight firmness with Florida orange remaining steady. Lavender flower oil showed particular firmness as a result of fast climbing Grasse prices. This was an unexpected development, dealers said, due to agreements supposedly reached earlier as to crop price regulations. Reports on lemongrass oil from both Indian and Haiti show signs of good crops and some high quality material.

The aromatic chemicals appeared to show slight shifts, it was noted. The bois de rose derivatives, linalool and linalyl, declined slightly. Both are expected to remain soft for a while at least.

The seeds and spices showed little activity. Black pepper, with the large quantities of material arriving on the spot market, showed some ease. Clove continued to firm. Ginger remained easy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, cedarwood, 10c. per lb.
Chenopodium, 10c. per lb.
Fir, Canada, 15c. per lb.
Sassafras, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, peppermint, 10c. per lb.
Spearmint, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2½c. per lb.
White, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1953
135.20	135.19	134.65	138.49

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—One major producer, commenting on the decline of this oil last year, attributed the downfall to machinations within the Brazilian market as well as to the entrance of cheaper Peruvian quality material into the spot scene. Noting that exports from Peru far outdistanced the production of that country, the producer pointed an accusing finger at some Brazilian producers as suppliers of the excess material moved out of Peru. The initial cause, he felt, of the difficulty, arose from an attempt on the part of Brazilian producers to stabilize their market through control of production and exports. However, the commentator said, this "induces some of the established producers to circumvent the restrictions on productions and sale and . . . invite new producers in new territories to enter into competition with the established sources." The producer also noted that bois de rose had been shipped to the spot market from other areas that had never been known to produce the oil.

Fir—Canadian quality fir oil showed some firmness in the market last week, it was reported. A new listing of $2.50 per pound was quoted. It previously had been selling for 15c. less. The outside price continues at $3 per pound.

Lavender Flower — The market for this oil continues to firm as a result of mounting source area prices, it was reported last week. In spite of original agreements meant to curb extreme fluctuations in the market, producers prices started to climb almost as soon as the crop began to appear. Present listings of $7.20 for the 34-36 percent ester; $11 for the 38-40 percent ester and $11.90 for the 40-42 percent ester are considered to be the beginning of a particularly bullish market.

Lemongrass — Newcrop reports from source areas have been good, dealers reported last week. The Indian crop particularly was heard to be large and of a high quality. The Haitian material also was reported on a higher level than that of last year.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This oil continues to show an oppressive ease in the local market last week, it was noted. Dealers mark its position and condition, during the past few years, as a classic example of a commodity futily attempting to cope with the vascillations of an unstable market. Early in 1954, it was noted, the safrol-bearing oil was in short supply and the shortage was further aggravated by the disappearance of oil camphor 1.070, the alternate safrol-bearing oil. Producers, with the aid of the Bank of Brazil, stepped up production, in an attempt to answer the acute need. Prices rose and prospects appeared very good. However, within the year it was found that production was oversupplying the market and this was capped with the arrival on spot of large quantities of oil camphor, 1.070, selling for much less than the Brazilian material. The effect has been to leave the market in a weakened condition with a great deal of ardor lost on the part of producers and supports who had come to its support.

Peppermint—This oil showed some ease in the spot market last week it was reported. Dealers attribute the situation to the exceptionally heavy crop harvested last year. More peppermint was planted and more realized per acre than ever before in the history of the crop. The new inside listing of natural peppermint oil is $5.50 per pound, a 10c. decline from the previous weeks quote. Redistilled stood at the $3.20-$3.50 per pound range but it is assumed that it will keep itself keyed to the situation of the natural material.

Aromatic Chemicals

Menthol — Softness continued in this market last week with a continued downward trend marked by dealers in the spot market, it was noted. Brazilian quality material was reportedly encountering severe competition in European markets by reason of persistently low prices from China. Limited produce has placed Japanese quality material beyond the pale with quotes as high as $1.50 above that of the Brazilian quality material.

Linalyl Acetate—The bois de rose, 90-92 percent quality of this aromatic chemical continues to follow the easing pattern set by its source material, it was reported last week. The current range of $5.50 to $5.80

Essential Oils

per pound is a 50c. decline from the spot quote of only a few weeks previous. Most dealers concede that ease might be expected to continue for a while.

Linalool — Brazilian sources bois de rose quality linalool has begun to ease at nearly as steady a pace as its source market, dealers said. The present inside listing of $5.45 per pound is about 50c. to 55c. lower than the quote of a number of weeks previous. The only hope for strength in this market, dealers report, would be through a tightening up of the source market.

Miscellaneous

Cloves—Zanzibars are scarce and will remain so due to the high price set on them at source, it was reported last week. Madagascars marked time following the advance two weeks ago, but shipment offerings show no signs of weakening. Reserves are considered by one dealer to be small, though others concede that dealers are keeping a tight rein on material in view of possible future price climbs.

Cumin Seed — No particular change was noted in the spot market for this product last week, it was reported. One dealer noted, however, that there was good export demand and that cumin seed was listing higher for shipment.

Nutmeg—Both East and West Indian qualities of this spice eased off to a 64c. listing last week, it was reported. East Indian had previously been quoted at 2c. higher and West Indian had been listing at 65c. per pound. Most dealers note that the decline does not reflect any attitude at source but merely a lack of interest on spot.

Pepper—The growing ease in this market continued to reflect the large imports of black pepper arriving on the spot scene, it was reported last week. Black declined again last week. A drop of 2½c. per pound brought it down to 34½c. per pound. White also fell away to a 42-43c. range. This was a drop of 2c. per pound.

Pimento—This spice continued to show ease last week with further price declines in both Jamaica and Mexican quality materials, it was reported. Jamaican pimento dropped 1c. to an 84c. per pound listing; Mexican quality pimento dropped 2c. to a 58c. per pound quote.

Poppy Seed—Both Dutch and Polish poppy seed, the only two qualities available on the spot market, continued to show softness last week, it was reported. According to dealers, the cause of fluctuations in this market is invariably the sensitivity of the spot market to the conditions of the source and shipping market. Present listings of 24c. per pound for Dutch and 23c. per pound for Polish reflect a 1c. decline for each.

Vanilla Beans — The new crop price picture in Mexico remained up in the air last week, according to dealers. Cut beans reportedly will be ready within thirty days. However, the importing of them may be curtailed by a plentitude of stock on the spot market and a resultant lack of interest in the new crop. Bourbon quality beans remained soft on the spot market at recently reduced quotes. The current range is from $5.65 to $6.25 per pound.

McKesson Moves Offices, Appoints District Supervisor

The northeast district office and the New York branch office of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, have moved to 225 Fourth avenue, in that city. The telephone number is ORegon 4-5700. Executive offices will remain at 155 East 44th street, New York.

The Philadelphia branch office has moved to 225 South Broad street in that city. The new telephone number is KIngsly 5-4467.

R. W. Nelson has been appointed district supervisor of feed supplement sales, and will supervise sales in the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, northern Missouri, and Nebraska.

Moore Leaves NPVLA To Become A Consultant

John C. Moore, technical director of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for eight years, has resigned to open consulting offices for paint manufacturers, users and raw material suppliers, and for companies or organizations serving the paint and related industries. Offices will be located at 6306 Winston drive, Bethesda, Md.

Before joining NPVLA, Mr. Moore was superintendent of Sinclair Refining Company's paint plant for thirty years. In his new venture, Mr. Moore has been retained as one of the special consultants of NPVLA.

Hercules at Peak

—*Continued from page 3*

nection with a merger deal cropped up in November when a top executive of American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, revealed that plans for a Hercules-Viscose consolidation had been dropped (OPD, 11-21-55).

Principal construction expenditures by Hercules in 1955 were for DMT, a raw material for polyester fibres; phenol; "Parlon" chlorinated rubber; pentaerythritol; chemical cotton, and a new tall oil fractionation plant at Franklin, Va., Mr. Forster said.

The Hercules president cited another major construction project completed during the year at Tarrant, Ala., by the Ketona Chemical Corporation, in which Hercules and Alabama By-Products Corporation each own 50 percent of the stock.

Mr. Forster reported that operations at the company's dicumyl peroxide pilot plant in Gibbstown, Pa., are moving along well. He said that there is great interest in the material by the rubber industry.

While the company has already projected plans for a commercial dicumyl peroxide installation, he said, no construction timetable has yet been drawn up. However, he indicated that pilot plant operations can be expanded while the commercial facility is being built.

The Hercules polyethylene plant, now under construction at Parlin, N. J., will have an annual production capacity of 30 million pounds annually, Mr. Forster reported. The facility will use the Ziegler process for high molecular weight polyethylene. The company hopes to complete the unit during the fourth quarter of this year, it was stated, and certainly no later than early 1957.

Hercules research expenditures for 1955 totaled $7,903,000, an increase over the preceding year when $7,578,000 was spent for this purpose. This year, Mr. Forster intimated, research spending will be "about the same order" as 1955.

The company's 1955 report showed a 21 percent increase in sales and a rise of 34 percent in net income. Net sales and operating revenues last year amounted to $226,651,058, an all-time high, compared with $187,547,566 in the preceding year.

Net income after all charges was $19,012,125, equal to $6.90 a share of common stock. This compared with net income of $14,140,070 in 1954, equal to $5.10 a share.

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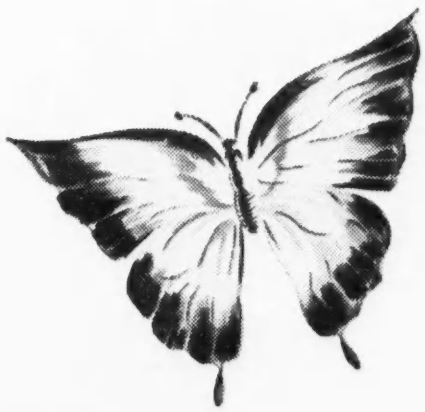
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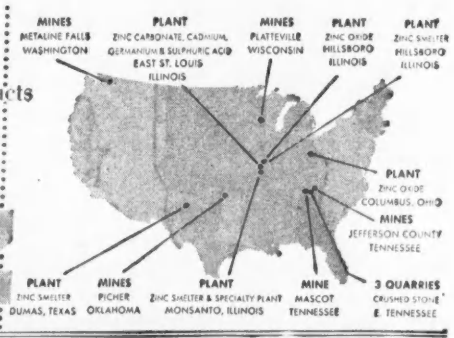

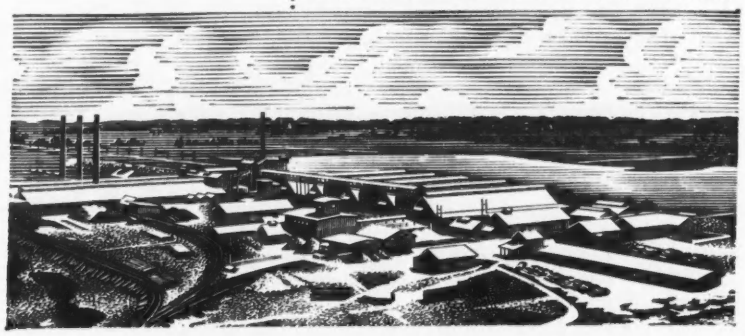

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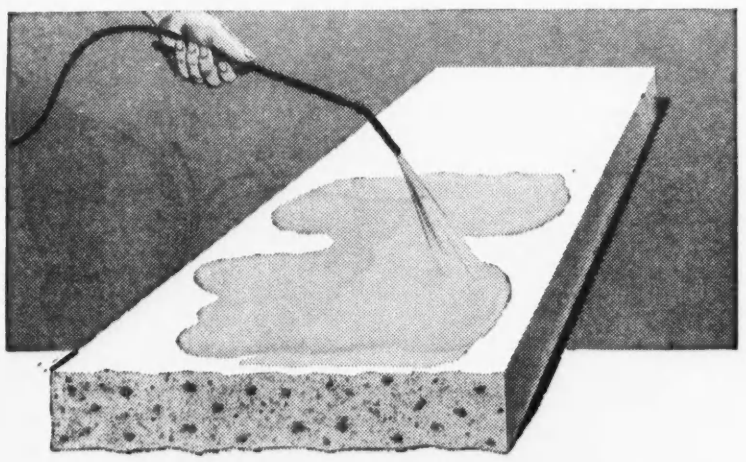

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Coatings Materials

Recent price advances posted for lead and zinc pigments were firmly maintained in last week's market, as a result of a stable situation locally in the metals. But with reports of persistent firmness abroad, the possibility of renewed price fluctuating here is not discounted by market sources. Some of the organic pigments upped by major suppliers at the first of the year were reduced 2-3c. per pound last week by one maker. Another maker had posted quantity differentials of a similar price extent. New prices are red lithol toners, 88-93c. per pound; lake red C toner, $1.13 per pound; toluidine red $1.63 per pound; and red para toner, $1.13 per pound.

New marketing opportunities are available to citrate suppliers due to a decision by the Food and Drug Administration authorizing the use of citrates in food wrapping materials. Sales were reported already climbing as a consequence of the decision. Plasticizer business in general was reported at good seasonal levels last week.

One maker has upped its synthetic resin prices ½c. per pound for purchases of less than ten drums. Last week's trading in synthetic resins was described by a market source as active but slightly below the volume encountered in previous weeks.

Signs that the shellac market was picking up were abruptly negated last week as quotations on orange grades dipped 1-2c. per pound. Maintenance of low inventories on the part of buyers was said to be causing tne weakened market. Bleached shellac was reported steady in a seasonally normal market.

While low inventories are also prevailing at the present time in the gum market, business has been active enough, though irregularly, to keep the price stable. Supplies are ample enough to meet the spotty demand encountered at this time.

Variations in the dollar-peso exchange rate together with buyers' resistance has rendered the casein market easier in recent trading. It is believed that buyers are delaying their purchases until a softer market is brought about by increased supplies from early spring production. The latest quotation on Argentine casein is 30½-31½c. per pound, down 1c. from the previous quotation.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Casein, Arg., 1c. per lb.
Red lithol toner, 2c. per lb.
Lake C toner, 2c. per lb.
Toluidine, 3c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon #1, 2c. per lb.
#2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, hansa, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
100.09	100.10	98.26	97.11

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Hansa Yellow—A major manufacturer last week posted a 5c. per pound reduction in the price of this material. Previously, on January 2 the material had been advanced 15c., from $2 to $2.15 per pound. The new price is $2.10.

Lead Pigments—While reports indicate a strong market abroad for pig lead, locally the metal has remained steady. Reflecting this steadiness, lead pigments have continued selling at stable prices. Lead carbonate was reported steady at its recently advanced price. Pigment sales were reported at seasonal levels, with supplies sufficient for all market needs.

Organic Reds — Following announcement that a major producer had posted quantity differentials for some of its organic pigments, it was learned that another maker had reduced materials 2-3c. per pound, effective January 23. New prices are red lithol toners, 88-93c. per pound; lake red C toner, $1.13 per pound; toluidine red, $1.63 per pound; and red para toner, $1.13 per pound. All of these pigments were among those advanced at the first of the year by the major suppliers.

Toluidine Toners—This pigment has been reduced 3c. to $1.62 per pound by a leading maker, effective January 19. Toluidines were among the toners advanced by most suppliers at the first of the year. At that time this maker upped its price 5c. to $1.65 per pound.

Zinc Pigments—The zinc market was reported firm in London but steady locally. Leaded and lead-free zinc oxides were reported steady at advanced quotations posted the week before last.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—New marketing possibilities are available for these materials as a result of a recent decision by the Food and Drug Administration permitting their use in food wrapping materials. A local manufacturer reports that sales have already been favorably affected by the decision. The price situation in citrates was described as stable by this manufacturer. In the event that sales volumes increased substantially price reductions would be in order. Also, a change in citric acid or alcohols might influence citrate prices. But as these materials are steady right now, citrate quotations continue stable.

Dibutyl Phthlate—This material was reported selling evenly in good quantities. Phthalate producers have been able to absorb the recent increase in alcohol prices without revising their phthalate quotations. Since most contracts now in effect include shipments through March, phthalate listings can be expected to hold steady at least until April.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—One maker has upped its synthetic resin prices ½c. per pound for purchases of less than ten drums. Last week's business was described by a market source as good but somewhat below the high totals scored in previous weeks. Supplies of this material are plentiful, as no shortages of basic materials exist at the present time.

Phenolics—Since the report at the beginning of the year that a producer had lowered slightly its price listings for phenolic resins, no price changes have been reported. As in the case of alkyds one major producer disclosed that its sales were somewhat lower last week but still at a satisfactory level.

Natural Resins

Gums—Stable prices have been maintained in this market now for two consecutive months. As buyers inventories are still being held low, business continues spotty. Supplies have been found consistently ample to meet the irregular demand encountered at this time. Prices of the most active dammars are Singapore, No. 1, 47-49c. per pound; No. 2, 29-30c. per pound; and Siam, 39c. per pound.

Shellac — Slackening demand brought prices of orange grades down 1-2c. per pound in last week's market. Current quotations are lemon No. 1, 53c. per pound; No. 2, 51c. per pound; superfine, 49-50c. per pound; and TN, 48c. per pound. Maintenance of low inventories on the part of buyers was said to be the main factor behind the weak-

ened market. Bleached shellac was reported steady in a seasonally normal market.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Complications in the peso-dollar exchange rate and growing buyers' resistance have combined to render this market easier in recent trading. The latest price quotations on Argentine casein reveals a 1c. decline from previous listings. Buying resistance is possible at the present time because of two main factors in the market—expectations of greater supplies in the near future, enabling some consumers to delay purchasing until that time, and use of substitute materials such as soybean protein. Argentine casein is now being quoted at 30½c.-31½c. per pound. Despite the factors enumerated above, some observers are puzzled by this price easiness, in view of a continued sparseness of supplies and persistently heavy buying interest in Europe.

Dried Blood Soluble — The price range on soluble dried blood has dropped to 13-15c. per pound in carlots and 15½-19½c. per pound in less carlots. Currently demand is at seasonal levels and supplies ample.

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Naval Stores

December production of gum naval stores amounted to 8,260 barrels of turpentine and 34,390 drums of rosin, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. November and December production was slightly higher than for the same months of last year, with production to date this year 15 percent below the level of last season. Wood turpentine production amounted to 42,450 barrels, compared with 42,960 barrels produced last month. Practically no crude sulphate turpentine was burned during December. Production of steam distilled wood rosin was reported at 112,460 drums. CCC gum rosin stocks held at about the level of a month ago, while stocks in the all other category decreased 8,390 drums during December.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan.20	Mon. Jan.23	Tues. Jan.24	Wed. Jan.25	Thur. Jan.26
Drums—					
I	...	...	...	$8.90	...
K	...	...	...	8.45	...
M	...	...	...	8.44	...
N	$9.00	...	...	8.82§	$8.60
WG	...	...	...	...	8.60§
WW	...	$8.62	$8.65	8.68§	...
Bags—					
K	...	8.35	...	8.35	...
M	...	8.35	8.30	...	...
WW	...	8.70	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Jan. 20)—
WG, $8.31; N, $8.54§; M, $8.14§; K or better, $8.59§

Sales, USDA

1,475*	189*	795*	930*	*240

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.56	.555	.56
Sales	...	...	4.000¶	48.000¶	18.000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons.
‖Average price.

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'Glycerine Did Well in '55,' Pattison Declares

—*Continued from page 4*

has recognized the value of a dual-origin source in case of military mobilization.

"And I suggest that it has important advantages for glycerine producers as well . . . even those concerned solely with crude.

"By 'dual-origin', of course, I refer to the fact that a third or so of United States production is now synthesized from propylene, supplementing the glycerine derived from fat in soap-making and in making fatty acids and their derivatives.

'Supplementing' Stressed

"You will note that I say 'supplementing' rather than 'supplanting.' In the future, the ratio of quantities produced by the two methods may raise a question as to just who is supplementing who.

"But no one expects natural glycerine to be supplanted, in the sense that synthetic ethanol has supplanted fermentation alcohol. To the extent that spent soap lye or sweetwater from hydrolysis come into being, they are not likely to go down the drain under any conceivable competitive pressure.

"And in primitive countries, the economics inherent in larger-scale soapmaking are making for more complete glycerine recovery," the speaker said.

"There is a lot of room for argument as to just how far detergents will ultimately go in supplanting soap, particularly in the more undeveloped countries which are increasing their per capita consumption of all cleanliness products.

"But whatever the level, the proportionate amount of glycerine will be entering world channels of trade. In 1955, for example, crude adding up to some 25 million pounds of glycerol was imported to the United States, and despite active exportation of refined glycerine, a net import level of at least 15 million pounds was obtained," Mr. Pattison stated.

Burtis on World Markets

Speaking on "World Markets for United States Fats and Oils," E. L. Burtis, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, said, "An easy way to lead into this subject is to ask a few simple questions and then try to answer them. How big is the total world market? Which are the main importing regions? What kind of oils and fats do the major importing countries want? What competition do United States fats and oils meet?

"After the present picture is before us in broad outline, we can look at the probabilities for the future. The outlook for the rest of the 1955/56 marketing year—that is, through next summer — is now rather clear. There are certain developments that appear very probable in the marketing year beginning next fall, but as we peer still farther into the future, the crystal ball grows foggy.

"There are too many unpredictable factors. Nevertheless, it will be worthwhile to consider what the major determining factors are likely to be in the long run.

"A few large, overall figures will establish the frame for the picture of the present world situation. World production of fats and oils, including butter in terms of fat content, is now approaching 60 billion pounds annually.

"In comparison, United States production in 1955 (the peak year so far) was 13.6 billion pounds, a little under 25 percent of the world total. In each of the past two years, about 14 billion pounds of fats and oils have entered the international trade; this means that nearly 25 percent of world production has crossed national boundaries. United States exports in 1955, at a little over 4 billion pounds, constituted more than 25 percent of total world exports and were equal to nearly 30 percent of United States production.

Europe Largest Market

"The world's largest import market for fats and oils is Europe, especially Western Europe. Here there is a dense population, mainly concentrated in cities, with a high average income. Consumption of fats and oils in Western Europe is only moderately lower, per person, than in the United States. Adding in the eastern countries (but excluding Russia), European consumption totals nearly 19 billion pounds, well over 30 percent of the world production.

"European production of fats and oils from domestic crops, livestock, and fish catches, however, only comes to something under 20 percent of world output. The European climate is better suited for production of grains, root crops, and grass than for oilseeds.

"The difference between consumption and production, of nearly 8 billion pounds, is imported from other areas. Another billion pounds or so (mainly butter, slaughter fats, and olive oil) are traded between European countries, so that the total import trade of European countries amount to well over 9 billion pounds, nearly 70 percent of total imports into all countries of the world. Europe thus is the world's great import market for fats and oils.

"What kind of fats does Europe want? In northern Europe, the fat diet is rather similar to that in the United States. Butter and margarine predominate; lard is important; shortening is used in the United Kingdom and Germany but not much elsewhere; liquid oils are less commonly used than in the United States.

"In the Mediterranean countries, olive oil is the mainstay of the fats and oils economy. Butter and lard play a minor role, and margarine is rare.

"Since Northern Europe is a much larger importer of oils and fats than southern Europe, the European import demand for food fats falls mainly on margarine oils and butter, and to a lesser extent on lard. There is also a large market, as in the United States, for drying oils and soap fats," Mr. Burtis stated.

"On the assumption that there will be no major economic decline, the long term outlook is favorable for a continued strong export demand for United States tallow and greases, as production in other countries is likely to rise only gradually and the demand for soap fats in underdeveloped areas of the world apparently is expanding rather rapidly.

Lard Market 'Static'

"In world lard markets, similarly, the competition from other countries is unlikely to increase rapidly, but the market itself appears to be rather static. It is the outlook for edible vegetable oils that is the most difficult to appraise.

"United States exports of these oils constitute a relatively small percentage of the total world exports of similar and closely competing oils, and there are large potentialities both for increased production and for increased consumption of these oils in the underdeveloped countries.

"I hope that someone will soon be able to make a careful study of the probable trends of production and consumption in major countries of this type (India being perhaps the outstanding example), for that is where the greatest uncertainty in the long term outlook lies," Mr. Burtis concluded.

Mr. Osborn was elected to succeed E. W. Wilson, a group vice-president of Armour & Co.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, east, W. H. Burkhart, president, Lever Brothers Company, New York; vice-president, midwest, A. W. Schubert, vice-president, Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, far west, A. K. Forthmann, president, Los Angeles Soap Company, Los Angeles; treasurer, N. S. Dahl, general manager, John T. Stanley Company, New York; assistant treasurer, M. A. McManus, Lever Brothers Company, New York, and secretary, Roy W. Peet.

Oil Demand in US

—*Continued from page 4*

an increase of 104 percent by 1965, attaining a level of 12.0 million barrels daily, almost matching that of the United States.

Captioned "Future Growth and Financial Requirements of The World Petroleum Industry," the study estimates the changing patterns of supply and the capital requirements needed to support the industry's anticipated expansion.

Discussing oil supply, the report predicts that production of crude oil and natural gas liquids in the United States may approximate 10 million barrels per day in 1965. At the same time, production in the free foreign world will almost double to 14.7 million barrels per day.

The survey estimates that during the next decade 39 billion barrels will be consumed in the United States and 32 billion barrels in the free foreign world, resulting in "important changes in the pattern of international trade," with the Middle East becoming "the balancing factor for equating world supply and demand."

To support this expansion during the next ten years, necessary capital expenditures are estimated at $73.5 billion for the United States and $41.5 billion for the free foreign world, a total of $115 billion for the free world as a whole.

Columbian Carbon Appoints Ford

William E. Ford has joined the carbon black sales department of Columbian Carbon Company, New York. He will be attached to the company's Akron, Ohio, office. Mr. Ford was connected with the Mare Island Naval Rubber Laboratory in 1947-48 and then with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company at its Jackson, Mich., plant.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active export trading with additional business pending continued to feature cottonseed and soybean oils last week. Sales of good volume were made at fractional price advances. This strength was reflected in corn oil which closed higher. Peanut oil was steadier, with trading at unchanged quotations. Crude coconut oil rallied and was stronger due to improved demand from foreign buyers. Copra also was firm and slightly higher. The uncertainty of obtaining olive oil replacements from Spain strengthened the spot situation and stocks here were advanced sharply.

Tallow and greases were stronger and fractionally higher. Trading was fairly active, chiefly for domestic delivery. Export inquiry was more active, but actual trading was reported fair. Soapers bids continued below asking prices, and were not accepted. Lard was stronger and advanced fractionally.

Stronger flaxseed market resulted in crushers raising price schedule fractionally. New business in this oil continued slow, though consumers continued to absorb heavy stocks against former contracts. Tung oil remained unchanged and firm for nearby and forward delivery. Buying interest was restricted, but offers were limited especially for nearby. Offers of new crop menhaden oil were closely held at former levels. Buyers and sellers were about one quarter cent per pound apart. Refined fish oil continued to move in moderate lots for actual needs.

Trading in oilmeals was reported spotty as consumers continued to limit demand to nearby delivery. Soybean meal was easier and off $1 per ton for nearby while futures were held at a premium. Linseed meal also dropped $1 per ton.

Candelilla wax replacements from Mexico were lifted 5 cents per pound. Available stocks were scarce for shipment from Mexico and on the spot. Consuming demand for carnauba grades was moderate, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were steady for all grades. Japan wax also was scarce on spot and for shipment from Japan. Stocks on spot were raised 1 cent per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed fatty, 4 10c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton.
Greases, 1/8c. per lb.
Lard, 1/2c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1/2c. per lb.
Corn, crude, 1/2c. per lb.
refd., 1/2c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Linseed, 4 10c. per lb.
Olive, 30c. per gal.
Soybean, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Tallow, 1/8c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 3c.-5c. per lb.
refd., 3-c.-5c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 28, 1955
103.92	104.21	103.80	115.20

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Market remained steady and unchanged. Trading was moderate chiefly for prompt delivery. No. 1 Brazilian was well at 14 3/4c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was higher. Shipments were sold at 10 5/8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 12c. tankcars, New York.

Corn—Crude was higher up 1/2c. Tankcars were sold at 13 1/2c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was raised to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was active last week. Market was firmer reflecting the active export business. New season's highs were against registered for all positions. Crude market also was higher due to export demand and prices advanced fractionally. The Greek government requested bids by February 1 for 6,000 metric tons of refined cottonseed and soybean oils for early shipment. The government signed an agreement with Spain for the sale of $15,000,000 worth of cottonseed and soybean oils to be paid in pesetas. It was reported that Spain had purchased 5,000 tons of refined soybean oil. Trading in futures was mixed with new speculative buying supporting the market. Hedging was fairly active and readily absorbed. Open interest continued to increase, totaling 4,648 contracts.

Crude cottonseed oil was strong and higher due to export demand. Sales were reported 12 1/2c. per pound, tankcars with 12 3/8c. bid in the Valley and 12 5/8c. sales, southeast. In Texas business also was reported 12 1/2c., Waco and 12 1/4c. nominal, Lubbock.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 27, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Mar.	197	14.96	14.45	14.92@14.97
May	487	15.10	14.60	15.04S
July	334	15.06	14.71	15.0 S
Sept.	202	14.89	14.65	14.89S
Oct.	17	14.80	14.62	14.76@14.84
Dec.	78	14.70	14.52	14.69S

Total sales, 1,315 contracts.

Linseed—Firmer flaxseed market was reflected in oil and quotations were lifted 4/10c. per pound. Trading was still restricted to fill-in needs, with consumers taking heavy quantities of oil against current contracts. Raw oil was quoted at 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, January-August delivery and 14c. warehouse.

Flaxseed — Active demand advanced prices 3c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed was active with crushers and exporters again competing for the limited offerings. 5c. a bushel to $3.40, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Arrivals were light and to-arrive trading was at a slower pace, increasing moderately following the upturns. Prospect of higher supports contributed substantially to strength in flax and sustained export buying took the lead in advancing costs, crushers hesitant to follow. Part of export interest came from Canada for shipment upon opening of navigation.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1955-56	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	1,039,500	267,750	36,750
Since Sept. 1	16,607,850	2,555,000	4,047,750

Oiticia—This market was quiet, but steady. Liquid was held at 14 1/4c. to 14 1/2c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery as to seller. Drums ranged from 15 3/4c. to 16 1/4c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—This market was upset by conflicting reports from Spain as to when exports will resumed and at what price. On January 17 the trade was advised that shipments of oil had been temporarily embargoed. Later reports stated that exports of drums had been authorized and shipments will be spaced in accordance with expiration date of letters of credit. This system was adopted by the Ministry of Commerce to prevent shipment of large quantities of oil simultaneously. This stiffened the local market, with many sellers withdrawing from the market to await clarification of the situation. With offers scarce, prices advanced sharply, with light sales reported up to $3 per gallon, drums, duty paid for spot delivery.

Palm—Firm tone prevailed in this market. Drums were maintained at

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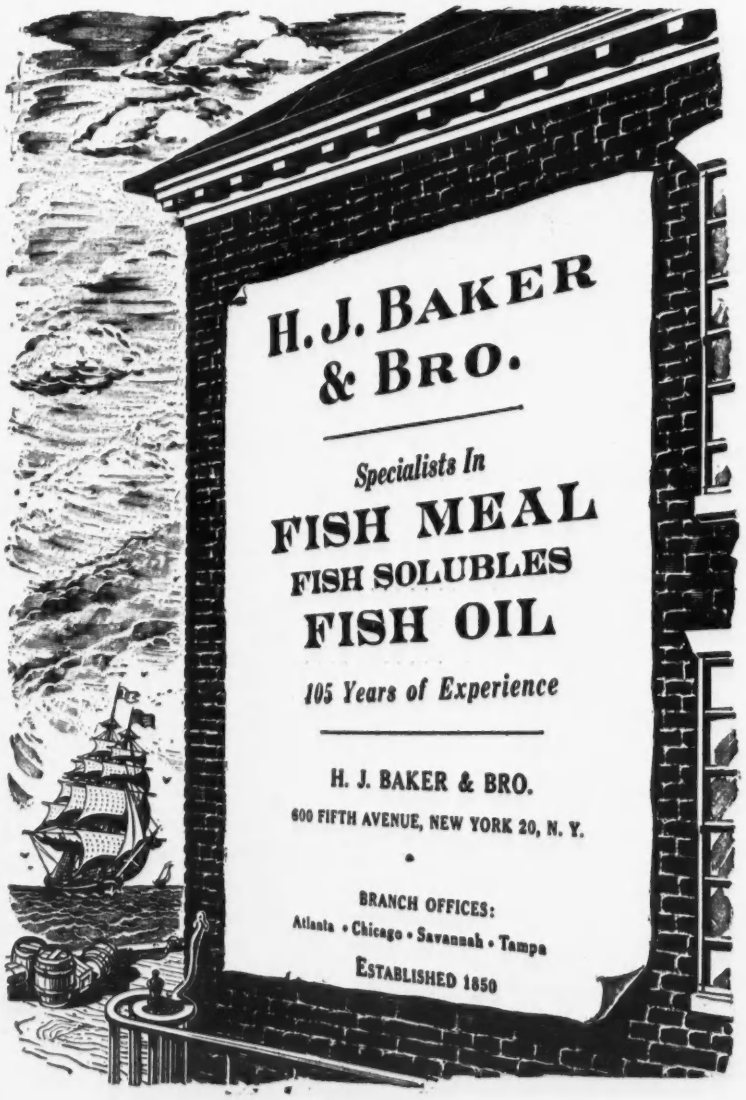

Oils. Fats and Waxes

13½c. to 14c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Tankcars were unchanged at 11.35c. per pound, New York basis.

Peanut—Trading in crude was moderate with additional sales at 17c. per pound, tankcars, mills, southeast, January-February shipment. Offerings were more liberal. The government sold peanuts last week to make about 30 tankcars of oil. Refined oil was unchanged at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Market was unchanged and steady. Tankcars were quoted at 15¾c. per pound, New York, for prompt and forward delivery.

Soybean—Active export business further strengthened the market. Pending business for shipment to Greece, Spain and other foreign points was the bullish factor and prices were sharply higher. Crude was sold up to 12c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, January-February shipment; 11⅞c., February-March and April-June, and 11¾c., July-August. Refined salad oil was advanced to 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 27, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	3	11.97	11.80	11.97@12.10
May	17	11.95	11.55	11.93@11.94
July	36	11.86	11.50	11.86S
Sept.	4	11.45	11.30	11.53@11.60
Dec.	32	11.26	11.11	11.27@11.32

Total sales, 92 contracts.

Tung—Light stocks especially for nearby delivery kept the market in a firm position. Trading was spotty. Tankcars were held at 26¾c. per pound, New York, prompt and 26¼c., April forward delivery. Domestic oil was firm and nominal at 26¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quoted nominally at $123 to $125 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	198.000	908.000
Previous week	1.625.750	1.080.000
Corresponding week, 1954	1.193.000	
Total this year	7.181.600	6.014.000
Corresponding period, 1954	15.102.000	5.330.000

Cocoa Butter—This market continued unsettled and declined to 46½c. to 50c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra — Market was steadier, with shipments quoted at $146 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved trading stiffened the market. Prices were fractionally higher. Offerings were light and closely held at the advance. Yellow grease was reported sold at 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with low acid held at 7½c. Choice white all hog was firmer at 8¼c. and not all hog at 8c. to 8⅛c., same basis.

Lard — Futures were stronger, and advanced sharply. Export inquiry was active. Cash lard advanced to 11.55c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was more active. Sales of extra were reported at 13⅜c. per pound, drums, with sellers asking ⅛c. to ¼c. more. Oleo stearine was quiet and steady at 10½c. to 11c. per pound, barrels, spot as to quantity.

Tallow—This market was stronger and advanced fractionally under increased domestic demand. Export interest was quite active, especially for extra. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with bids of ⅛c. less refused. Extra was higher at 7⅝c; special, 7½c. and No. 1, 7¼c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was sold at 9½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 9⅝c. asked. Japan was in the market for 6,000 to 7,000 tons of extra and fancy tallow.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Market has showed slight signs of weakness, but prices were quotably unchanged. Buying interest was spotty but sufficient to take care of most of the offerings. Forty-one percent was moved at $57 per ton Memphis; $58 North Alabama, and $60 Georgia-Carolina mills for January-February shipment.

Linseed Meal — Market easy and lower. Offers more liberal.

Market was extremely dull, prices $1 to $1.50 lower. Supplies were plentiful and demand extremely draggy as bulk of trade apparently were well covered for nearby needs. Crushers quoted extracted meal, 36 percent protein, at $55 to $55.50 a short ton for prompt shipment, bulk, Minneapolis. Old-process expeller meal was unchanged at $61 for February and $60.50 for March-June. Shipping directions lagged.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	19,680,000	14,640,000
Since Sept. 1	358,690,000	316,740,000

Soybean Meal—Trading in soybean meal continued chiefly for nearby shipment. Production continued at a high rate, with consumption running ahead of last year. Forty-four percent meal, unrestricted billing, was lower at $50 per ton January; $52 February-March, and $53.50 April-September basis Decatur, and $53 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points January through March.

Waxes

Candelilla—The Mexican agency announced a price increase of 5c. per pound, for shipment. The higher cost and scarcity of crude for shipment resulted in higher prices of limited stocks available in the local market. Prices of crude covered a wide range from 52c. to 55c. per pound, spot depending upon seller and buyer and refined, 55c. to 58c. same basis. Based on the higher cost of replacements most sellers were quoting at the higher levels.

Carnauba — Consuming demand was still spotty, but more active. The volume of business was larger than early in the month. All grades were firmly held at current quotations, reflecting the strength of shipments from Brazil.

Japan—This market was firmer and small stocks on spot were higher ranging from 47c. to 48c. per pound, according to seller. Primary market continued strong, with offers for shipment still scarce.

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MIXERS—13 gal. Stokes, Lancaster EBG3, —EAG3 & Simpson #2 w/skip loader.

PEBBLE MILLS—18"x24", 24"x24", 24"x36", 4'x5', 6'x4', 6'x8'—also 24x36 stainless, 24x18 rubber lined w/motors.

SCREENS—Tyler 3x5 double deck Hummers Rotex 40x120 single—Tyler 30"x12' Niagara.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 39"x21', 44"x 25', 5'x50', 7'x80'.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, 1253, H-6, H-7.

PUMPS—Centrifugal—Rubber & Stainless, Iron—1" to 8". Also Viking 4" w/15 HP motor.

CRUSHERS—20x4, 11x26 jaw, 18x18, 32x12, 32x16 roll, 24x24 & 24x36 single roll.

BALL MILLS—5'x22" (tube) & Hardinge 2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48", & 7'x36" New.

HAMMER MILLS—Int. Harvester 1B, w/cyclones—Jeffrey Junior 15x8 w/10 HP—Jeffrey 24x30 Flextooth.

BLOWERS—19000 34000 cfm New Sturtevant, size 115 design 7.

REDUCERS—Reeves 3HP varidrive 12 36 rpm—Westinghouse 7½ HP gearmotors (New) 350 rpm.

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Day 5 gal. S S jktd. vac. Mixer, sigma arms
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347 S S Tank 13,000 gals., 10' 7" x 21' 8" x ¼",
Hercules 200 sq. ft. S S Precoat Leaf Filter.
Sharples Super Centrifuge 316 SS 2 HP exp.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S S Mixer. 20 HP exp.
Gen. American 42" x 120" twin drum dryer
Baker Perkins Size 30, Type RWUEM, Sigma Arms Jktd. Mixer SS, 150 HP., motor & drive.

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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" Iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson 30"x42", 4'x5' & 6'x4'.
Abbe 30"x30", Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7"x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 x 150 gal. Jack.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

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3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
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1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
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1—Pfaudler 5'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL

1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS

3—Link Belt 316 S S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS

3—4' x 13' closed 316 S S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
8—Karbate Heat Exchangers 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflevak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I. R. Jet Refrigeration Unit, complete, 136 Tons 50°F. to 45°F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
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DRYERS

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf with six 40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
5—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 and 2 gal. double arm, jacketed.
1—Sprout Waldron S S jacketed Powder, 27 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuter, 3 HP motor.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PY-14, S/S Super-D-Canter.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
6—8000 gal. Steel Mixing Tanks with coils.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W. P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1' S/S Rotary Vacuum String with Pumps.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
11—Stokes DDS2, D4, "R", and "T" Tablet Presses.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
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7' dia. x 27' H—35 plate.
7' dia. x 25'4" H—31 plate.
5' dia. x 33' H—59 plate.
3' dia. x 36' H—60 plate.
3' dia. x 28'10" H—40 plate.
3' dia. x 24'4" H—28 plate.
3' dia. x 19'8" H—38 plate.
2' dia. x 36'9" H—50 plate.
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1—Stokes #3A Water Still, 25 GPH.
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1—Double Pipe Cooler, 9 pipes, 20' long, 3" iron x 1½" copper.
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MIXERS, D. A. SIGMA—Jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 Gallon.
MIXERS, DRY POWDER—400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000 & 3000 lb.
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TANK—300 gal., monel, dished heads. Complete with Turbine agit. & XP motor drive, ASME.
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Sperry 24" S/S Filter Press P.&F. Type 47-4 eye closed delivery.
Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter; S/S contacts; 5'3" x 7'4"; String Discharge.
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NEW Steel and Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers from 400 lb. to 10,000 lb.
Baker-Perkins Cascade Mixer; Jacketed 250 PSI; type 316 S.S. contact parts.
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W&P Type Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 100 gal. & 200 gal.

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Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; with flights; 5' diameter x 26' long.
Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryers; 18"x8" and 34"x10' (Vacuum).
Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers; sizes up to 54"x40'; complete.
Inconel Double Effect Evaporator; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft. Complete.
Combustion Engineering 2 Stage Flash Drying System; 1,000 pounds of evaporation per hour.
Continuous Dryer with Stainless Convayor Belt, 33' long by 42" wide in a four-section housing 5'6"x4'x21' long.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

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Oliver Sweetland Filters from No. 2 to No. 12; wide choice.
Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; with Stainless Screens.
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Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4.
Williams Hammer Mills; in sizes up to 42"x48".
Fitzpatrick Stainless Comminutators.
Abbe, Patterson and International Pebble Mills up to 8'x8' with 50 HP.
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Bauer Double Runner 24" Attrition Mill.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x48".

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Whitlock SS Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft.; 2 pass-tube side.
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1—Devine Laboratory Stainless Steel Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 sh.

4—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 13, 15, 18 and 20 sh.

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotray Dryer, 54" x 36'.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.

65—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 600 sq. ft.

1—Vogt Heat Exchanger, 500 sq. ft. Admiralty Metal Tubes (New).

2—Alco 1600 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger, Admiralty Metal Tubes (New).

5—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 60 to 90 sq. ft.

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4—Shriver 56" Wooden Plate & Frame Filter Press, 30 chambers.

1—Feinc Type 316 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, 3' x 1'.

1—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter, rubber-lined, 3' x 6'.

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2—Sweetland #12 Filter with 54 Stainless Steel Leaves.

2—Sparkler Steel Filters, Model 1858, 3357.

8—Sweetland #12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

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1—DeLaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifuge.

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2—Steel Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitator, 700 gallons each.

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PAS Producers

—Continued from page 3

price which has declined sharply since 1951.

The case is understood to be the first one to come before the Tariff Commission under last year's amendments to the trade agreement extension law which redefined the term "industry" so that proof of injury needs to be shown only with reference to the effect of imports on a particular product instead of on the overall operations of an industry.

Ericsson Speaks for Producers

Ralph L. Ericsson, executive vice-president of Sumner, presented the main argument for the domestic industry. He described his firm as a small and highly specialized company in the chemical industry, and the production of PAS as a highly technical business. He estimated that sales of PAS and its salts amount to about one-half of Sumner's chemical business.

Sales of the chemical drug are made primarily to state, county, and federal institutions and to hospitals, he explained. Imports are in bulk form and are sold to hospitals and companies which put it up in tablet form and compete directly with Sumner's output, he added.

After describing the importance of the drug in the treatment of tuberculosis along with streptomycin, Mr. Ericsson pointed out that every step in the process of making the drug is one that requires continuous supervision because the product is unstable.

It is necessary to keep operations going twenty-four hours a day, he continued, and because of this it is necessary that there be a continuous outlet for the production.

Imports, Duty Relationship

Imports began to rise, he said, when the duty was cut in 1951. In 1950 when PAS was selling at around $6 a pound, imports amounted to only 20,000 pounds.

They rose to 94,000 pounds in 1951 and in 1953 when imported PAS could be bought at $2.40 a pound, imports had gone up to 230,000 pounds. In 1954 imports amounted to 313,000 pounds and it was estimated that half the tubercular patients in the country were being treated with the imported product, he declared.

Because of the decline in prices over the period, he added, the Customs bureau cut the tariff another 30 cents a pound to 71 cents a pound on the salt, and by last October the price of the domestic material had been reduced to $2.10 a pound.

Mr. Ericsson said that the point has been reached in his company's affairs where a decision will have to be made whether to continue in the production of PAS or get out of the business entirely. His firm and two others are the only producers left, he said, of the original ten firms that entered this field.

Others Support Ericsson

He was supported in his arguments by Myron Pantzer of Panray Corporation, Panray, N. Y.; Dr. Floyd Feldman of the National Tuberculosis Association, and Richard F. Carber of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. They ask for a return to the pre-Torquay duties in order to preserve an industry in this country to produce this important drug.

John I. Dugan, counsel for four New York importing firms led the opposition. The four importing firms are:—Roussel Corporation; American Roland Corporation; Rhodia, Inc., and Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation. Also listed in opposition were Wander Company, Chicago, and American Quinine Company, New York.

Mr. Dugan attacked Sumner's complaint that it could not meet the competition of the imported product by pointing to the fact that Sumner is wholly owned by Miles Laboratories, which he described as a "large and profitable" firm complaining that a "few importers" were threatening its business.

Competition Blamed

He said that competition among the American producers rather than competition from imports was responsible for most of the PAS producers going out of business. He pointed out that it was not until 1951 that imports began to flow at a competitive rate.

Mr. Dugan also noted that a great percentage of the domestic sales are covered by the buy American act requirements and by state and local government policies which specify American goods. He estimated that from 25 to 30 percent of the market was affected in such manner.

Nat'l Gypsum Unit in La. To Be Completed in Spring

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced that its multi-million dollar plant at Westwego, La., is nearing completion. Construction is eighty percent completed, and the plant is scheduled to open in the spring. When completed, the plant is expected to produce enough gypsum for 50,000 homes annually.

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Packaging Exhibits

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$10-billion-a-year industry and the corresponding growth of the show.

Speakers at the conference, reporting on the newest developments in packaging machinery, materials, and methods, will stress the technical progress already made and will look ahead to the advances expected over the next few years.

Close to 400 exhibitors will take up some 130,000 square feet of the Convention Hall, projection of current figures indicates, to display the latest in equipment, materials, and services for the packaging, packing, and shipping of industrial and consumer goods. At the three-day conference representatives of close to a dozen packagers of consumer and industrial products will describe how they package today and how they would like to package tomorrow.

The AMA conference program will explore the packaging field on a broad front, emphasizing throughout the growing importance and complexity of packaging and the resulting need for trained and highly qualified management personnel in this field.

Specific topics to be discussed will include:—Organization structure for packaging, coordination with other functions in the company, characteristics and applications of packaging materials, trends in packaging machinery, and such specialized areas as control of color and printing quality, adhesives and plastic containers.

The opening morning will be devoted to presentation of a case study in coordinating the packaging function with marketing, production, and purchasing. Speakers from a consumer company with international distribution will discuss the packaging function in its numerous divisions and the automatic packaging operation, particularly in relation to the basic manufacturing operation. Resulting improvements in inventory control and operating costs will be detailed.

Another morning session will take up the administrative and managerial structure of the packaging organization with both consumer goods and industrial products companies. The responsibilities of each member of the packaging department and his relationships with others within and outside his department will be outlined.

These companies will demonstrate the savings which result from efficient management of the packaging function. They will describe technics that can be applied in companies of all sizes to obtain substantial reductions in packaging costs.

An entire session will be given over to industrial goods packaging. Speakers from a company that produces both industrial and consumer hard goods will review its industrial packaging, demonstrating applications of new materials and new uses for old materials.

Representatives of a volume manufacturer of automotive parts will report on their long-range planning and their needs for semiautomatic and automatic packaging machinery development. Two large consumer goods companies will describe their projected requirements for packaging machinery to meet the coming era of automation.

How to evaluate quality of printing in incoming packaging materials also will be discussed. A technic for determining whether printing quality is satisfactory and for ensuring uniformity among vendors will be described.

One session will deal with the adhesion methods of consumer organizations and converters. Another will be devoted to a study of plastic packagers as they bear on increasing sales and profits, with stress on their role in impulse buying. Emphasis also will be placed on the importance of preparing specifications for these containers on a factual basis.

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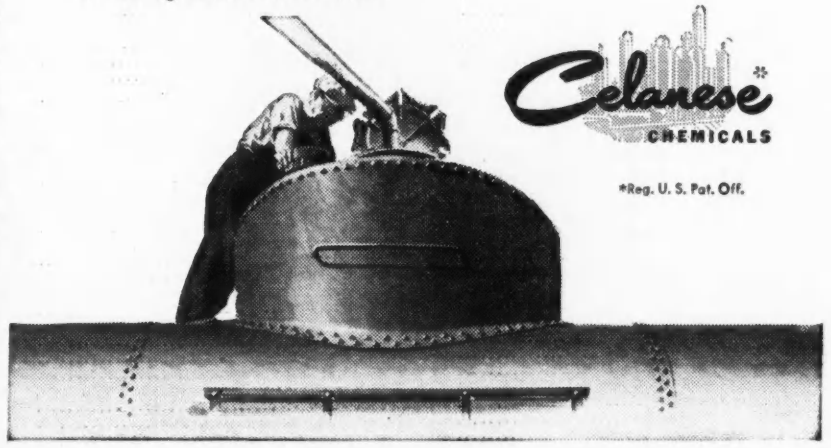

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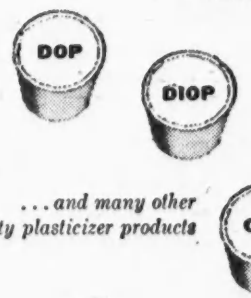

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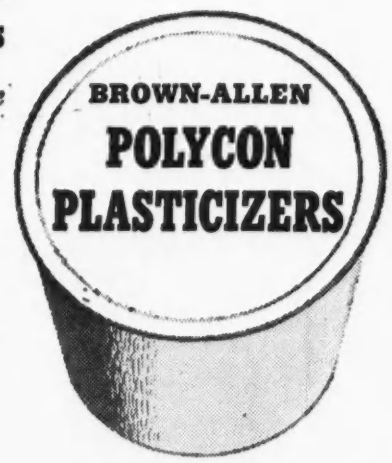

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ORGANIZATION ● CMA consists of four indices, the Key to Abbreviations, and three sections of abstracts—COMPANIES, INDUSTRIES, and CHEMICALS.

THE CHEMICAL SECTION ON WHITE PAPER ● CMA is built around this section. Whatever can be reasonably classified by chemical name is found here. For instance, silicone coatings, titanium dioxide pigments and "Teflon" (polytetrafluroethylene) will be found under the chemicals. Certain substances which are not ordinarily considered chemicals are included here, such as starch, gelatin, minerals, and tall oil.

Each abstract reports who, what, when, where, why, how and how much, if possible, under one of the standardized, descriptive captions which always appear in the same sequence. If the original article should not be missed the signal SEE ARTICLE appears.

Several devices are used in order to keep chemical groups in one place. For example, ortho-, meta-, and para- are always written in lower case, and are not considered in prime alphabetizing; the phosphates appear as triSODIUM PHOSPHATE or tripolySODIUM PHOSPHATE, and POLYSTYRENE becomes polySTYRENE. Finally, common names, when used by the industry, are preferred to technical names. DDT is an instance. The object is, always, to make information quickly available.

THE INDUSTRY SECTION ON YELLOW PAPER ● This covers about 35 major chemical consuming industries. For instance, aluminum appears under METALS, superphosphates under FERTILIZERS, and alkyd resins would appear under PLASTICS & RESINS. In no case is a product carried in this section if it would be more convenient and reasonable to carry it in the Chemical Section. Information is classified by the nature of the product if known, rather than by its use. For example, a paint resin appears under PLASTICS & RESINS, and a resin-based paint under PAINTS PIGMENTS & COLORS.

THE COMPANY SECTION ON GREEN PAPER ● This section is reserved exclusively for news of domestic and foreign producers of chemicals on a "company" level that cannot be classified by chemical or industry. For instance, general plant expansions, reviews of activities, etc. For a complete list of the activities of all companies, see the company index.

THE INDICES ● Four indices provide cross-reference by USE, TRADE MARK, COMPANY, & FOREIGN COUNTRY. They are so organized as to become, very nearly, abstracts of the abstracts. Especially is this true of USES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES. The Chemical Section, arranged alphabetically, is self-indexing.

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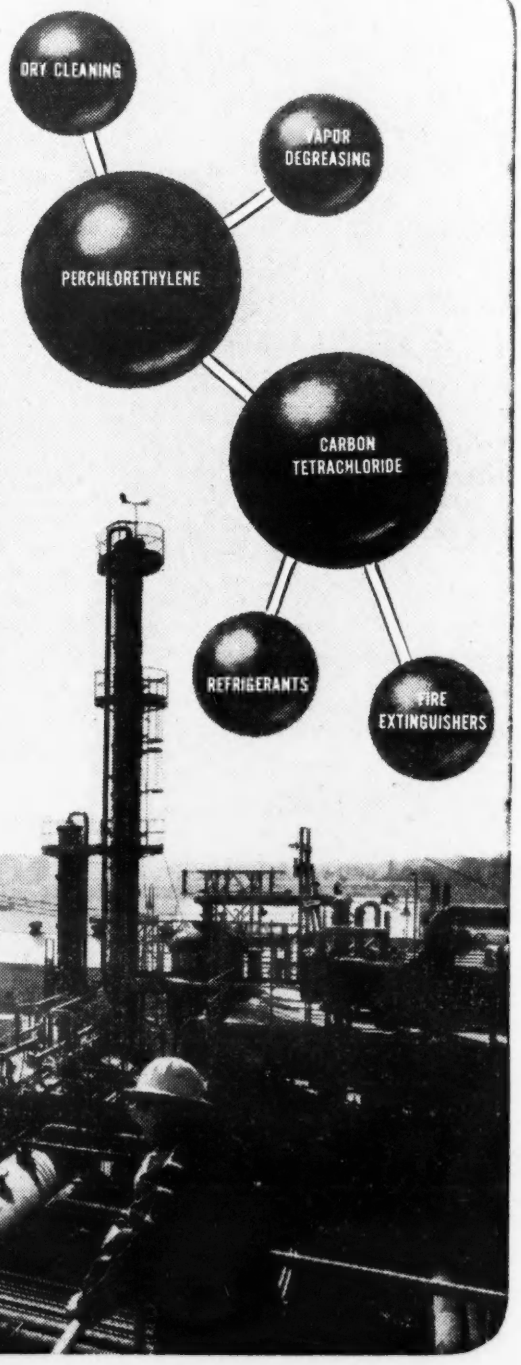

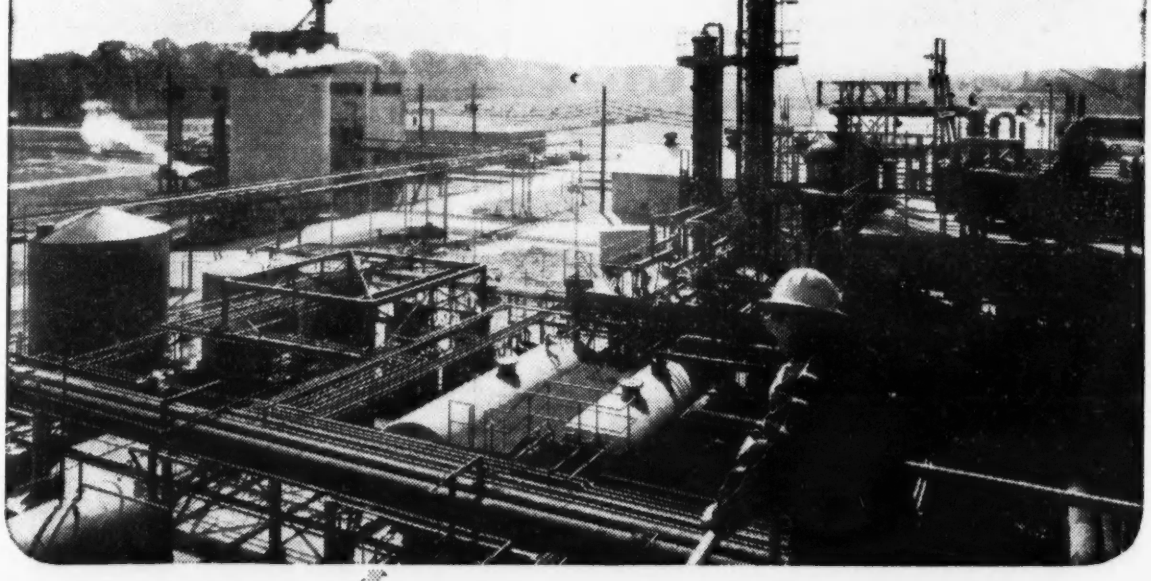

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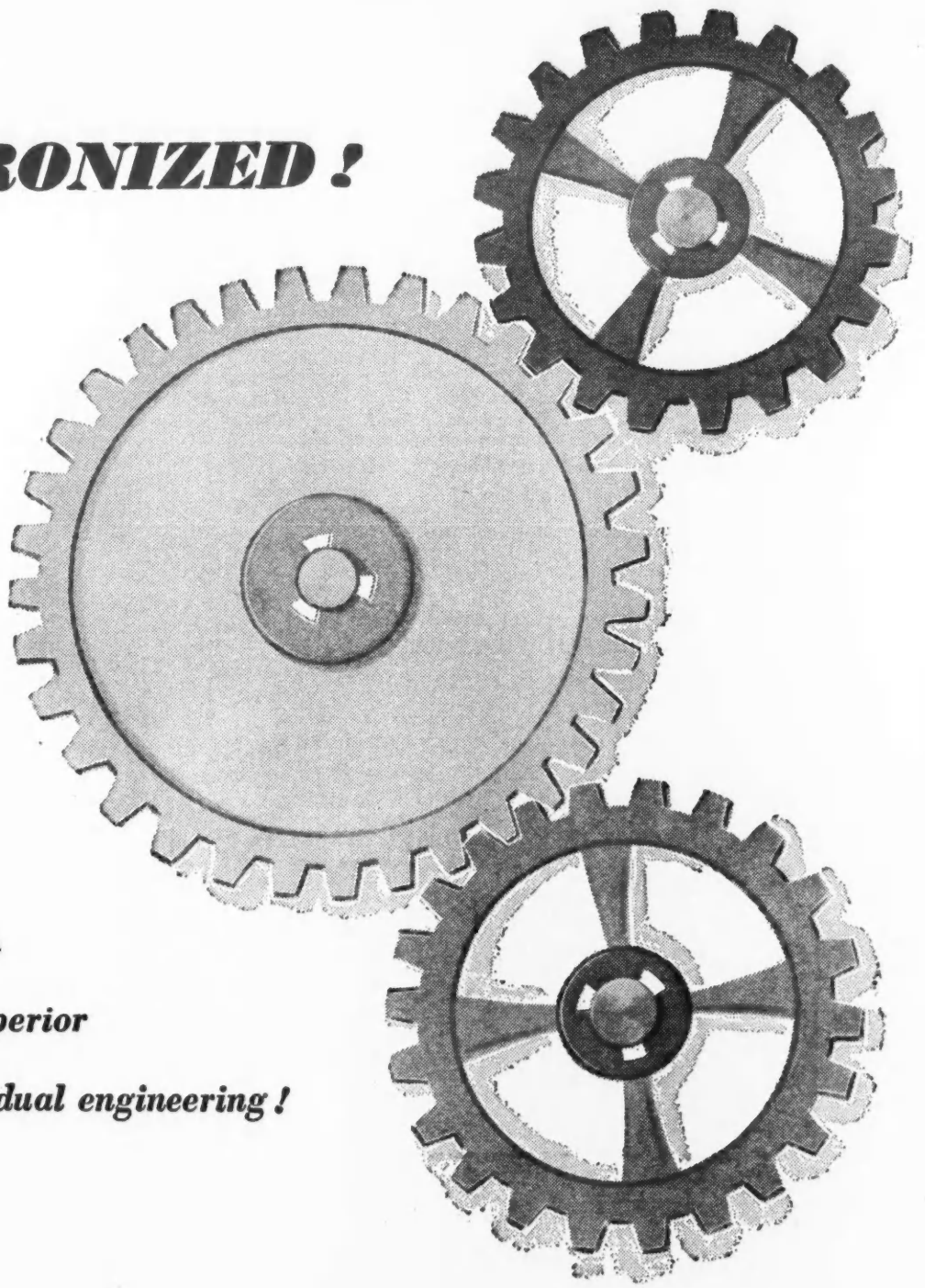

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 5 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 30, 1956

Chemical Industry Reported Boom Conditions During 1955 For Nearly All Its Segments

Practically all segments of the chemical industry experienced booming business conditions during 1955. Heavy chemical producers, spurred by production peaks in steel, rayon, automobiles, rubber and other consuming industries, had a particularly good year. There were gains in almost all areas of the aliphatic organics market. Coal chemicals output skyrocketed, as did demand. Drugs and fine chemicals hit new sales highs, while sales of coatings materials last year topped 1954 volume—by 11.7 percent on the basis of eleven-month figures. The textile and leather chemicals trade reported continuous improvement throughout 1955. Perhaps, the sole pessimistic note was sounded by agricultural chemical manufacturers, whose business was compressed into a few months. But even here, things were not as bad as they seemed, for government statistics told a story of rising average monthly production nearly everywhere.

Chemical Market Trends

Heavy Chemicals

Free consumer spending, liberal extension of credit, record-breaking production of steel, rayon, automobiles, rubber, and other industries accounted for a strong year for the heavy chemical industry in 1955.

Hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric and sulfuric acids in all cases showed production levels ahead of 1954. Monthly average output of hydrochloric acid in 1955, according to statistics compiled from Bureau of Census reports for January-October, show a 68,754-ton-per-month average, as against 61,717 tons per month in 1954.

Nitric acid monthly output climbed to 188,975 tons per month in 1955, as against 166,373 tons in 1954. Phosphoric acid monthly average production was 283,422 tons in 1955, against 246,489 tons in 1954.

Gross average output of sulfuric acid in the first ten months of 1955 was 1,286,954 tons per month, as against 1,166,709 tons per month in 1954.

Byproduct hydrochloric acid encountered supply problems owing to heavy chlorination of organics in the south and southwest, but, generally, prices for mineral acids were stable during the year.

Chlorine and the Alkalies

This was not the case for chlorine and the alkalies. Sweeping upward revisions in pricing were put into effect at the beginning of the fourth quarter.

Average monthly production of chlorine in 1955 mounted to 277,287 tons per month, as against 241,258 tons per month in 1954. Light soda ash output averaged 220,993 tons per month in 1955, against 213,070 tons per month in 1954.

Dense ash monthly output in 1955 was 145,944 tons, as against 140,125 tons per month in 1954. Sharp gains were re-

—Continued on page 44

Trend of OPD Price Index

100=1949 Average

1955

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	106.78	107.27	107.45	107.11	106.91	106.75	106.91	106.84	106.94	107.09	107.15	107.17
L.	106.47	106.54	107.08	107.07	106.73	106.71	106.76	106.68	106.39	106.79	106.98	107.14

Chemicals Legislative Outlook Clouded by Presidential Election

What the chemical industry can look forward to in 1956 by way of new federal legislation and regulation is somewhat clouded because this is a presidential election year and politics will have its say in almost every action taken by congress. On the other hand, however, since this is an election year, the tendency will be to shorten the session as much as possible and do more talking and investigating than legislating. The business outlook for chemicals is clear and optimistic, with both government and industry pundits looking for new peaks in production and sales. As for the national scene, while the future is not so well charted, the chemical industry has a reasonably clear idea of what to expect.

Washington Outlook

On food additives, for instance, there is a very good chance that a control bill—not to the complete liking of the chemical industry, but acceptable—will pass both the house and senate this year and be signed into law.

By tacit agreement of the leaders, action is to be taken first in the house where most of the hearings and shaping of the legislation will be performed. Unless a hitch develops in the industry agreement on the terms of the bill, senate hearings will be largely perfunctory.

House Health and Science Unit

Last year a subcommittee on health and science was set up by chairman J. Percy Priest of the house interstate commerce committee to handle the food additives legislation. The same group will handle the bills this year.

As for controls, congress probably will extend the life of the defense production act for another year so that there will be no disruption in the defense mobilization program. The Office of Defense Mobilization will, thus, be able to continue channeling tight supplies of strategic materials to defense contractors.

This law also permits suppliers of primary military items to enter into voluntary agreements, with no fear of antitrust law prosecution. It also contains the authority for employment of WOC (without compensation) personnel.

When the law comes up for renewal, it is almost certain that an effort will be made to tighten further the restrictions on employment of WOC's.

President Eisenhower's executive order in December laying down the ground rules for WOC employees was sharply criticized by some Democrats because it was limited to WOC's employed under the production act.

They will attempt to broaden the law to

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Twenty-Year High-Low PRICE STUDY

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HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

Acetanilide, USP — Chestnut Extract, Liquid: 1936-1945

	High Low 1936	High Low 1937	High Low 1938	High Low 1939	High Low 1940	High Low 1941	High Low 1942	High Low 1943	High Low 1944	High Low 1945
Acetanilide, USP lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.30-.30	.30-.30	.30-.30	.34-.30	.36-.36	.36-.36	.36-.36
Acetone, CP lb.	.11-.06	.06-.05	.05¾-.05¾	.06-.04½	.07½-.06½	.07-.06	.10-.08½	.07-.07	.08-.07	.08-.07
Acid, acetic, glacial, 99.5% lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	5.50-5.00	5.00-5.00	7.25-5.00	6.93-6.25	6.93-6.93	6.93-6.93	7.25-6.93
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.50-.40	.40-.40	.40-.40	.40-.40	.40-.40	.40-.40	.40-.40
Acid, benzoic, tech lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.43-.43	.43-.43	.43-.43	.43-.43	.43-.43	.43-.43	.43-.43
Acid, boric, gran., tech ton	105.00-105.00	105.00-105.00	105.00-105.00	96.00-96.00	96.00-96.00	99.00-96.00	99.50-95.50	99.00-99.00	99.00-99.00	99.00-99.00
Acid, chromic, 99% lb.	.14¾-.14¾	.15¼-.14¾	.15¼-.15¼	.15¼-.15¼	.15¼-.15¼	.16¼-.15¼	.16¼-.16¼	.16¼-.16¼	.16¼-.16¼	.17½-.16¼
Acid, citric, gran lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.22-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20
Acid, cresylic, high boil gal.	.73-.51	.89-.72	.89-.63	.68-.49	.68-.68	.81-.68	.81-.81	.81-.81	.81-.81	.81-.81
Acid, formic, 90% lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½
Acid, hydrochloric, 18° 100 lbs.	... ...	... ...	... ...	1.50-1.50	1.50-1.50	1.50-1.50	1.50-1.50	1.50-1.50	1.50-1.50	1.50-1.50
Acid, nitric, 36° 100 lbs.	... ...	... ...	... ...	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00
Acid, oxalic lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.10¾-.10¾	.10¾-.10¾	.11¼-.10¾	.11¼-.11¼	.11¼-.11¼	.11¼-.11¼	.11¼-.11¼
Acid, phosphoric, NF, 85% lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.12-.12	.12-.12	.12-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed lb.	.11½-.08½	.12½-.11	.11-.10	.12½-.10	.12-.09	.14½-.09½	.158-.14	.15⅞-.14	.15⅞-.15⅜	.15⅞-.15⅞
Acid, sulfuric, 66° ton	15.50-15.50	16.50-15.50	16.50-16.50	16.50-16.50	16.50-16.50	16.50-16.50	16.50-16.50	16.50-16.50	16.50-16.50	16.50-16.50
Acid, tartaric lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.31¼-.27¼	.46¼-.31¼	.70¼-.46¼	.70½-.70½	.70½-.70½	.70½-.70½	.70½-.70½
Acid, Tobias lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.65-.55	.55-.55	.55-.55	.55-.55	.55-.55	.55-.55	.55-.55
Agar, No. 1 lb.	.90-.67	1.15-.72	1.05-.85	1.50-.90	1.50-1.35	3.00-1.40	4.75-3.50	3.50-3.50	3.50-3.50	3.50-3.50
Albumin, egg, edible lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.75-.60	.65-.53	1.80-.65	1.80-1.73	1.97-1.75	2.05-2.96	2.04-1.81
Alcohol, benzyl, NF lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.63-.63	.63-.63	.63-.63	.63-.63	.63-.63	.63-.63	.65-.65
Alcohol, n-butyl lb.	.11-.08½	.09-.09	.09-.08½	.09-.07	.09½-.09	.10-.09	.158-12½	.173-.10¾	.188-.10¾	.188-.173
Alcohol, denat., SD-1 gal.	.31-.23	.27-.26	.27-.22	.22½-.19½	.24½-.22½	.27½-.24½	.53-.53	.53-.50	.50-.50	.543-.54
Alum, ammonia, gran. 100 lbs.	2.75-2.75	3.00-2.75	3.15-3.15	3.50-3.15	3.50-3.50	4.00-3.50	4.00-4.00	4.00-4.00	4.00-4.00	4.00-4.00
Aluminum sulfate, com'l 100 lbs.	1.35-1.35	1.35-1.35	1.35-1.15	1.15-1.15	1.15-1.15	1.15-1.15	1.15-1.15	1.15-1.15	1.25-1.15	1.25-1.25
Ammonia, anhydrous lb.	.04½-.04½	.04½-.04½	.04½-.04½	.04½-.04½	.05-.04½	.05-.05	.05-.05	.05-.05	.05-.0345	.0345-.0345
Ammonium sulfate, cakeoven ton.	26.00-24.00	28.00-26.00	27.75-27.25	28.00-28.00	28.00-28.00	30.00-30.00	28.20-23.00	28.20-28.20	28.20-28.20	28.20-28.20
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.12½-.09½	.12½-.11½	.12½-.11½	.14½-.14½	.14-.11½	.14-.11½	.14½-.14½
Aniline lb.	.15-.15	.15-.15	.15-.15	.15-.15	.15-.15	.15-.15	.15-.14½	.14½-.12½	.12½-.10½	.10½-.10½
Annato seed lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.07½-.06½	.06½-.06½	.06½-.06	.06½-.06	.08-.06	.08½-.08	.09-.08½
Arsenic, white lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.03-.03	.03½-.03	.04-.03½	.04-.04	.04-.04	.04-.04	.04-.04
Atropine sulfate, USP oz.	... ...	... ...	... ...	4.00-2.50	5.45-4.00	21.00-5.45	21.00-18.75	18.75-8.10	8.10-5.90	5.90-5.75
Barium chloride, tech ton	... ...	... ...	... ...	77.00-77.00	77.00-77.00	77.00-77.00	77.00-77.00	77.00-77.00	77.00-73.00	73.00-73.00
Belladonna leaves lb.	.14-.14	.14-.14	.14-.12½	.30-.12½	2.00-.44	3.45-1.75	3.45-1.60	1.60-1.00	1.00-.90	1.00-.72
Benzol gal.	.18-.16	.16-.16	.16-.16	.16-.16	.16-.14	.15-.14	.15-.15	.15-.15	.15-.15	.15-.15
Bismuth subnitrate lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	1.48-1.33	1.48-1.48	1.48-1.20	1.20-1.20	1.20-1.20	1.20-1.20	1.20-1.20
Black haw root bark lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.24-.20	.29-.24	.40-.29	.40-.39	.40-.38	.95-.70	.90-.84
Bleaching powder lb.	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.25-2.00	2.50-2.25	2.50-2.50	3.10-2.50	3.10-2.50
Blue, Prussian lb.	.37-.36	.36-.36	.36-.36	.36-.33	.33-.33	.36-.33	.36-.36	.36-.36	.36-.36	.36-.36
Borax, tech., crys ton.	... ...	... ...	... ...	43.00-43.00	43.00-43.00	45.00-43.00	41.50-41.50	41.50-41.50	41.50-41.50	41.50-41.50
Bromine, purif lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.30-.30	.30-.25	.25-.25	.25-.25	.25-.25	.25-.25	.21-.21
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.03¼-.03	.03¼-.03¼	.03¼-.03¼	.03¾-.03½	.03¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾
Buchu leaves lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.80-.30	.80-.62	.74-.55	.80-.74	.80-.80	.80-.80	.83-.80
Caffeine, nat., hydrous lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	2.20-2.20	2.20-2.20	2.60-2.60	2.60-2.60	2.80-2.60	2.80-2.80	2.80-2.80
Caffeine, syn., hydrous lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Calcium arsenate lb.	.06½-.06	.06¾-.06½	.06¾-.06¾	.06½-.06½	.06¾-.06½	.06½-.06	.07-.06½	.07-.07	.08-.07	.08-.07½
Calcium chloride, flake ton	... ...	... ...	... ...	22.00-22.00	22.00-20.50	20.50-18.50	18.50-18.50	18.50-18.50	18.50-18.50	18.50-18.50
Camphor, nat., tablets lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.82-.53½	.90-.85	1.70-.80	1.60-1.60	NS NS	NS NS	NS NS
Camphor, syn., tablets lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.68-.63	.73-.68	.76-.73	.82-.79½	.81½-.79½	.82-.81½	.82-.82
Cascara sagrada bark lb.	.12-.11	.14½-.11¾	.11¾-.09½	.14-.10	.16-.14	.20-.15	.28-.20	.31-.26	.32-.30	.43-.32
Casein, dom., acid ppt lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.20-.07	.16-.10	.31-.13	.31-.14	.24-.19	.24-.22	.24-.22
Cellulose acetate, flake lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.36-.35	.35-.30	.30-.30	.30-.30	.30-.30	.30-.30	.30-.30
Chamomile flowers, Hung lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.60-.20	1.50-.35	1.50-.80	.80-.60	.60-.58	.58-.45	.52-.35
Chestnut extract, liq lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.01¾-.01⅝	.01¾-.01¾	.02¼-.01¾	.02¾-.02¼	.02¼-.02¼	.02¼-.02¼	.0322-.0285

HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

Acetanilide, USP — Chestnut Extract, Liquid: 1946-1955

	High Low 1946	High Low 1947	High Low 1948	High Low 1949	High Low 1950	High Low 1951	High Low 1952	High Low 1953	High Low 1954	High Low 1955
Acetanilide, USP lb.	.40-.36	.40-.40	.40-.40	.50-.40	.50-.50	.56-.50	.61-.56	.80-.61	.80-.80	.80-.80
Acetone, CP lb.	.08-.07	.08-.07	.08½-.08	.08½-.07½	.08½-.07½	.08½-.08½	.08½-.08½	.08½-.08½	.08½-.07½	.07½-.07
Acid, acetic, glacial, 99.5% lb.	7.25-6.93	8.12-7.62	9.12-7.62	8.60-7.50	9.00-7.50	9.00-9.00	9.00-9.00	9.00-9.00	10.00-9.00	10.00-10.00
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP lb.	.45-.40	.45-.45	.48-.45	.48-.48	.55-.48	.55-.55	.55-.55	.55-.55	.58-.55	.58-.56
Acid, benzoic, tech lb.	.43-.43	.43-.43	.43-.43	.43-.43	.50-.43	.42½-.40	.42½-.42½	.44-.42½	.44-.44	.44-.44
Acid, boric, gran., tech ton	99.00-99.00	99.00-99.00	99.00-95.50	86.75-86.75	89.75-86.75	91.75-91.75	91.75-91.75	94.25-91.75	94.25-94.25	95.75-94.25
Acid, chromic, 99% lb.	.17-.16¼	.21¾-.20	.25½-.21¾	.25½-.25½	.27-.25½	.28-.27	.28-.27	.27½-.27	.27½-.27½	.28½-.27½
Acid, citric, gran lb.	.20-.20	.25-.20	.27-.25½	.27-.27	.27½-.27	.27½-.27½	.24½-.24½	.27-.24½	.27-.27	.27½-.26½
Acid, cresylic, high boil gal.	1.01-.81	1.42-.90	1.55-1.42	1.30-.80	1.25-.70	1.20-1.20	1.20-.90	.90-.90	.90-.90	1.10-.95
Acid, formic, 85% lb.	.10½-.10½	.13-.12½	.14-.12½	.14-.13½	.14½-.14	.142-.14	.17-.142	.16¼-.14¾	.16¼-.16¼	.16¼-.16¼
Acid, hydrochloric, 18° 100 lbs.	1.50-1.50	1.70-1.50	1.65-1.50	1.65-1.65	2.45-1.65	.245-2.45	2.80-2.45	2.50-2.45	2.50-2.50	2.50-2.50
Acid, nitric, 36° 100 lbs.	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.25-5.00	5.75-5.25	5.75-5.75
Acid, oxalic lb.	.11⅜-.11¼	.13½-.13	.14½-.13¼	.14½-.14½	.16¼-.14¼	.16¼-.159	.159-.15¾	.16½-.15¾	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½
Acid, phosphoric, NF, 85% lb.	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.10½-.10½	.08-.08	.08-.08	.08½-.08	.08½-.08½	.08½-.08¼
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed lb.	.33½-.15⅞	.38-.23	.37-.24½	.20-.13½	.23-.13¾	.26¼-.11¾	.12½-.11	.12¾-.11	.14¼-.11¾	.15¼-.14¼
Acid, sulfuric, 66° ton	16.50-16.50	16.50-15.00	17.00-15.00	17.00-17.00	19.85-17.00	20.00-19.85	20.00-20.00	22.35-19.61	22.35-22.35	22.35-22.35
Acid, tartaric lb.	.62½-.54½	.54½-.45½	.45½-.37½	.37½-.31½	.39½-.31½	.45½-.39½	.45½-.37	.37-.37	.41-.37	.47-.41
Acid, Tobias lb.	.60-.55	.62-.60	.65-.62	.65-.65	.74-.65	.74-.74	.74-.74	.74-.74	.74-.74	.74-.74
Agar, No. 1 lb.	4.00-3.50	3.85-2.75	3.85-3.25	3.10-1.85	1.50-1.25	1.40-1.25	2.25-1.25	2.50-2.25	4.00-2.90	3.00-2.90
Albumin, egg, edible lb.	2.07-1.80	3.00-1.70	3.00-2.57	2.64-1.87	1.85-1.07	2.13-1.72	2.61-1.41	2.62-2.19	2.19-1.30	2.10-1.30
Alcohol, benzyl, NF lb.	.65-.65	.65-.65	.63-.68	.80-.60	.88-.58	.65-.65	.65-.64	.64-.64	.64-.64	.64-.64
Alcohol, n-butyl lb.	.255-.188	.35-.25	.35-.17½	.17½-.12½	.30½-.17½	.28-.18¼	.18¼-.13	.13-.13	.13-.13	.13-.13
Alcohol, denat., SD-1 gal.	.825-.543	.98½-.82½	.93-.46	.44-.31½	.90½-.31½	.57½-.57½	.57½-.43	.45½-.43	.45½-.42½	.42½-.42½
Alum, ammonia, gran. 100 lbs.	4.00-4.00	4.00-4.00	4.00-3.80	3.80-3.80	3.80-3.80	4.30-3.80	3.80-3.80	4.30-3.80	4.30-4.30	4.30-4.30
Aluminum sulfate, com'l 100 lbs.	1.25-1.25	1.30-1.15	1.50-1.15	1.50-1.50	1.65-1.50	1.65-1.65	1.65-1.65	1.85-1.65	1.85-1.85	1.85-1.85
Ammonia, anhydrous lb.	.0345-.0345	.03075-.03075	.0425-.0295	.03875-.0375	.04125-.0370	.0395-.0395	.041-.0395	.044-.04375	.044-.043¾	.04¼-.04¼
Ammonium sulfate, cokeoven ton.	30.00-28.20	38.00-28.20	45.00-38.00	48.00-45.00	45.00-32.00	45.00-32.00	49.50-40.00	49.50-44.00	44.00-42.00	45.00-42.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil lb.	.24-.16	.27-.24	.27-.25½	.25½-.15	.28-.15	.28-.18	.18-.15	.17-.15	.15-.15	.15-.15
Aniline lb.	.11-10½	.12-.11	.15-.13	.15-.14	.17-.14	.19-.17	.18-.18	.20-.18	.20-.20	.20-.20
Annato seed lb.	.14-.11¾	.19-.14	. 20-.19	.20-.18	.20-.16	.22-.19	.26-.22	.26-.24	.24-.24	.24-.24
Arsenic, white lb.	.06-.04	.06-.06	.06¼-.06	.06-.05½	.06½-.05½	.06½-.06½	.06-.05½	.05½-.05½	.05½-.05½	.05½-.05½
Atropine sulfate, USP oz.	7.35-5.75	8.75-7.35	10.35-8.90	10.35-9.00	9.00-5.50	5.75-5.75	5.75-5.25	4.50-4.00	4.00-4.00	4.00-4.00
Barium chloride, tech ton	73.00-73.00	85.00-80.00	90.00-80.00	100.00-90.00	156.00-90.00	156.00-156.00	152.00-152.00	158.00-152.00	158.00-158.00	130.00-120.00
Belladonna leaves lb.	2.75-1.00	2.75-1.40	1.40-1.15	1.15-.75	.65-.40	.60-.45	.45-.32	.32-.28	.35-.28	.35-.35
Benzol gal.	.17-.15	.21½-.17	.21-.21	.22-.20	.37-.22	.37-.30	.30-.30	.40-.30	.40-.40	.36-.36
Bismuth subnitrate lb.	2.00-1.20	2.15-2.00	2.30-2.15	2.30-2.30	2.65-2.30	2.65-2.65	2.65-2.65	2.65-2.65	2.65-2.65	2.65-2.65
Black haw root bark lb.	.84-.82	.82-.75	.80-.75	.78-.70	.80-.65	.75-.65	.45-.35	.45-.40	.45-.45	.65-.63
Bleaching powder lb.	3.10-2.50	3.75-2.75	4.25-3.75	4.50-4.25	5.00-4.50	6.00-6.00	6.00-5.02	5.02-5.02	5.02-5.02	5.02-5.02
Blue, Prussian lb.	.42-.36	.42-.42	.45-.42	.45-.45	.45-.42	.48-.42	.48-.48	.48-.39½	.48-.48	.49-.49
Borax, tech., cryst ton.	44.50-41.50	48.50-48.50	44.50-44.50	57.25-57.25	59.25-57.25	59.25-59.25	59.25-59.25	61.75-59.25	59.25-59.25	*36.75-*35.75
Bromine, purif lb.	.21-.21	.21-.21	.21-.21	.21-.21	.25-.21	.25-.23	.25-.25	.27-.25	.31-.27	.21½-.21½
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt lb.	.08-.03¾	.08-.05	.06¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾	.06½-.04¾	.04¼-.04¼	.04¼-.04¼	.04¼-.04¼	.04½-.04½	.04¼-.04¼
Buchu leaves lb.	.83-.80	1.05-.80	1.00-.80	.83-.75	.75-.40	.45-.35	.37-.35	.45-.45	.50-.45	.65-.50
Caffeine, nat., hydrous lb.	3.75-2.80	4.25-3.75	4.75-4.25	4.75-4.75	5.50-4.75	5.25-5.25	5.25-3.50	3.30-2.80	3.15-2.65	3.15-2.80
Caffeine, syn., hydrous lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	4.75-3.80	3.80-3.80	3.80-3.80	3.30-3.30	3.30-2.80	3.15-2.65	3.15-2.80
Calcium arsenate lb.	08½-.07½	.09½-.09	.10½-.09½	.10½-.09½	.11-.09½	.11-.11	.11-.10	.10-.09	.10-.09	.09-.09
Calcium chloride, flake ton	18.50-18.50	22.00-18.50	22.00-21.50	22.00-22.00	25.00-22.00	25.00-25.00	25.00-25.00	27.00-25.00	27.00-27.00	29.00-27.00
Camphor, nat., tablets lb.	NS-NS	NS-NS	NS-NS	NS-NS	.85-.74	.93-.69	.63-.63	.63-.63	.75-.63	.85-.75
Camphor, syn., tablets lb.	.94-.82	.94-.83	.83-.83	.73-.73	.88-.73	.93-.93	.93-.90	.90-.90	.90-.85	.90-.90
Cascara sagrada bark lb.	.44-.39	.44-.40	.40-.38	.37-.26	.38-.27	.44-.34	.37-.33	.34-.29	.36-.30	.30-.30
Casein, dom., acid ppt lb.	.49-.24	.34-.24½	.34-.30	.30-.20	.41½-.22	.42-.34	.34-.28	.28-.19¾	.28-.27	.30-.27
Cellulose acetate, flake lb.	.36-.30	.36-.36	.36-.36	.36-.33	.38-.33	.40-.40	.43-.40	.43-.41	.43-.35	.35-.35
Chamomile flowers, Hung. lb.	.90-.52	.70-.65	.65-.46	.46-.45	1.00-.45	1.00-.59	.80-.75	.70-.70	.75-.70	.85-.85
Chestnut extract, liq. lb.	.0382-.0285	.0435-.0435	.0435-.0435	.0465-.0438	.04¾-.04⅜	.051-.04¾	.051-.051	.053-.051	.051-.04¾	.04-.04

*Granular.

More High-Lows on Next Page

HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

Chlorine, Liquid—Naphthalene, Crude, 74°: 1936-1945

	High Low 1936	High Low 1937	High Low 1938	High Low 1939	High Low 1940	High Low 1941	High Low 1942	High Low 1943	High Low 1944	High Low 1945
Chlorine, liq ..... 100 lbs.	2.15-2.15	2.15-2.15	2.15-2.00	2.00-1.75	1.75-1.75	1.75-1.75	1.75-1.75	1.75-1.75	1.75-1.75	1.75-1.75
Chloroform ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20
Citronellol ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	1.60-1.60	1.60-1.60	1.75-1.60	6.00-1.75	6.00-6.00	6.00-6.00	6.00-6.00
Cobalt oxide, black, 72% Co ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	1.84-1.67	1.84-1.84	1.84-1.84	1.84-1.84	1.84-1.84	1.84-1.84	1.84-1.84
Copper Carbonate ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.169-.14	.169-.161	.18-.16½	.19½-.18	.19½-.19½	.20½-.19½	.20½-.19½
Copper sulfate, 99% .. 100 lbs.	... ...	... ...	... ...	4.75-4.10	4.75-4.60	5.15-4.75	5.15-5.15	5.15-5.00	5.00-5.00	5.00-5.00
Coumarin ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	2.75-2.75	2.75-2.75	2.75-2.75	2.75-2.75	2.75-2.75	4.60-3.85	2.75-2.75
Creosote, coaltar, crude gal.	.13-.12½	.13½-.13	.13½-.13½	.13½-.13½	.13-.13	.15½-.13½	.15½-.15½	.15½-.15½	15½-.15½	15½-.15½
Degras, common ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.10-.07	.09½-.08	.08¾-.07½	.12½-.08¾	.10-.10	.10-.10	.12-.10
Dextrin, corn, white .. 100 lbs.	... ...	... ...	... ...	3.50-3.30	3.80-3.35	3.95-3.80	4.00-3.95	4.31-4.00	4.97-4.31	4.97-4.97
p-Dichlorobenzene ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11
Digitalis leaves ..... lb.	.26-.23	.65-.24	.65-.38	.40-.35	.35-.35	.50-.35	.50-.45	.60-.45	.60-.60	1.10-.60
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C ... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.18-.18	.18-.18	.18-.18	.18-.18	.18-.18	.18-.18	.18-.18
2,-4 Dinitrophenol ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.22-.22	.22-.22	.22-.22	.22-.22	.22-.22	.22-.22	.22-.22
Diphenylguanidine ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.35-.35	.35-.35	. 35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35
Egg yolk, dried, dom .... lb.	.54-.49	.68-.52	.67-.62	.67-.39	.60-.57	1.00-.60	1.00-.87	1.15-1.00	1.15-1.12	1.08-1.00
Ergot, NF ..... lb.	2.25-1.35	2.05-1.50	1.65-1.25	3.50-1.25	3.85-1.70	2.10-1.55	1.70-1.25	1.40-1.25	1.40-1.30	1.60-1.10
Ethyl acetate, 85% ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.06½-.051	.06½-.06½	.07½-.06½	.12-.12	.11-.107	.107-.107	.107-.107
Ferrous sulfate ..... ton	... ...	... ...	... ...	16.00-14.00	16.00-14.00	14.00-14.00	14.00-14.00	14.00-14.00	14.00-14.00	14.00-14.00
Formaldehyde, inhib ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.05¾-.05¾	.05¾-.05½	.05½-.05½	.05½-.04	.04½-.04	.04-.0320	.0320-.0320
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1 ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.24-.22	.24-.24	.28-.24	.24-.16	.16-.16	.16-.16	.35-.32
Glycerine, USP, CP ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.12½-.12¼	.12½-.12½	.18¾-.12½	.18-.18	.18-.18	.18-.15	.18-.15
Goldenseal root ..... lb.	2.85-2.00	3.55-2.85	3.65-2.75	3.60-2.75	3.85-2.75	3.95-2.50	4.75-3.95	5.50-4.75	7.50-5.75	8.25-7.50
Green, chrome, CP ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.21-.21	.21-.21	.23-.21	.23¼-.23	.23-.23	.23-.23	.23-.23
Gum, Arabic, sorts ..... lb.	.10¼-.09	.14½-.09¾	.11¾-.09½	.19-.09	.17½-.08½	.24-.14	.22-.14	.14-.13½	.13½-.11	.13-.11
Gum, Copal, congo, sorted No. 3 ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.49½-.34¾	.49½-.49½	.49½-.49½	.49½-.49½	.55¾-.55¾	.55¾-.55¾	.55¾-.55¾
Gum, Dammar, Batavia A/E ..... lb.	.14½-.12⅝	.17¼-.14½	.17¼-.12¼	.13¾-.11⅞	.13⅜-.12⅞	.25⅝-.12⅞	.25¾-.25¾	.25¾-.25⅝	.25⅝-.25⅝	.25¾-.25¾
Gum, ester ..... lb.	.10-.07⅝	.11½-.09	.09-.06¼	.06½-.06	.07-.06¼	.08½-.06¼	.09½-.08½	.09½-.09½	.09¾-.09½	.10½-.09½
Gum, myrrh ..... lb.	.40-.35	.45-.40	.36-.35	.65-.39	.60-.45	.60-.45	.78-.60	.60-.50	.50-.50	.60-.48
Gum, Tragacanth No. 1 ... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	2.50-2.25	3.50-2.50	3.50-3.00	3.75-3.25	5.00-3.75	5.00-4.00	4.50-3.75
Henbane leaves ..... lb.	.22-.20	.21-.19	.19-.15	.65-.14½	1.75-.50	3.25-1.75	3.25-1.85	1.90-1.35	1.25-.80	1.45-.75
Hexamethylenetetramine .. lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.35-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.24	.24-.24
Indigo, syn., paste, 20% .. lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½
Iodine, resub ..... lb.	1.65-1.50	1.50-1.50	1.75-1.50	2.00-1.75	2.00-1.75	2.00-1.75	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.00-1.75
Jalap root ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.24-.15	.35-.24	.55-.28	.65-.45	.45-.43	.43-.37	.37-.32
Lead arsenate ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.11-.10	.11-.08½	.09½-.09	.11-.09	.11-.05¾	.06-.05¾	.12-.11½
Lead, red, 95%, dry ..... lb.	.09-.07½	.10¾-.07½	.08-.07¼	.081-.0735	.0810-.074	.0835-.08	.09¼-.086	.09¼-.09¼	.09¼-.09¼	.09¼-.09¼
Lead, white, basic carbonate ..... lb.	.07¼-.06	.09-.06½	.07-.06	.07-.07	.07¼-.07	.07½-.07	.08½-.07¾	.08½-.08½	.08½-.08½	.08½-.08½
Litharge, ord ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.071-.0635	.071-.064	.0735-.07	.08¾-.07	.08-.08	.08-.08	.08¼-.08¼
Lithopone, ord ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.04⅛-.03¾	.0385-.0360	.0385-.0385	.04¼-.04¼	.04¼-.04¼	.04¼-.04¼	.04¼-.04¼
Lobelia herb ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.12-.11	.19-.12	.50-.19	.50-.33	.40-.33	1.00-.40	1.10-.65
Logwood extract, liq. No. 1 ..... lb.	.08½-.08½	.09½-.08½	.09½-.09½	.10½-.09½	.10½-.10½	.12½-.10½	.12½-.12½	.14-.12½	.14-.14	.17-.14
Magnesia, calcined, tech ... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.26-.26	.26-.26	.26-.26	.26-.26	.26-.26	.26-.26	.26-.26
Magnesium chloride, flake, hydrous ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	32.00-32.00	32.00-32.00	32.00-32.00	32.00-32.00	32.00-32.00	32.00-32.00	32.00-32.00
Magnesium sulfate, tech. ..... 100 lbs.	1.80-1.70	1.90-1.80	1.80-1.80	1.80-1.80	1.80-1.80	1.80-1.80	1.80-1.80	1.80-1.80	1.80-1.80	1.80-1.80
Mandrake root ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.11-.09	.12-.10	.25-.12	.25-.18	.23-.18	.23-.23	.33-.23
Menthol, nat ..... lb.	3.75-3.10	3.40-3.10	3.25-3.10	3.35-2.90	3.65-3.40	14.00-3.50	14.00-13.00	14.50-14.00	16.50-13.00	13.25-3.90
Mercury metal ..... flask	94.00-74.00	97.00-81.00	82.00-72.00	160.00-77.00	200.00-154.00	212.00-163.00	212.00-191.00	192.00-190.00	190.00-98.00	175.00-91.00
Mercuric chloride ..... lb.	1.05-.76	1.30-1.20	1.30-1.05	1.99-1.05	2.24-1.89	2.24-2.04	2.24-2.24	2.34-2.24	2.34-1.68	2.01-1.68
Methanol, nat., denat. grade ..... gal.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.40-.35	.40-.40	.60-.40	.60-.60	.63-.60	.63-.63	.60-.60
Methanol, syn ..... gal.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.33-.33	.33-.30	.30-.28	.28-.28	.28-.28	.29-.28	.24-.24
Methyl chloride ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32
Methyl salicylate ..... lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35
Nophthalene, crude, 74° . lb.	4.00-2.50	3.00-2.00	2.35-2.25	2.25-2.25	2.25-2.25	2.50-2.25	2.75-2.50	2.75-2.75	3.00-2.75	3.00-3.00

HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

Chlorine, Liquid—Naphthalene, Crude, 74°: 1946-1955

	High Low 1946	High Low 1947	High Low 1948	High Low 1949	High Low 1950	High Low 1951	High Low 1952	High Low 1953	High Low 1954	High Low 1955
Chlorine, liq.....100 lbs.	2.00-1.75	2.25-2.00	2.40-2.25	2.40-2.40	2.70-2.40	2.70-2.70	2.70-2.70	2.93-2.70	2.93-2.93	3.05-2.93
Chloroform .....lb.	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.18	.17-.16	.17-.17	.17-.17	.17-.17	.17-.17
Citronellol .....lb.	9.50-5.70	5.70-3.85	3.85-3.25	3.25-2.85	3.70-2.85	4.10-3.00	2.70-1.75	1.90-1.70	3.25-1.90	4.85-2.70
Cobalt oxide, black, 72% Co .....lb.	1.84-1.84	1.27½-1.16	1.30-1.27½	1.38-1.27½	1.38-1.38	1.76-1.38	1.76-1.76	1.96-1.76	1.96-1.96	1.96-1.96
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.24-.19½	.26-.24	.26¼-.24	.25¼-.21	.22-.21	.22-.22	.23½-.22	.263-.235	.273-.263	.365-.263
Copper sulfate, 99%..100 lbs.	7.10-5.65	7.60-7.10	8.10-7.60	8.10-7.00	8.95-7.60	8.95-8.95	8.95-8.95	10.85-10.35	10.35-10.35	14.90-10.35
Coumarin .....lb.	2.75-2.75	2.75-2.75	3.00-2.75	3.00-3.00	3.00-2.75	3.00-2.94	2.94-2.94	2.94-2.94	3.10-2.94	3.20-3.10
Creosote, coaltar, crude..gal.	.16½-.15½	.19½-.17	.21½-.16	.19½-.14	.20-.14	.20-.20	.20-.20	.22-.20	.22-.22	.22-.22
Degras, common.....lb.	.12-.10	.12-.10	.12-.10	.12-.10½	.11-.10½	.13½-.11	.12-.11	.17-.11	.11-.10	.11-.10
Dextrin, corn, white..100 lbs.	7.57-4.97	8.00-5.19	8.28-6.68	6.84-6.56	7.74-6.89	8.47-7.74	8.68-8.48	8.53-8.53	8.53-8.53	9.15-8.53
p-Dichlorobenzene .....lb.	.12½-.11	.12½-.11	.11½-.11	.11-.11	.14½-.11	.14½-.14½	.14½-.14½	.16½-.14½	.16½-.16½	.16½-.14½
Digitalis leaves .....lb.	1.10-1.05	1.05-1.05	1.05-.85	.85-.70	.95-.70	1.15-1.10	1.10-1.10	1.05-.90	.90-.90	.90-.90
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C...lb.	.18-.16	.18-.16	.23-.16	.16-.16	.20-.16	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.22-.20
2,-4 Dinitrophenol .....lb.	.22-.22	.22-.22	.32-.22	.28-.28	.34-.28	.34-.34	.34-.34	.37-.34	.37-.37	.37-.37
Diphenylguanidine .....lb.	.35-.35	.35-.35	.40-.35	.40-.40	.43-.39	.43-.43	.44½-.43	.48-.44½	.48-.48	.50-.48
Egg yolk, dried, dom....lb.	1.10-1.04	1.20-1.15	1.18-.91	1.40-.93	1.33-1.08	1.36-1.12	1.24-.95	1.48-.95	1.48-1.02	1.24-1.02
Ergot, NF.....lb.	1.75-1.55	1.55-.90	1.30-.90	3.75-1.18	6.50-3.75	7.50-4.50	7.50-2.50	3.75-2.75	3.50-2.75	3.00-2.00
Ethyl acetate, 85%.....lb.	.20-.10½	.19-.18	.20-.12	.12-.09	.19¾-.10½	.30-.13	.13-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11
Ferrous sulfate.....ton	14.00-14.00	14.00-14.00	17.00-17.00	17.00-17.00	17.00-17.00	21.00-17.00	28.50-28.50	34.50-28.50	34.50-34.50	34.50-34.50
Formaldehyde, inhib.....lb.	.0320-.0230	.0370-.0320	.042-.037	.037-.037	.045-.035	.042-.0395	.042-.0395	.0395-.0395	.0395-.03	.04-.03½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1 .....lb.	.38-.35	.42½-.41	.42½-.42½	.42½-.42½	.47½-.42½	.42½-.42½	.42½-.42½	.42½-.42½	.42½-.42½	.47½-.47½
Glycerine, USP, CP.....lb.	.55-.18	.55-.39¼	.39¼-.39¼	.39¼-.24¼	.58-.24¼	.54½-.54½	.44¼-.34	.44-.33	.33-.29	.29-.29
Goldenseal root.....lb.	8.75-8.25	8.90-6.50	6.50-4.25	4.25-3.25	4.00-3.00	3.75-3.60	3.60-3.00	3.00-2.25	2.50-2.25	2.25-2.25
Green, chrome, CP.....lb.	.29-.23	.32-.29	.36-.32	.38-.36	.36-.32	.38-.34	.38-.35	.38-.35	.38-.38	.40-.38
Gum, Arabic, sorts.....lb.	.14½-.13¾	.14¼-.13	.14-.12½	.13½-.12	.14½-.12	.16½-.12	.16½-.14	.15½-.13½	.19-.16¼	.22-.20
Gum, Copal, congo, sorted No. 3.....lb.	NP NP	.28-.25	.26-.23	.25-.23	.26-.25	.25-.25	.25-.21	.21-.19	.21-.19	.23-.21
Gum, Dammar, Batavia A/E .....lb.	NP NP	.35-.29	.27-.23	.23-.23	.28-.23	.23-.23	.25-.23	.27-.23	.27-.27	.27-.27
Gum, ester.....lb.	.20-.13	.16¾-.13	.17-.16¾	.17-.13	.12½-.12	.17½-.12	.16-.14	.16-.14	.16-.15½	.15½-.14½
Gum, myrrh.....lb.	.48-.47	.48-.45	.45-.35	.30-.30	.30-.28	.30-.30	.30-.30	.38-.30	.38-.38	.38-.38
Gum, Tragacanth No. 1...lb.	4.85-3.75	4.85-3.60	3.60-3.00	3.60-2.75	3.75-2.75	3.90-3.75	3.50-2.85	2.85-2.85	2.85-2.85	3.00-2.95
Henbane leaves.....lb.	1.25-1.00	1.25-1.00	1.00-.45	.45-.28	.35-.29	.35-.28	.35-.32	.40-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35
Hexamethylenetetramine ..lb.	.24-.24	.28-.24	.28-.27½	.27½-.22	.24-.22	.24-.232	.232-.232	.232-.232	.232-.232	.232-.232
Indigo, syn., paste, 20%..lb.	.16½-.16½	.16½-.16½	.19-.16½	.23-.16½	.28-.25½	.28-.28	.28-.28	.31-.28	.31-.31	.31-.31
Iodine, resub.....lb.	2.10-1.75	2.35-2.10	2.55-2.35	2.55-2.30	2.55-2.30	2.55-2.55	2.55-2.55	2.80-2.55	2.55-2.30	2.55-2.30
Jalap root.....lb.	.45-.32	.45-.42	.45-.44	.45-.40	.43-.40	.43-.42	.50-.42	.38-.38	.38-.38	.45-.38
Lead arsenate.....lb.	.17½-.11½	.21¾-.20	.31½-.21¾	.31½-.27	.28¾-.25	.30-.28¾	.30-.27½	.27½-.27½	.27½-.27½	.27½-.27½
Lead, red, 95% dry .....lb.	.15¼-.09¼	.176-.15¾	.24¼-.176	.24¼-.14¾	.19¾-.13¼	.2155-.1975	.2155-.16¼	.16¼-.16	.17½-.16	.18½-.17½
Lead, white, basic carbonate .....lb.	.14-.08½	.16-.14	.221-.16	.221-.14¾	.18½-.14	.201-.185	.201-.16¼	.17-.14¾	.17½-.16	.17½-.17½
Litharge, ord.....lb.	.14-.08¼	.166-.14	.23¼-.166	.23¼-.13¾	.18¾-.13¾	.2065-.1875	.2065-.15¼	.15½-.15¼	.16½-.14	.17½-.16½
Lithopone, ord.....lb.	.05-.04¼	.06-.05	.06⅜-.06	.06¾-.06¼	.07-.06¼	.079-.075	.079-.07½	.07½-.07½	.07½-.07½	.07½-.07½
Lobelia herb.....lb.	1.10-.75	.82-.60	.82-.65	.83-.50	.90-.80	.80-.75	.85-.75	.75-.45	1.50-.45	1.50-1.25
Logwood extract, liq., No. 1 .....lb.	.17-.14	.18½-.18	.18½-.18½	.18½-.18½	.20-.18½	.18½-.18½	.18½-.18½	.18½-.18½	.18½-.18½	.20-.20
Magnesia, calcined, tech...lb.	.33-.26	.33-.29	.32-.29	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.25¼	.25¼-.25¼
Magnesium chloride, flake, hydrous .....lb.	32.00-32.00	40.00-37.00	40.00-40.00	40.00-40.00	45.00-40.00	50.00-45.00	51.00-49.00	51.00-50.00	50.00-50.00	50.00-50.00
Magnesium sulfate tech. .....100 lbs.	1.80-1.80	2.30-2.05	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.15	2.15-2.15	2.15-2.15	2.15-2.15	2.15-2.15	2.15-2.15	2.15-2.15
Mandrake root.....lb.	.33-.32	.40-.35	.50-.30	.48-.30	.50-.36	.48-.43	.48-.29	.32-.29	.32-.30	.55-.30
Menthol, nat.....lb.	8.25-4.30	9.20-7.20	9.50-8.35	12.00-8.60	14.00-9.80	14.50-8.75	8.75-5.00	6.30-5.00	8.65-5.00	9.00-7.75
Mercury metal.....flask	110.00-88.00	88.00-77.00	93.00-74.00	86.00-71.00	138.50-70.00	210.00-138.50	215.00-188.00	218.00-183.00	330.00-190.00	322.00-253.00
Mercuric chloride.....lb.	1.92-1.92	1.92-1.53	1.53-1.53	1.53-1.53	2.18-1.53	3.68-3.17	3.68-3.68	3.68-3.68	4.98-3.68	4.98-4.98
Methanol, nat., denat, grade .....gal.	.60-.60	.60-.60	.60-.60	.60-.50	.70-.50	.70-.70	.70-.70	.70-.70	.70-.70	.75-.70
Methanol, syn.....gal.	.24-.24	.24-.24	.28-.24	.28-.26	.32-.26	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.32	.32-.27	.30-.27
Methyl chloride.....lb.	.32-.32	.33-.32	.33-.33	.37-.34	.39-.34	.39-.39	.43-.39	.40-.39	.40-.40	.40-.40
Methyl salicylate.....lb.	.35-.35	.40-.35	.40-.40	.40-.40	.50-.40	.50-.50	.50-.50	.50-.50	.58-.50	.58-.56
Naphthalene, crude, 74°..lb.	3.50-3.00	4.50-3.50	6.25-5.75	7.50-5.75	6.75-5.75	6.75-6.75	6.75-6.75	6.75-5.00	5.00-5.00	6.25-5.50

More High-Lows on Next Page

HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

a-Naphthylamine—Potassium Chlorate, Powd.: 1936-1945

		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.32	-.32	.32	-.32	.32	-.32	.32	-.32	.32	-.32	.32	-.32	.32	-.32
Nickel chloride	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.13	-.13	.13	-.13	.13	-.13	.13	-.13	.13	-.13	.13½	-.13	.13½	-.13
Nitrobenzene	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.07	-.07	.07	-.07	.07	-.07	.07	-.07	.07	-.07	.07	-.07	.07	-.07
Nitrocellulose, alc. sol	lb.	.29	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28	.28	-.28
Nutgalls, Aleppo	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.29	-.23	.29	-.26	.28	-.27	NP	-NP	NP	-NP	.45	-.41	NS	-NS
Oil, anise, USP	lb.	.95	-.50	1.35	-.70	1.25	-.70	.85	-.63	1.05	-.68	2.00	-.78	3.50	-2.10	3.50	-2.75	4.00	-3.50	4.00	-4.00
Oil, castor No. 3	lb.	.10	-.10	.10	-.10	.10	-.09	.11½	-.05¾	.12½	-.09½	.11½	-.09	.13	-.12¾	.13¾	-.13	.13¾	-.13¾	.13¾	-.13¾
Oil, cinnamon, USP	lb.	1.10	-.90	1.25	-.90	1.20	-.84	1.20	-.88	1.35	-1.20	10.00	-1.50	11.00	-10.00	12.00	-11.00	12.00	-12.00	12.00	-12.00
Oil, citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.29	-.18	.42	-.32	.42	-.32	.46	-.34	.46	-.30	1.00	-.37	1.70	-1.05	1.15	-.95	1.00	-.90	1.70	-.90
Oil, clove, bud, USP	lb.	1.05	-.88	1.25	-1.05	1.07	-.95	1.55	-.95	1.33	-1.10	1.40	-1.05	1.75	-1.40	1.65	-1.40	1.65	-1.65	1.70	-1.65
Oil, coconut, crude, Pac	lb.	.09¼	-.03⅞	.10⅛	-.03⅞	.04½	-.03	.04⅝	-.02½	.03⅝	-.02¾	.09	-.03	.095	-.0835	.0835	-.0835	.0835	-.0835	.0835	-.0835
Oil, cod	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.72	-.32	.72	-.60	.78	-.60	.90	-.78	.90	-.90	.90	-.85	.90	-.88
Oil, codliver, USP	dm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	-20.00	70.00	-32.00	85.00	-57.00	85.00	-72.00	88.00	-80.00	80.00	-76.00	75.90	-70.95
Oil, corn, crude	lb.	.10¼	-.08	.10¼	-.06½	.08	-.06¼	.07⅛	-.04⅞	.06⅜	-.05⅛	.13	-.06⅛	.12¾	-.12	.12¾	-.12¾	.12¾	-.12¾	.12¾	-.12¾
Oil, cottonseed, crude	lb.	.10	-.075	.10½	-.05⅞	.075	-.05⅞	.06⅜	-.04¼	.06¼	-.04½	.12¾	-.05⅛	.12¾	-.12½	.16¾	-.16¼	.18¼	-.18¼	.12¾	-.12¾
Oil, eucalyptus, USP, 70-80%	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.59	-.33	.66	-.59	.70	-.63	.96	-.70	1.00	-.94	1.20	-1.00	1.18	-1.10
Oil, geranium, Bourbon	lb.	5.50	-4.75	4.75	-3.75	3.75	-2.65	3.25	-2.40	3.10	-2.75	17.00	-2.50	25.00	-17.00	15.00	-13.00	14.00	-11.00	17.00	-9.50
Oil, lavender, spike	lb.	1.10	-.95	.95	-.95	.95	-.95	1.15	-.95	1.35	-1.15	2.75	-1.35	4.15	-2.75	3.50	-2.75	3.50	-3.50	3.50	-2.75
Oil, lemon, Calif	lb.	3.00	-1.00	3.50	-2.60	2.50	-2.50	3.00	-2.00	3.25	-3.00	3.25	-3.25	3.25	-3.25	3.25	-3.25	3.25	-3.25	3.25	-3.25
Oil, lemongrass	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.85	-.32	.85	-.65	3.00	-.78	3.75	-1.30	1.30	-1.00	1.55	-1.05	2.75	-1.50
Oil, lime, dist	lb.	5.75	-5.45	6.10	-5.40	5.40	-3.35	4.15	-3.00	4.75	-3.60	8.50	-4.75	13.00	-3.25	7.25	-7.00	7.00	-6.50	7.25	-6.50
Oil, linseed, raw, N.Y	lb.	.097	-.088	.107	-.093	.097	-.075	.102	-.078	.102	-.077	.106	-.084	.136	-.106	.147	-.128	.147	-.147	.147	-.147
Oil, menhaden, crude, Balto.	gal.	.36	-.28	.45	-.34	.40	-.27	.36	-.21	.36	-.21	.62	-.30	.666	-.60	.66¾	-.66	.65¾	-.65¾	†.089	-†.089
Oil, oleo, extra	dms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.12	-.08	.08	-.07¼	.13¼	-.07⅜	.18¾	-.13¼	.13¼	-.13¼	.13¼	-.13¼	.1304	-.1304
Oil, orange, exp., Calif	lb.	3.25	-2.25	3.25	-1.75	1.75	-.65	1.50	-.75	2.00	-1.50	3.00	-2.00	3.25	-2.25	2.25	-1.10	1.45	-1.10	1.75	-1.45
Oil, peanut, crude, mills	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.07¼	-.05⅝	.06¾	-.05¼	.13	-.05¼	.13	-.13	.13	-.13	.13	-.13	.13	-.13
Oil, peppermint, nat	lb.	2.75	-1.90	2.80	-1.75	2.35	-2.15	2.75	-2.05	3.10	-2.25	7.00	-2.85	7.00	-5.30	6.00	-5.50	7.50	-6.00	7.50	-6.25
Oil, red, single dist	lb.	.09¾	-.07	.10¾	-.08¾	.08¾	-.06½	.08½	-.06¼	.03	-.05¾	.11	-.06¼	.1245	-.11	.12½	-.11½	.13¼	-.12¼	.13¼	-.13¼
Oil, sandalwood	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.50	-4.50	5.50	-4.95	6.00	-4.95	6.00	-5.85	6.50	-6.00	7.50	-6.75	7.00	-7.00
Oil, sardine, crude	gal.	.46	-.28	.54½	-.36	.46½	-.28	.38	-.22	.45	-.24½	.63	-.39	.66½	-.60	.66¾	-.66½	.66¾	-.66¾	†.089	-†.089
Oil, sassafras, syn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75	-.34	.75	-.70	.78	-.72	2.00	-2.00	2.00	-1.25	1.25	-1.05	1.05	-.53
Oil, soybean, crude	lb.	.105	-.07	.108	-.066	.07	-.05¾	.06½	-.04½	.06½	-.04½	.1175	-.055	.12¼	-.11¾	.11¾	-.11¾	.11¾	-.11¾	.11¾	-.11¾
Oil, spearmint, USP	lb.	2.00	-1.40	1.90	-1.65	1.70	-1.60	2.00	-1.70	2.50	-2.10	3.25	-2.45	3.25	-3.00	4.00	-3.00	4.00	-4.00	4.00	-3.90
Oil, tung, imp	lb.	.126	-.086	.24	-.118	.16	-.092	.25	-.14	.26	-.21	.35¾	-.26¼	.3875	-.34¾	.38¾	-.38¾	.38¾	-.38¾	.38¾	-.38¾
Oil, white, mineral, 125-135 vis	gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.64½	-.60½	.64½	-.45	.56	-.45	.63	-.49	.49	-.49	.49	-.46	.45	-.44
Oil, wormwood	lb.	3.00	-2.25	3.00	-2.00	3.25	-2.65	3.35	-2.00	6.00	-4.50	3.00	-2.20	3.00	-2.75	5.00	-4.25	5.50	-5.00	5.00	-5.00
Opium, gum	oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50	-11.50	11.50	-11.50	13.00	-11.50	13.00	-13.00	13.00	-13.00	13.00	-13.00	13.00	-13.00
Papain, powd., Afr	lb.	1.75	-.95	2.75	-.95	2.75	-1.08	2.10	-1.10	1.60	-1.40	2.75	-1.40	1.10	-.84	4.00	-2.50	2.50	-2.05	3.75	-2.40
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121-123° F.	lb.	.02½	-.02⅛	.03	-.02⅜	.03	-.02¼	.07	-.0235	.07	-.21	.06¼	-.0285	.04¼	-.04¼	.04¼	-.04¼	.04¼	-.04¼	.04¼	-.04¼
Pentane, Tex. refy	gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.08½	-.08½	.08½	-.08½	.08½	-.08½	.08½	-.06½	.07½	-.07½	.07½	-.07½	.07½	-.07½
Petrolatum, amber	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.04	-.02⅝	.04	-.02¾	.03½	-.02¾	.04⅝	-.03⅜	.03½	-.03⅜	.03½	-.03½	.03½	-.03¼
Petroleum naphtha, VM&P	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.10½	-.10½	.10½	-.10½	.10½	-.10	.11	-.11	.11	-.11	.11	-.11	.11	-.11
Phenol, USP	lb.	.13¼	-.12¼	.13½	-.12¾	.13½	-.13½	.13½	-.12	.12	-.11	.11½	-.11	.11½	-.11½	.11½	-.09½	.09½	-.09½	.09½	-.09½
Phenophthalein	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.85	-.85	.85	-.85	.85	-.85	.85	-.85	.85	-.85	.85	-.85	.85	-.85
Phosphate rock, Fla, 70-68%	long ton	1.85	-1.85	1.85	-1.85	1.85	-1.85	1.90	-1.90	1.90	-1.90	2.00	-1.90	2.20	-2.00	2.20	-2.20	2.20	-2.20	2.20	-2.20
Phthalic anhydride	lb.	.15½	-.15½	.15½	-.14½	.14½	-.14½	.14½	-.14½	.14½	-.14½	.14½	-.14½	.14½	-.14½	.14½	-.13	.13	-.13	.13	-.13
Potash, caustic, solid	lb.	.07	-.03¼	.07	-.06¼	.07	-.07	.06¼	-.03¼	.07	-.07	.06¼	-.06¼	.06¼	-.06¼	.06¼	-.06¼	.06¼	-.06¼	.06¼	-.06¼
Potash, manure salt, dom.	unit ton	.55	-.48	.53½	-.50	.58½	-.58½	.58½	-.58½	.60	-.58½	.60	-.60	.60	-.60	.20	-.20	.20	-.20	.20	-.20
Potassium bichromate	lb.	.08⅝	-.08½	.08⅞	-.08⅝	.08⅞	-.08⅞	.08⅞	-.08⅞	.08⅞	-.08⅞	.09⅝	-.08⅞	.09⅝	-.09⅝	.09⅝	-.09⅝	.09⅝	-.09⅝	.10	-.09⅝
Potassium bitartrate	lb.	.17¼	-.15	.19¾	-.15	.22¾	-.19¾	.25¼	-.22¼	.38¼	-.25¼	.57½	-.38¼	.57½	-.57½	.57½	-.57½	.57½	-.57½	.57¼	-.55½
Potassium bromide	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.31	-.31	.31	-.27	.27	-.27	.27	-.27	.27	-.27	.27	-.27	.25	-.25
Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined	lb	.06⅞	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½	.06½	-.06½
Potassium chlorate, powd	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.10	-.08½	.10	-.09½	.09¾	-.09½	.09¾	-.09½	.09¾	-.09¾	.09¾	-.09¾	.09¾	-.09¾

† Per pound.

HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

a-Naphthylamine—Potassium Chlorate, Powd.: 1946-1955

	High Low 1946	High Low 1947	High Low 1948	High Low 1949	High Low 1950	High Low 1951	High Low 1952	High Low 1953	High Low 1954	High Low 1955
a-Naphthylamine ....lb.	.35-.32	.35-.35	.42-.35	.42-.41	.45-.41	.45-.45	.45-.45	.50-.45	.50-.50	.50-.50
Nickel chloride.....lb.	.13½-.13	.14½-.14	.18-.14½	.18-.18	.25-.18	.26¼-.25	.26¼-.26¼	.29-.26¼	.46½-.38½	.38½-.38½
Nitrobenzene .....lb.	.07-.07	.07½-.07	.09½-.07	.08½-.08	.10-.08	.09½-.09½	.09½-.09½	.11-.09½	.11-.11	.11-.11
Nitrocellulose, alc. sol....lb.	.28-.28	.32-.28	.34-.32	.34-.32	.38-.32	.33-.29	.45-.45	.45-.43	.41-.41	.41-.41
Nutgalls, Aleppo.....lb.	.52-.50	.52-.50	.50-.50	.50-.43	.43-.38	.38-.38	.38-.38	.38-.38	.38-.38	.38-.36
Oil, anise, USP.....b.	3.25-1.25	1.25-.65	.90-.70	1.60-.72	1.80-.90	2.25-1.40	2.25-1.55	2.75-1.75	3.50-2.75	3.50-3.15
Oil, castor No. 3.....b.	.31¼-.13¾	.33¼-.27½	.26½-.18½	.19-.16	.29¾-.17	.35¼-.29¾	.33¾-.25¾	.25¾-.16¾	.16¾-.16¾	.16¾-.14
Oil, cinnamon, USP.....lb.	9.50-3.50	3.50-2.25	2.40-1.90	3.00-1.80	5.50-2.05	5.25-4.90	5.75-4.95	6.75-5.50	NS-NS	13.50-13.50
Oil, citronella, Ceylon....lb.	2.10-1.65	2.25-.75	.75-.65	1.50-.72	2.30-1.05	2.60-1.05	.95-.53	.60-.48	1.36-.60	1.20-1.00
Oil, clove, bud, USP.....lb.	1.65-1.45	1.50-1.30	1.30-1.10	2.20-1.15	2.75-1.45	4.00-2.35	9.50-4.00	9.50-5.25	5.25-3.25	3.25-2.85
Oil, coconut, crude, Pac...lb.	.23-.0835	.26-.11	.27-.19	.17¾-.12½	.18-.12¾	.22-.11⅛	.16-.07½	.20¾-.13¾	.16½-.11¾	.14-.10⅝
Oil, cod.....gal.	.90-.85	†.24-†.20	†.24-†.22	†.20-†.09	†.13½-†.07½	†.19-†.14½	†.14-†.10	†.10-†.09½	†.09¾-†.09¼	†.11½-†.09½
Oil, codliver, USP.....dm.	85.80-70.95	85.80-79.20	85.80-79.20	75.80-48.20	57.75-46.20	62.70-62.70	61.05-61.05	61.05-61.05	61.05-46.00	45.00-45.00
Oil, corn, crude.....lb.	.27½-.27	.37-.18	.36-.17	.16½-.09⅝	.22½-.11½	.25¼-.13½	.15-.10¾	.15⅛-.13⅜	.18¼-.16¼	.15¼-.11¼
Oil, cottonseed, crude.....lb.	.27-.12½	.37-.16	.40-.16½	.16-.09¼	.21¾-.10¾	.25½-.12¾	.14⅜-.10¼	.15¼-.12¾	.14¾-.12⅛	.14⅜-.11
Oil, eucalyptus, USP, 70-80% .....lb.	1.18-1.05	1.18-1.05	1.05-.80	1.45-.58	1.20-.55	1.40-.90	1.05-.85	.75-.60	.67-.60	.70-.67
Oil, geranium, Bourbon....lb.	17.50-16.25	16.50-10.50	11.50-8.25	14.50-9.50	35.00-13.00	30.00-14.00	17.00-11.00	10.35-9.75	11.25-10.25	12.50-11.25
Oil, lavender, spike.....lb.	2.75-2.05	2.05-1.50	1.50-1.10	2.25-.90	3.25-.85	3.75-1.75	1.65-1.35	1.65-1.30	1.85-1.50	1.85-1.85
Oil, lemon, Calif.....lb.	3.25-3.25	3.50-3.10	3.10-2.55	3.25-2.55	4.50-2.75	5.00-4.25	6.00-5.50	7.10-5.75	6.50-4.60	6.00-4.50
Oil, lemongrass.....lb.	4.00-2.75	3.80-1.25	1.65-1.10	3.00-1.60	4.00-1.70	5.35-2.00	1.75-.75	1.30-.90	2.70-1.15	2.65-1.75
Oil, lime, dist.....lb.	6.60-5.25	6.00-4.00	4.25-3.10	8.00-5.25	7.00-5.40	8.50-6.93	7.50-6.00	6.50-5.25	7.25-3.25	3.50-3.00
Oil, linseed, raw, N.Y.....lb.	.356-.147	.38½-.291	.328-.276	.278-.173	.187-.156	.123-.148	.20-.1595	.1745-.1445	.17¼-.13¼	.1495-.1355
Oil, menhaden, crude, Balto. .....lb.	.21½-.089	.23-.14	.20-.14	.12-.05½	.16-.06	.17-.10	.09-.06	.07½-.06	.08¼-.06⅜	.08¼-.07½
Oil, oleo, extra.....dms.	.35-.1304	NS-NS	.33-.22	.19-.12	.21-.12½	.23-.21	.20-.11½	.19-.10½	.22½-.16½	.17-.13½
Oil, orange, exp., Calif....lb.	1.80-1.60	1.70-1.60	1.70-1.25	1.75-.60	2.00-.55	2.75-1.65	1.80-.95	.90-.65	.90-.60	.60-.55
Oil, peanut, crude, mills...lb.	.28-.12⅞	.37-.19½	.36-.17½	.20-10¼	.22½-.13	.27-.16	.26½-.12¼	.26½-.16¼	.21½-.16¼	.19-.15½
Oil, peppermint, nat.....lb.	8.00-6.15	8.50-7.60	7.76-6.90	7.95-4.50	7.30-5.75	7.85-6.90	7.25-5.15	5.74-4.50	8.00-5.25	7.75-5.75
Oil, red, single dist.....lb.	.30¾-.13¼	.32¾-.17¾	.31¾-.18¾	.16½-.10¼	.23-.11¾	.26¼-.11¾	.12¼-.10¾	.12-.10¼	.15-.13	.16½-.15½
Oil, sandalwood.....lb.	11.15-7.00	16.50-11.15	13.75-13.00	15.30-11.50	14.50-11.50	15.00-10.90	11.00-9.00	10.25-9.25	11.50-9.50	19.00-11.50
Oil, sardine, crude.....lb.	.23½-.089	.25-.18	.24-.14	.11-.05½	.16-.06¼	.19-.09	NS-NS	NS-NS	.08¾-.08½	.08½-.08½
Oil, sassafras, syn.....lb.	.80-.55	.90-.65	.77-.45	.65-.40	1.00-.48	1.25-.65	.65-.50	.48-.42	1.00-.48	1.00-.70
Oil, soybean, crude.....lb.	.25-.11¾	.34-.15¼	.29-.16½	.15½-.09	.20¼-.10¾	.21¾-.12½	.13⅜-.08⅞	.13⅞-.10	.15⅜-.11⅞	.12¾-.10½
Oil, spearmint, USP.....lb.	12.25-4.00	13.50-6.75	8.50-5.00	5.00-3.10	5.50-3.10	8.75-5.00	8.25-7.50	8.25-5.70	6.00-3.85	4.75-4.00
Oil, tung, imp.....lb.	.38⅜-.38⅜	.38-.21	.26-.20	.26½-.17¾	.36-.22½	.41-.34¼	.42-.32¾	.31½-.23½	.24-.20½	.27½-.21¾
Oil, white, mineral, 125-135 vis .....gal.	.54½-.45	.63-.54½	.64-.61	.64-.53	.60¼-.53	.62½-.62½	.64½-.64½	.595-.595	.595-.595	.595-.595
Oil, wormwood.....lb.	6.00-5.00	5.60-3.84	4.25-3.25	13.50-6.25	7.75-6.50	7.50-6.60	6.50-6.50	5.65-5.50	5.50-5.00	5.00-5.00
Opium, gum.....oz.	21.30-13.00	21.30-21.30	21.30-19.20	19.20-19.20	19.20-19.20	19.20-19.20	19.20-19.20	19.20-19.20	19.20-19.20	19.20-19.20
Papain, powd., Afr.....lb.	6.50-3.75	6.50-5.75	6.00-3.60	3.60-1.75	4.50-1.75	5.00-4.25	7.00-5.00	7.00-4.00	4.50-2.50	4.00-3.50
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121-123° F. .....lb.	.06-.04¼	.06½-.06	.07-.06½	NP-NP	NP-NP	.07½-.07	.0745-.055	.066-.055	.066-.055	.0845-.0845
Pentane, Tex. refy.....gal.	.11-.07⅛	.17-.11	.14-.10½	.10½-.10½	.11½-.10½	.12-.10½	.13½-.12	.14½-.12	.14½-.12	.14½-.14½
Petrolatum, amber.....lb.	.04¼-.03½	.04½-.04¼	.04¾-.04¼	.047⅛-.04¾	.06-.047⅛	.06⅛-.05⅜	.065-.065	.05¼-.04¾	.05¼-.04¾	.04¾-.037⅛
Petroleum naphtha, VM&P .....lb.	.12-.11	.15-.12	.15-.14½	.15-.15	.17-.15	.17-.17	.17-.17	.18-.17	.18-.18	.18-.18
Phenol, USP.....lb.	.10½-.09½	.11¾-.10¼	.12½-.11½	.12½-.12½	.17¼-.12¾	.19¼-.17¼	.19¼-.18	.18-.16	.16-.16	.17-.15½
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	.85-.85	.85-.85	1.00-.85	1.00-1.00	1.10-1.10	1.10-1.10	1.10-1.10	1.10-1.10	1.10-1.10	1.10-1.10
Phosphate, rock, Fla. 70-68% .....long ton	2.60-2.20	3.40-2.00	4.61-3.34	4.61-3.60	4.61-4.35	4.35-4.35	4.40-4.35	4.88-4.40	5.00-4.88	5.15-5.00
Phthalic anhydride.....lb.	.14½-.13	.17½-.14½	.22½-.19½	.22½-.22½	.22½-.17½	.22½-.19	.22-.21½	.21½-.19½	.19½-.19½	.19½-.19½
Potash, caustic, solid.....lb.	.06¼-.06¼	.07¼-.06¼	.07¼-.07¼	.0755-.0755	.079-.0755	.079-.079	.079-.079	.087-.079	.087-.087	.087-.087
Potash, manure salt, dom. .....unit ton	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.20-.20	.21-.20	.21-.21	.21-.21	.21-.21	.21-.17	.21-.17
Potassium bichromate.....lb.	.10¾-.10	.11½-.10¾	.12¾-.12¼	.12¾-.12¾	.14-.13¼	.14¾-.14½	14¾-.14½	.15-.14½	.15-.15	.16½-.15
Potassium bitartrate.....lb.	.57½-.45½	57½-.38½	.38½-.32½	.32½-.27½	.34½-.26¼	.39½-.34½	.39½-.32	.32-.32	.33-.32	.38½-.33½
Potassium bromide.....lb.	.25-.25	.28-.25	.33-.33	.33-.33	.34-.33	.34-.34	.34-.34	.34-.34	.34-.34	.36-.34
Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined .....lb.	.06½-.06½	.07½-.07¼	.07½-.07½	.078-.078	.08¼-.078	.08¼-.08¼	.08¼-.08¼	.09-.08¼	.09-.09	.09-.09
Potassium chlorate, powd..lb.	.09¾-.08¾	.11½-.09	.09-.09	.09-.09	.094-.09	.10¼-.10¼	.10¼-.10¼	.10¾-.10¼	.10¾-.10¾	.10¾-.10¾

† Per pound.

■ ■ More High-Lows on Next Page ■

HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

Potassium Muriate — Zinc Stearate, Technical: 1936-1945

	High Low 1936	High Low 1937	High Low 1938	High Low 1939	High Low 1940	High Low 1941	High Low 1942	High Low 1943	High Low 1944	High Low 1945
Potassium muriate....unit ton	.50-.45	.53½-.50	.53½-.53½	.53½-.53½	.53½-.53½	.56-.53½	.53½-.53½	.53½-.53½	.53½-.53½	.53½-.53½
Potassium nitrate.....100 lbs.	... ...	... ...	... ...	6.50-6.50	7.60-6.50	8.10-7.60	8.20-8.20	8.20-8.20	8.20-8.20	8.20-8.20
Potassium-sodium tartrate..lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.20¾-.17¾	.29¼-.20¾	.42½-.29½	.42½-.42½	.42½-.42½	.42½-.42½	.43½-.43½
Propane, group 3.....gal.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.03¾-.03	.03¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾	.03¾-.03¾
Quebracho extract, liq. 35%.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.03½-.02⅞	.04¼-.03½	.05¼-.03¾	.05¾-.04½	.04½-.04½	.04½-.04½	.045¾-.041¼
Quinine sulfate.....oz.	.53-.51	.53-.53	.54-.53	.64-.61	.67-.64	.67-.67	.80½-.80½	.80½-.80½	.80½-.80½	.80½-.80½
Red, Indian, pure.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.08¾-.08¾	.08¾-.08¾	.09¼-.08¾	.09¼-.09¼	.09¼-.09¼	.09¼-.09¼	.09¼-.09¼
Resorcinol, tech.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.75-.75	.75-.68	.68-.68	.68-.68	.68-.68	.68-.68	.75-.64
Rhubarb root.....lb.	.35-.30	.75-.32	.65-.30	.55-.35	.60-.50	.85-.35	1.20-.75	.75-.35	.85-.75	.75-.35
Sago flour, raw.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.04-.02½	.04-.03½	.05½-.03½	.05-.04½	.05-.05	.05-.04¾	.05¾-.05
Sarsparilla root, Mex...lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.19-.13	.19-.15	.20-.16	.22-.19	.20-.20	.23-.18	.32-.23
Senega root.....lb.	.36-.33	.60-.36	.70-.50	.85-.65	.90-.67	.95-.82	.95-.59	.90-.59	1.10-.90	2.00-1.10
Senna leaves.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.14-.09	.12-.12	.14-.11	.16-.14	.16-.16	.16-.16	.17-.16
Shellac, TN.....lb.	.17-.13½	.14-.12	.12-.10½	.19½-.19	.19-.13	.32-.15	.34-.31	.3550-.3550	.3550-.3550	.3550-.3550
Silver nitrate.....oz.	.33¼-.32¾	.33⅜-.32¼	.32⅝-.31½	.31½-.27	.26⅞-.26⅞	.26⅞-.24	.32⅜-.26⅞	.32⅜-.32⅜	.32⅜-.32⅜	.47¾-.32⅜
Soapbark, whole.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.23-.07	.23-.13	.13-.09	.13-.09	.11¾-.09	.11¾-.11¾	.15-.11¾
Soda Ash, light, 58%.....100 lbs.	1.05-1.05	1.05-90	.90-.90	. 90-.90	.90-.90	.90-.90	.90-.90	.90-.90	.90-.90	.90-.90
Soda caustic, solid, 76%.....100 lbs.	2.55-2.55	2.55-2.30	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.30	2.30-2.30
Sodium benzoate.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.46-.39	.46-.46	.46-.46	.46-.46	.46-.46	. 46-.46	.46-.46
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran. .....100 lbs.	... ...	... ...	... ...	1.85-1.70	1.85-1.70	1.85-1.85	1.85-1.85	1.85-1.85	2.10-1.85	2.10-2.10
Sodium bichromate.....lb.	.06⅝-.06½	.06⅞-.06⅝	.06⅞-.06⅞	.06⅞-.05⅞	.06⅞-.06⅞	.07⅜-.06⅞	.07⅜-.07⅜	.07⅜-.07⅜	.07⅜-.07⅜	.07¾-.07⅜
Sodium chlorate.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.06¼-.06¼	.06¼-.06¼	.06¼-.06¼	.06¼-.06¼	.06¼-.06¼	.06¼-.06¼	.06¼-.06¼
Sodium hydrosulfite.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.16-.16	.17-.16	.17-.17	.17-.17	.17-.17	.17-.17	.17-.16½
Sodium nitrate, dom. .....ton	25.50-23.50	27.00-25.50	27.00-27.00	27.00-27.00	27.00-27.00	27.00-27.00	27.00-27.00	27.00-27.00	30.05-27.00	27.00-27.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst. .....100 lbs.	2.10-1.75	2.00-1.75	2.00-2.00	2.25-2.00	2.25-2.25	2.70-2.25	2.70-2.70	2.70-2.70	2.70-2.70	2.70-2.70
Sodium silicofluoride.....lb.	.07-.04½	.06½-.05¾	.05¾-.04½	.05¾-.04	.08½-.05¾	.12-.08½	.12-.05	.06½-.05	.07-.06½	.07-.06½
Sodium sulfate, anhyd. .....100 lbs.	1.45-1.15	1.45-1.45	1.45-1.45	1.45-1.45	1.45-1.45	1.70-1.45	1.70-1.70	1.70-1.70	1.70-1.70	1.70-1.70
Stannous chloride, anhyd..lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.40-.36½	.38½-.36	.39½-.38	.39-.39	.39-.39	NP-NP	NP-NP
Starch, corn, pearls...100 lbs.	4.19-3.90	4.33-2.63	2.65-2.50	2.65-2.45	3.00-2.50	3.10-2.95	3.10-3.10	3.46-3.10	4.08-3.36	4.08-4.08
Stramonium leaves.....lb.	.11-.07	.11-.11	.13½-.10	.17-.13	.45-.17	.48-.27	.50-.27	.32-.22	.22-.21	.21-.20
Strychnine .....oz.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.60-.50	.60-.60	.70-.60	.70-.70	.70-.70	.70-.70	.70-.70
Sulfur, crude.....long ton	... ...	... ...	... ...	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.00
Superphosphate, pile, 22%.....unit-ton	7.75-7.75	8.50-7.50	8.00-8.00	8.50-7.50	8.50-8.50	9.50-8.00	10.24-9.60	14.08-13.20	14.30-14.08	10.40-10.40
Tallow, inedible, ext.....lb.	.08⅜-.04½	.10¼-.05⅞	.06⅝-.04½	.07-.04⅜	.05¾-.03⅜	.09½-.05	.0971-.0892	.08⅝-.08⅝	.08⅝-.08⅝	.08⅝-.08⅝
Terpineol, prime.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.25-.23	.25-.23	.33-.23	.40-.33	.35-.33	.35-.35	.35-.34
Thymol .....lb.	1.65-1.55	1.65-1.55	1.65-1.40	1.55-1.45	1.50-1.40	3.00-1.45	3.00-2.75	2.75-2.40	2.40-2.40	2.40-2.40
Titanium dioxide, anatase..lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.14-.13	.13½-.13	.14½-.13½	.14½-.14½	.14½-.14½	.14½-.14½	.14½-.14½
Toluol, coaltar.....gal.	.30-.30	.30-.30	.30-.22	.30-.27	.27-.25	.28-.27	.33-.33	.33-.33	.33-.33	.33-.32
Trichloroethylene .....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.09-.08	.08-.08	.08-.08	.08-.08	.08-.08	.08-.08	.08-.08
Urea, dom. 46%.....ton	... ...	... ...	... ...	95.00-95.00	95.00-85.00	85.00-80.00	85.00-80.00	80.00-75.00	75.00-75.00	75.00-60.00
Uva ursi leaves.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.11-.08	.11-.10	.18-.11	.25-.20	.22-.20	.22-.19	.19-.16½
Valerian root.....lb.	.13½-.11	.11-.09	.12-.08½	.27-.09½	.95-.27	1.15-.75	1.70-1.15	1.05-.92	.65-.55	.55-.45
Valonia cups.....ton	... ...	... ...	... ...	39.00-30.00	42.00-33.00	NP-NP	NP-NP	NP-NP	NP-NP	NP-NP
Vanilla beans, Mex.. ...lb.	4.00-3.00	4.75-4.00	4.75-4.25	6.50-5.00	9.25-6.00	15.00-9.00	16.00-11.00	11.00-11.00	11.00-9.00	11.00-10.50
Wax, bees, crude, Afr....lb.	.26-.23	.29½-.25	.25-.19	.29-.27	.30-.23	.46-.29	.49-.37½	.37½-.37½	.40-.37½	.44-.40
Wax, candelilla, crude....lb.	.16-.15	.15½-.13	.15¼-.13½	.18½-.15½	.19-.18	.33-.19	.38-.33	.38-.38	.38-.34½	.38-.34½
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, N. country, crude.....lb.	.36-.33½	.38¾-.33	.33½-.29	.45-.28	.64-.45	.76-.56	.78-.71¼	.71¼-.71¼	.73½-.71¼	1.30-.71¼
Wax, spermaceti, blocks...lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.22-.18	.24-.22	.24-.24	.26-.24	.26-.26	.27-.26	.27-.26
Xylidines, mixed.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35	.35-.35
Xylol, coaltar.....gal.	.30-.30	.30-.30	.30-.26	.27-.26	.27-.26	.27-.26	.27-.27	.27-.27	.27-.27	.27-.26
Yellow, chrome, CP.....lb.	.13-.11	.15½-.13	.14½-.14½	.14½-.13½	.13½-.13½	.16-.13½	.16½-.16	.16-.16	.16-.16	.16-.16
Zinc oxide, lead-free.....lb.	.05¼-.05	.06¼-.05¼	.06¼-.06¼	.06¼-.06¼	.07¾-.06¼	.06½-.06½	.07¼-.07¼	.07¼-.07¼	.07¼-.07¼	.07¼-.07¼
Zinc stearate, tech.....lb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	.23-.20	.23-.22	.30-.22	.31-.30	.30-.29	.29-.29	.29-.29

HIGH-LOW PRICES 20 YEARS

Potassium Muriate — Zinc Stearate, Technical: 1946-1955

	High Low 1946	High Low 1947	High Low 1948	High Low 1949	High Low 1950	High Low 1951	High Low 1952	High Low 1953	High Low 1954	High Low 1955
Potassium muriate....unit ton	.53½-.53½	.53½-.37½	.45½-.37½	.45½-.37½	.42-.40	.42-.42	.43-.42	.43-.43	.39½-.36	.39½-.36
Potassium nitrate.....100 lbs.	8.20-8.20	8.20-8.20	9.25-8.00	9.25-9.25	9.50-9.25	9.25-9.25	9.75-9.75	9.75-9.75	9.75-9.75	9.75-9.75
Potassium-sodium tartrate..lb.	.43½-.34½	.34½-.32½	.33-.31½	.31½-.27½	.33½-.27½	.37½-.33½	.37½-.32½	.32½-.32½	.35-.32½	.41½-.35
Propane, group 3.....gal.	.03¾-.03¾	.06¾-.03¾	.06-.05½	.06-.02½	.04-.02½	.04-.04	.04-.04	.04-.04	.04-.03	.04-.04
Quebracho extract, liq. 35%.....lb.	.04⅝-.04½	.07½-.06	.09-.0635	.08¼-.07¼	.07¾-.07¼	.08¼-.08	.08¼-.08¼	.08¼-.08¼	.08¼-.08¼	.08¼-.08¼
Quinine sulfate.....oz.	.80½-.80½	.80½-.80½	.80½-.80½	.80½-.56½	.56½-.56½	.56½-.56½	.56½-.56½	.56½-.42	.42-.42	.42-.42
Red, Indian, pure.....lb.	.09¼-.09¼	.10¼-.09	.11½-.10¼	.11½-.11½	.12½-.11½	.12½-.12¼	.12½-.12½	.12¾-.12½	.12¾-.12¾	.12¾-.12¾
Resorcinol, tech.....lb.	.74-.64	.68-.68	.75-.68	.75-.74	.84-.74	.84-.82½	.82½-.82½	.82½-.77½	.77½-.77½	.77½-.77½
Rhubarb root.....lb.	1.85-.43	1.40-.60	.80-.45	1.20-.75	1.30-.65	1.00-.70	.85-.70	.85-.75	.75-.75	1.75-.35
Sago flour, raw.....lb.	.14-.10	.09½-.07	.08¾-.07	.08-.05	.08-.05½	.08¾-.07½	.07½-.07	.07¾-.07	.07¼-.06½	.07-.06½
Sarsparilla root, Mex.....lb.	.45-.32	.60-.45	.52-.28	.28-.24	.30-.24	.28-.22	.22-.22	.35-.17	.40-.40	.58-.35
Senega root.....lb.	2.65-2.00	2.65-1.75	2.25-1.82	1.82-1.20	2.80-1.55	2.75-2.00	2.45-1.40	2.30-1.90	3.25-2.30	3.50-3.10
Senna leaves.....lb.	.24-.17	.25-.17	.24-.18	.18-.17	.24-.17	.24-.21	.21-.20	.19-.17	.19-.19	.19-.19
Shellac, TN.....lb.	.68-.35½	.68-.60	.62-.59	.62-.45	.47-.39	.56-.48	.60-.48	.38-.33	.55-.31	.55-.49
Silver nitrate.....oz.	.60-.47¾	.55¾-.40½	.48-.46½	.47¾-.44⅞	.50⅝-.44⅞	.56⅝-.50⅝	.56⅝-.50⅝	.54¾-.53⅝	.54¾-.54¾	.58⅝-.54¾
Soapbark, whole.....lb.	.29-.15	.18-.18	.19-.18	.22-.17	.27-.17	.27-.27	.28-.25	.22-.22	.28-.22	.45-.45
Soda Ash, light, 58%.....100 lbs.	.90-.90	1.10-1.00	1.15-1.10	1.15-1.00	1.20-1.00	1.20-1.20	1.20-1.20	1.35-1.20	1.35-1.35	1.45-1.35
Soda caustic, solid, 76%.....100 lbs.	2.30-2.30	2.85-2.50	3.05-2.85	3.05-3.05	3.35-3.05	3.35-3.35	3.35-3.35	3.70-3.35	3.85-3.70	4.10-3.85
Sodium benzoate.....lb.	.46-.46	.46-.46	.46-.46	.46-.46	.46-.42	.44½-.42	.44½-.44½	.46-.44½	.44½-.39	.39-.39
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran.....100 lbs.	2.25-2.10	2.25-2.25	2.25-2.25	2.25-2.25	2.50-2.25	2.50-2.50	2.50-2.50	2.50-2.50	2.70-2.50	2.80-2.70
Sodium bichromate.....lb.	.08¼-.07¾	.09-.08¾	.10-.09	.10⅛-.10	.10½-.09¾	.10½-.09¾	.11¼-.11	.11½-.11	.11½-.11½	.12¼-.11½
Sodium chlorate.....lb.	.06¼-.06¼	.06¾-.06¼	.07¼-.07¼	.07½-.07½	.08½-.07½	.08½-.08½	.08½-.08¼	.08¾-.08¼	.08¾-.08¾	.09-.08¾
Sodium hydrosulfite.....lb.	.17-.16½	.19-.18½	.22⅛-.18¼	.24-.23	.23½-.21	.25½-.24½	.25½-.24½	.24½-.23	.23-.21½	.22-.20
Sodium, nitrate dom.....ton	27.00-27.00	40.50-35.00	48.50-40.50	48.50-48.50	48.50-48.50	51.00-48.50	51.00-51.00	51.00-47.00	47.00-47.00	47.00-47.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst.....100 lbs.	2.70-2.70	3.50-2.70	3.50-3.40	3.75-3.75	4.15-3.75	4.05-3.90	4.45-4.45	4.45-4.20	4.20-4.20	4.20-4.20
Sodium silicofluoride.....lb.	.07-.06½	.07½-.06½	.06¼-.05	.05-.04	.05-.04	.07-.05	.07-.05	.07-.07	.07-.07	.07½-.07
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.....100 lbs.	1.70-1.70	2.10-1.70	2.10-2.10	2.10-2.10	2.10-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.25-2.00	2.35-2.25	2.50-2.35	2.60-2.50
Stannous chloride, anhyd...lb.	NP NP	.92-.72	.71½-.60	.71½-.59	.73½-.57	1.11-.71½	.80¾-.71½	.84½-.71½	.824-.769	.915-.769
Starch, corn, pearls...100 lbs.	6.681-4.321	6.57-4.07	7.31-5.41	5.52-5.34	6.37-5.62	7.05-6.57	7.29-7.09	7.14-7.14	7.14-7.14	7.24-7.13
Stramonium leaves.....lb.	.21-.16	.22-.22	.22-.20	.20-.19	.22-.19	.22-.17	.17-.16	.19-.17	.18-.17	.18-.18
Strychnine.....oz.	1.35-.70	1.35-1.25	1.25-1.25	1.25-1.25	1.25-1.25	1.25-1.25	1.25-1.25	1.25-1.10	1.10-1.10	1.10-1.10
Sulfur, crude.....long ton	16.00-16.00	18.00-16.00	18.00-18.00	18.00-18.00	22.00-18.00	22.00-21.00	22.00-21.00	26.50-22.00	26.50-26.50	26.50-26.50
Superphosphate, pile, 22%.....unit-ton	11.20-10.40	13.68-12.60	14.04-13.68	13.68-13.68	14.58-12.60	16.50-15.20	17.20-16.40	18.20-17.20	18.20-18.20	19.36-19.36
Tallow, inedible, ext.....lb.	.21¾-.08⅝	.26¾-.11¾	.26¾-.11	.10¼-.05	.16¼-.05⅛	.17¾-.07½	.07¼-.05	.06¾-.03⅞	.08⅜-.06	.08⅝-.06⅝
Terpineol, prime.....lb.	.42-.34	.47-.42	.43-.40	.60-.35	.55-.33	.45-.39	.36-.36	.36-.30	.30-.30	.30-.30
Thymol.....lb.	2.40-2.40	3.65-2.40	3.65-3.65	3.65-3.65	3.75-3.50	3.75-3.75	3.75-3.25	3.25-3.00	3.00-2.75	2.75-2.25
Titanium dioxide, anatase..lb.	.15½-.14½	.17½-.15½	.19½-.17½	.19½-.19½	.21-.19	.21-.21	.21-.21	.22½-.21	.22½-.22½	.22½-.22½
Toluol, coaltar.....gal.	.32-.27	.30-.23	.30-.28	.29-.19	.33½-.19	.35-.26	.30-.30	.32-.30	.32-.32	.32-.32
Trichloroethylene.....lb.	.08-.08	.09¾-.08	.10½-.09¾	.10½-.10½	.10¼-.09¾	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11	.11-.11	.13-.13
Urea, dom. 46%.....ton	68.00-68.00	73.00-68.00	85.00-73.00	90.00-85.00	95.00-90.00	110.00-95.00	110.00-110.00	120.00-110.00	120.00-110.00	120.00-120.00
Uva ursi leaves.....lb.	.16½-.16	.16-.12	.12-.11	.11-.10	.10-.06	.08-.08	.12-.08	.12-.12	.12-.12	.12-.12
Valerian root.....lb.	.65-.42	.58-.45	.45-.35	.37-.35	.45-.35	.43-.30	.40-.32	.38-.36	.38-.36	.38-.38
Valonia cups.....ton	62.00-60.00	58.00-53.00	60.00-57.00	90.00-53.00	56.00-52.00	70.00-64.00	70.00-64.00	64.00-56.00	56.00-44.00	54.00-44.00
Vanilla beans, Mex.....lb.	10.50-10.50	10.50-8.25	8.25-5.00	5.75-3.85	7.50-5.75	7.25-5.25	4.50-2.75	7.50-4.50	10.50-7.50	10.50-8.50
Wax, bees, crude, Afr....lb.	.56-.45	.50-.45	.58-.53	.54-.44	.64-.42	.72-.61	.60-.44	.51-.45	.56-.52	.72-.59
Wax, candelilla, crude...lb.	.78-.65	.76-.62	.69-.62	.60-.38	.67-.46	.77-.68	.77-.75	.76-.74	.74-.63	.63-.47
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, N. country, crude.....lb.	1.72-1.25	1.50-.71	.85-.66	.84-.72	1.10-.64	1.40-.98	.98-.89	1.14-.87	.86-.70	.72-.55
Wax, spermaceti, blocks...lb.	.46-.28	.50-.44	.41-.39	.39-.31	.29½-.24	.32-.29½	.27-.24	.28-.25½	.25½-.25½	.30-.25½
Xylidines, mixed.....lb.	.38-.35	.38-.35	.50-.38	.50-.45	.45-.39	.50-.39	.39-.39	.39-.39	.39-.39	.38-.38
Xylol, coaltar.....gal.	.31-.26	.30-.25	.30-.28	.28-.23	.35-.23	.35-.25	.30-.30	.32-.30	.32-.32	.32-.32
Yellow, chrome, CP.....lb.	.24-.16	.27-.24	.31½-.27	.34-.30¼	.32-.25	.32-.30	.32-.29¼	.37-.31	.31-.31	.33-.32
Zinc oxide, lead-free.....lb.	.09-.07¼	.10-.09	.13½-.10	.15½-.10	.16-.11	.176-.16	.176-.14¼	.14¼-.13½	.13½-.13½	.14-.13½
Zinc stearate, tech.....lb.	.49-.29	.51-.48	.51-.42	.42-.34	.44-.34	.44-.41	.41-.37	.38-.38	.37-.37	.39-.37

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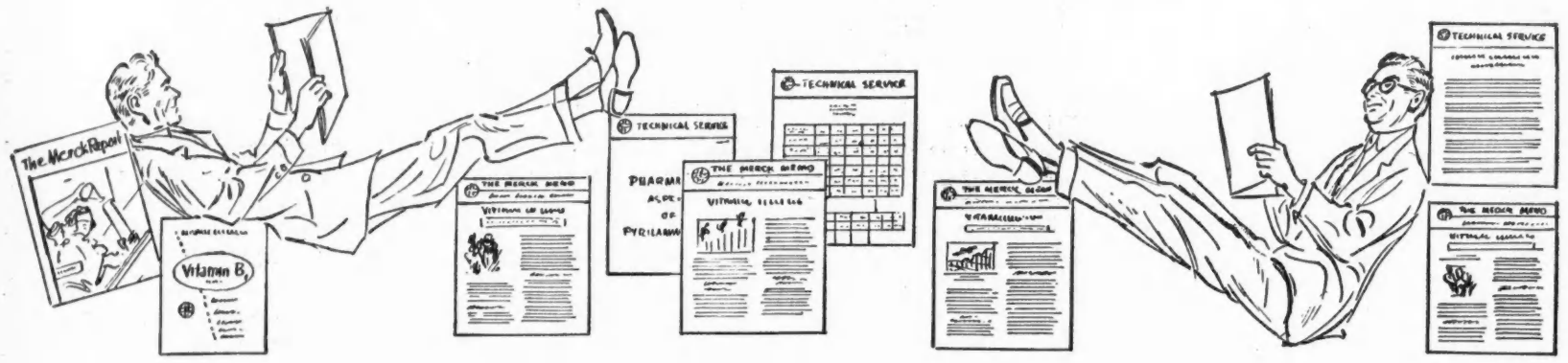

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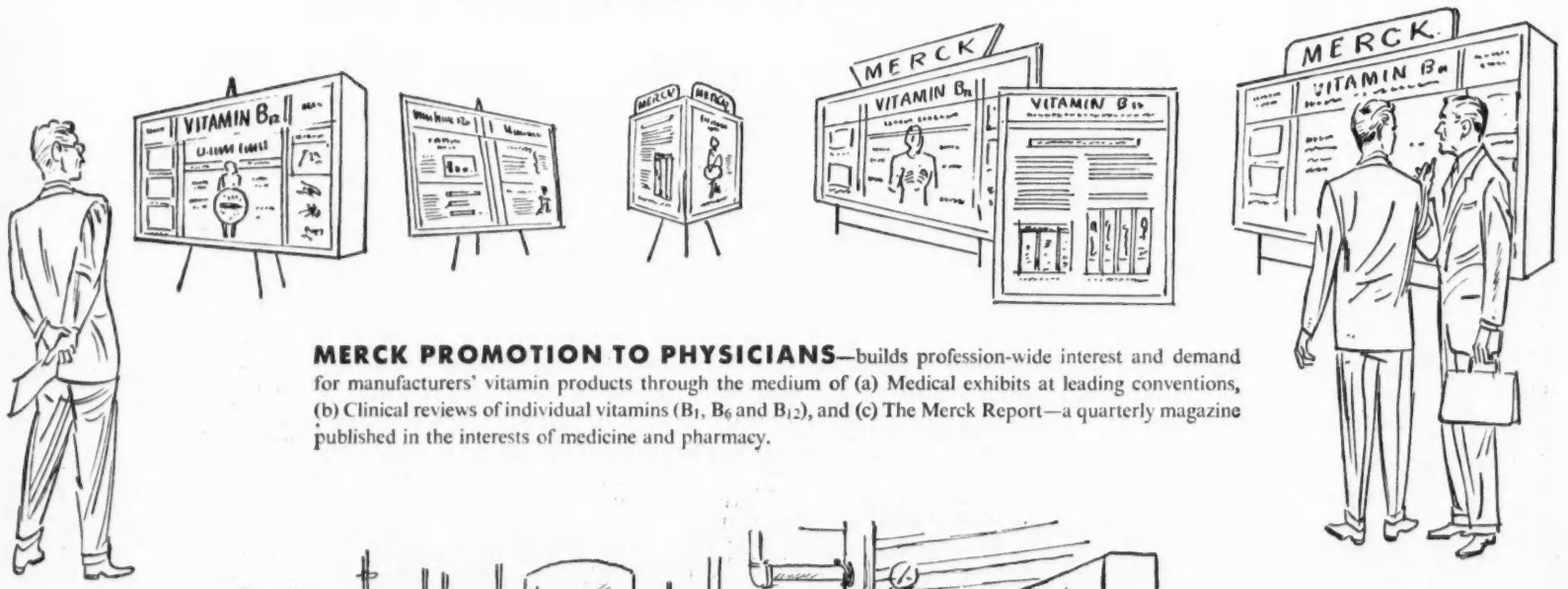

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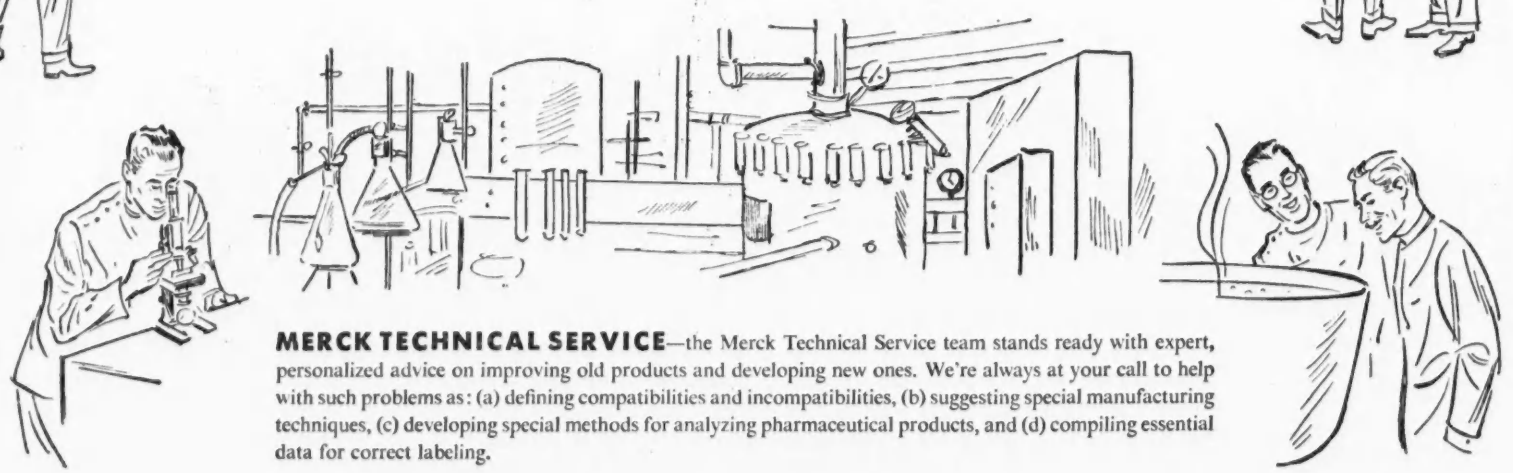

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FIRST IN VITAMINS

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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1955 HIGH-LOW Prices

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, between January 1 and December 31, 1955, on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the highest price in the left-hand column and the lowest price in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices. Instead they are a comparison based on the lowest weekly prices quoted in OPD during 1955.

A

	1955 High	1955 Low
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb.	.40	.40
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb.	.41	.41
Acetaldehyde, 99%, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.105	.103
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb.	.29	.29
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb.	.80	.80
Acetic anhydride, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.14	.14
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.80	.75
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	1.35	1.27
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.82	.78
Acetone, CP, tanks, dlvd lb.	.075	.07
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb.	.45	.45
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb.	1.17	1.17
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb.	1.21	1.21
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.75	.75
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb.	1.75	1.75
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb.	.33	.32
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb.	.37	.36
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb.	.60	.60
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb.	.12	.12
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb.	.065	.065
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs.	4.80	4.80
56%, bbls. 100 lbs.	8.25	8.25
70%, bbls. 100 lbs.	9.95	9.95
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.	10.45	10.45
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.	15.00	15.00
tech., tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00
USP, cbys., inclusive, dlvd. 100 lbs.	24.00	24.00
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb.	.63	.61
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	.58	.56
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.35	.35
Aminoacetic, NF., bbls., frt. adjusted lb.	1.50	1.50
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb.	1.74	1.74
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	2.50	2.50
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb.	4.00	4.00
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb.	1.21	1.10
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.	16.00	16.00
Battery, cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs.	2.35	2.35
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	.44	.44
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	.54	.54
Boric, tech., gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.	95.75	94.25
Broenners, bbls. lb.	1.76	1.76
Butyric, 99%, tanks, works lb.	.325	.325
Capric, dms. lb.	.24	.23¾
Caprylic, dms. lb.	.24	.23¾
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	1.44	1.44
Castor oil, split, dms. lb.	.355	.355
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb.	3.21	3.21
Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flakes, 99% dms. lb.	.235	.235
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb.	.20	.20
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb.	1.13	1.10
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb.	1.59	1.59
Chlorosulfonic, tanks, frt. equald lb.	.043	.043
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb.	6.00	6.00
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.28½	.27½
Cinnamic, refd., bots. lb.	2.50	2.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb.	.29½	.28¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms. ,c.l., lb.	.27½	.26½
Cleve's, mixed, bbls. lb.	.79	.79
Coconut oil, dist., tanks lb.	.23	.22½
dbl. dist., tanks lb.	.24½	.23¼
Corn oil, tanks, dms. lb.	.14¼	.13¼
Cottonseed oil, tanks lb.	.13¾	.12¾
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb.	.70	.64

	1955 High	1955 Low
Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal.	1.00	.90
50% 210°C or above, total range over 9°C., non-resin grade, tanks same basis gal.	.90	.80
50% 204 to 207°C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks same basis gal.	1.10	.93
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal.	.85	.75
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal.	.71	.58
200° to 222°C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal.	.62	.58
211° to 237°C., tanks, same basis gal.	.54	.50

Acenaphthene—Alcohol, Amyl

	1955 High	1955 Low
Acid, petroleum, dom., 220° to 242°C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal.	.58	.50
245° to 298°C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal.	.50	.46
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb.	.50	.44
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb.	.90	.90
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib., dms., 100-lb. lots lb.	14.75	12.25
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.	10.25	9.25
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.	15.00	14.00
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb.	.14	.14
2-Ethyl hexoic, tanks, dlvd lb.	.34½	.33½
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb.	2.10	2.10
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo-lots or more gram.	1.40	1.40
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb.	.157	.157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb.	.161¼	.161¼

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic
approx.	approximately	E.	east
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point
cks.	casks	imp.	imported
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers
d-	dextro	m-	meta
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen
dist.	distilled	n-	normal
		nat.	natural
		neut.	neutral
		NF	National Formulary
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
		No.	number
		nom.	nominal
		o-	ortho
		ord.	ordinary
		oz.	ounce
		p-	para
		Pac.	Pacific
		pf.	proof
		phos.	phosphate
		photo.	photographic
		pkgs.	packages
		powd.	powdered
		precip.	precipitated
		prod.	producer
		pt.	point
		pulv.	pulverized
		purif.	purified
		redist.	redistilled
		refd.	refined
		refy.	refinery
		reg.	regular
		resub.	resublimed
		ret.	returnable
		SD	specially denatured
		s.d.	single distilled
		S. E.	southeast
		sec.	secondary
		secs.	seconds
		s.g.	specific gravity
		ship't	shipment
		soln.	solution
		s.u.	standard unit
		syn.	synthetic
		tanks	railroad tankcars
		tech.	technical
		tert-	tertiary
		t.l.	truck loads
		t.w.	tankwagons
		USP	U.S. Pharmacopoeia
		vis.	viscosity
		VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		W.	west
		whse.	warehouse
		w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

	1955 High	1955 Low
Acid, fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.27	.25½
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.80	1.80
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.58	1.58
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb.	1.50	1.50
paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb.	1.45	1.45
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb.	8.50	8.50
Gluconic, tech., 50%, dms. lb.	.15½	.15½
1-Glutamic, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb.	2.45	2.45
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb.	2.25	2.25
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb.	1.00	.82
Hydroidic, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb.	2.94	2.94
1.70 s.g., cbys. lb.	3.23	3.23
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E. lb.	.37	.37
Hydrochloric, 18°, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.	28.00	28.00
20°, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.	30.00	30.00
22°, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.	35.00	35.00
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld. lb.	.75	.75
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb.	.40	.40
Hydrofluoric, 70%, steel, dms., works lb.	.18½	.18½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb.	.06	.06
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb.	.093	.093
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb.	1.30	1.30
USP, cbys. lb.	.88	.88
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb.	5.00	5.00
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.59	.59
J, powd., bbls., 100% basis lb.	2.50	2.50
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	1.00	.64
L, bbls., works lb.	1.23	1.23
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.1754	.17
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb.	.3054	.30
USP, 85%, cbys. lb.	.85	.85
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 200 or more, works lb.	.23	.2175
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb.	.385	.3818
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.30	6.30
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	11.45	11.45
Laurent's, bbls. lb.	.60	.60
Lauric, dms. lb.	.36¼	.35¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms. lb.	.2025	.1785
w. w., dms. lb.	.2325	.2085
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms. lb.	.37	.37
Malic, tech., dms. lb.	.50	.50
Mandelic, NF., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	2.35	2.35
Metanilic, dms., works lb.	.57	.57
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb.	.54½	.54½
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb.	1.35	1.32
Myristic, dms. lb.	.28	.28
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb.	1.20	1.20
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd lb.	9.00	8.00
Nitric, 360°Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.	5.75	5.75
38°Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.	6.25	6.25
40°Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.	6.75	6.75
42°Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.	7.25	7.25
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.	3.90	3.90
94½ to 95½%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.	4.90	4.90
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb.	.72	.72
Oleic, s.d., tanks lb.	.16½	.15¼
dbl., dist. (white), tanks lb.	.19	.18
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.16½	.16¼
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb.	1.14	1.14
Palm, dist., dms. lb.	.14¾	.14
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb.	.75	.75
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% tanks, works 100 lbs.	5.35	5.10
NF, 85%, tanks, works lb.	.064	.061¾
Picric, NF, bbls. lb.	.60	.60
tech., bbls. lb.	.34	.34
Propionic, syn., pure, tanks, works lb.	.20¾	.20¾
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb.	2.76	2.76
S, bbls., works lb.	3.25	3.25
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb.	.37	.35
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l lb.	.39	.37
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb.	.48	.48
powd., fib. dms. lb.	.55	.53
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb.	.64	.59
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., tanks, lb.	.16¼	.15¼
s. d., tanks lb.	.14¾	.14
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb.	.15¼	.14¼
single pressed, bgs. lb.	.14¾	.13¾
triple pressed, bgs. lb.	.17½	.16¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb.	.62	.62
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.19	.19
Sulfuric, 60° Be, tanks, works, ton.	18.60	18.60
66° Be, tanks, works ton.	22.35	22.35
98%, tanks, works ton.	23.50	23.50
99-100%, tanks, works ton.	23.95	23.95
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.	25.00	25.00
40%, tanks, works ton.	29.00	29.00
65%, tanks, works ton.	39.50	39.50
Tallow, dist., dms. lb.	.15¼	.14
hydrogenated, dms. lb.	.14¼	.13¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb.lots lb.	2.03	1.59
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb.	1.93	1.50
tech., dms. lb.	1.05	.93
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb.	.47	.41
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb.	1.80	1.35
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld. lb.	.74	.74
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works lb.	.16	.16
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb.	.90	.90
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb.	.92	.92
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb.	2.00	2.00
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb.	4.25	4.25
Undecylenic, dms. lb.	1.40	1.40
Aconite root, bls lb.	.50	.50
Acrolein, tech., tanks, works lb.	.46	.46
Acrylonitrile, tanks, works lb.	.31	.27
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units-gram bots gram.	15.00	15.00
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb.	3.00	2.90
powd., 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb.	3.40	3.40
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb.	8.50	8.50
Albumin, blood, light, dms., c.l lb.	.65	.65
Egg, edible, flake lb.	2.10	1.30
tech., cryst., bbls. lb.	.85	.70
Alcohol, allyl, tanks, dlvd lb.	.30	.30
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.), ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.43	.43

Alcohol, Amyl—Annatto Seed

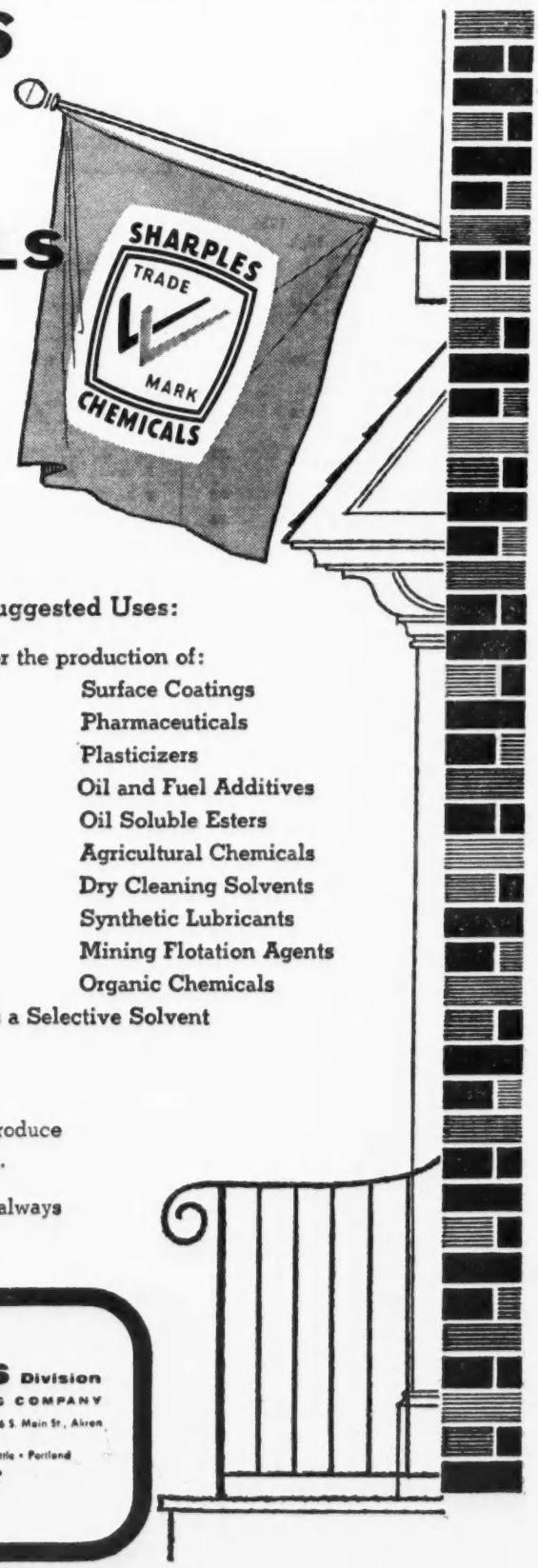
	1955 High	1955 Low
Alcohol, amyl, ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.45	.45
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.15	.15
primary, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.17¼	.17¼
sec-synthetic, tanks works lb.	.16	.16
tert-synthetic, tanks, frt. alld. E. lb.	.15	.15
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), tanks, works lb.	.40	.40
2-pentanol, tanks, works lb.	.60	.60
Benzyl, NF, dms. lb.	.64	.64
tech., dms., dlvd. lb.	.47½	.47½
n-Butyl, ferment, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.13	.13
n-synthetic, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.13	.13
sec-synthetic, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.11	.11
tert-synthetic, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.12	.12
Capryl, 95%, tanks, works lb.	.19½	.18
Cetyl, extra., fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb.	.73	.73
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb.	.58	.58
Cinnamic, bots. lb.	2.15	2.15
Decyl mixed isomers, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.21	.21
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.	.41½	.41½
Proprietary solvent, tanks, same basis gal.	.43	.43

	1955 High	1955 Low
Alcohol, denat., SD1, tanks, same basis gal.	.42½	.42½
SD2B, tanks, same basis gal.	.41	.41
SD3A, tanks, same basis gal.	.40	.40
SD23A, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.	.42½	.42½
SD23H, tanks, same basis gal.	.43	.43
SD29, tanks, same basis gal.	.41½	.41½
SD30, tanks, same basis gal.	.40	.40
SD35A, tanks, same basis gal.	.43	.43
SD40, tanks, same basis gal.	.41	.41
Diacetone, acetone-free, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.12	.12
tech., tanks, dlvd. lb.	.11½	.11½
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP., tax free, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.	.40	.40
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, tanks, same basis gal.	21.45	21.45
2-Ethylbutyl, tanks, works lb.	.28	.28
2-Ethylhexyl, tanks lb.	.21¾	.21¾
Furfuryl, tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb.	1.84	1.84
Hydroabietyl, tech., tanks, dlvd. lb.	.25	.25
Isoamyl, tanks, frt. alld. E. lb.	.32	.32
Isobutyl, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.12	.12
Iso-octyl, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.21	.21
Isopropyl, refd., 99%, tanks, dlvd. gal.	.39	.39
Lauryl, bots. lb.	2.00	2.00
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb.	1.75	1.75

	1955 High	1955 Low
Alcohol, 2-phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb.	1.14	1.14
standard, dms. lb.	1.26	1.18
n-Propyl, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.12	.10
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb.	.43	.43
industrial grade, tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb.	.29	.29
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.24	.24
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb.	.23	.23
denaturing grade, dms. gal.	2.15	2.15
Aldrin, tech, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb.	.80	.80
Aletris root, bgs. lb.	1.75	1.75
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld. lb.	28.80	28.00
soln. 20%, dms., 200-2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb.	6.50	6.50
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb.	.95	.90
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb.	1.35	1.35
Chloride, tanks, dlvd lb.	.15	.15
Starch, solid, dms., works lb.	.52¾	.52¾
soln., 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb.	.25½	.25½
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb.	.40	.40
Curacao, kgs. lb.	.50	.50
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb.	3.75	3.75
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs.	4.30	4.30
USP, burnt, dms. lb.	.20	.20
hydrous, dms. lb.	.07¾	.07¾
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs.	4.55	4.55
USP, burnt, dms. lb.	.20	.20
hydrous, dms. lb.	.07¾	.07¾
Potash-chrome, dms. lb.	.17	.17
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.60	4.60
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.0425	.0385

	1955 High	1955 Low
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb.	.14	.14
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb.	.15½	.15
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb.	.1450	.1030
soln., 32°, tanks, works 100 lbs.	3.45	2.80
NF, gran., dms., works lb.	.29	.29
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.15¾	.15¾
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb.	.12	.09½
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.0295	.028
light, bgs., dlvd. lb.	.18	.17
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb.	.21	.21
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb.	.18	.18
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb.	.82½	.79½
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb.	.22½	.20½
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb.	.65½	.63½
standard grade, dms. lb.	.45½	.43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb.	1.05½	1.02½
standard grade, dms. lb.	.75	.72
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.30½	.30
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb.	.37	.33
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb.	.37	.33
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb.	.37	.33
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works 100-lbs.	1.85	1.85
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100-lbs.	3.55	3.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb.	.16	.16
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz.	8.00	8.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb.	1.03	1.03
o-Aminobiphenyl, tanks, works lb.	.31	.31
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.45	.45
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.60	.42
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots lb.	3.03	2.05
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.97	.97
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb.	3.55	3.55
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton	85.00	85.00
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt, equald. ton	87.50	87.50
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton	96.00	88.00
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100-lbs.	8.25	8.25
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb.	.38	.38
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb.	.80	.80
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.	319.50	317.00
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100-lbs.	6.50	6.50
Bichromate, dms., works lb.	.42	.42
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb.	.2145	.2145
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb.	.40	.38
Carbonate, USP, lumps, dms. lb.	.23	.16
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs.	5.25	5.25
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb.	.17¼	.17¼
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb.	.77	.75
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb.	3.07	3.07
Iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb.	4.26	4.26
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb.	.50	.50
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald. ton	68.00	68.00
with dolomite 20.5%, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton	51.00	51.00
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton	74.50	70.00
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb.	.26½	.26¼
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.	187.50	185.00
Persulfate, kgs. lb.	.38	.38
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.09	.0865
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms. lb.	.46	.45
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.09	.0865
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb.	1.62	1.62
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb.	.11¾	.11
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.18	.18
Sulfate, coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton.	45.00	42.00
syn., bulk., c.l., works ton.	45.00	42.00
purif., dms., works lb.	.09	.08½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.	180.00	160.00
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb.	.20	.20
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb.	1.60	1.35
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis lb.	1.70	1.70
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb.	.65	.65
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb.	.065	.065
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb.	28.00	28.00
Phosphate, dibasic, bots. lb.	28.00	28.00
Sulfate, dibasic, bots. lb.	28.00	28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dms. lb.	6.00	6.00
Phosphate, dms. lb.	6.00	6.00
Sulfate, dms. lb.	6.00	6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	.20	.15
syn., oxo process, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.17¼	.17¼
ex pentane, reg., tanks, dlvd. lb.	.15	.15
tech, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.13	.13
n-Butyrate, dms. lb.	.90	.90
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb.	1.70	1.70
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb.	1.75	1.75
Salicylate, cns., dms lb.	.74	.74
o-tert-Amyl phenol, tanks, works lb.	.46	.41¾
p-tert-Amyl phenol, tanks, works lb.	.23¾	.23¾
Anethole, NF, cns., dms. lb.	1.65	1.25
tech., dms. lb.	1.10	.75
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb.	.60	.60
Aniline oil, tanks, works, frt. alld. lb.	.20	.20
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb.	.31	.31
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb.	.37	.26
Spanish, bgs. lb.	.42	.27
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb.	1.80	1.80
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb.	.88	.88
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb.	.97	.97
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb.	.24	.24

HEADQUARTERS for SYNTHETIC AMYL ALCOHOLS



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SECONDARY AMYL ALCOHOLS

TERTIARY AMYL ALCOHOLS

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n-Amyl Alcohol

PENTANOL-2
Methylpropylcarbinol

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	1955 High	1955 Low
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton lots, works lb.	.83	.70
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.83	.83
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.91	.91
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb.	.33	.28½
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt, alld lb.	.29	.27
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb.	.27	.23
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb.	.41	.38½
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb.	.70½	.59
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb.	3.50	2.50
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.	23.40	23.40
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb.	.15	.15
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz.	4.50	4.50
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.	74.80	74.80
Arnica flowers (true montana) bls lb.	3.00	3.00
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse lb.	.54	.54
Trioxide, USP, dms. lb.	.48	.48
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.05½	.05½
Asafetida, cs. lb.	.36	.36
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons) mines ton.	1,300.00	1,300.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	675.00	675.00

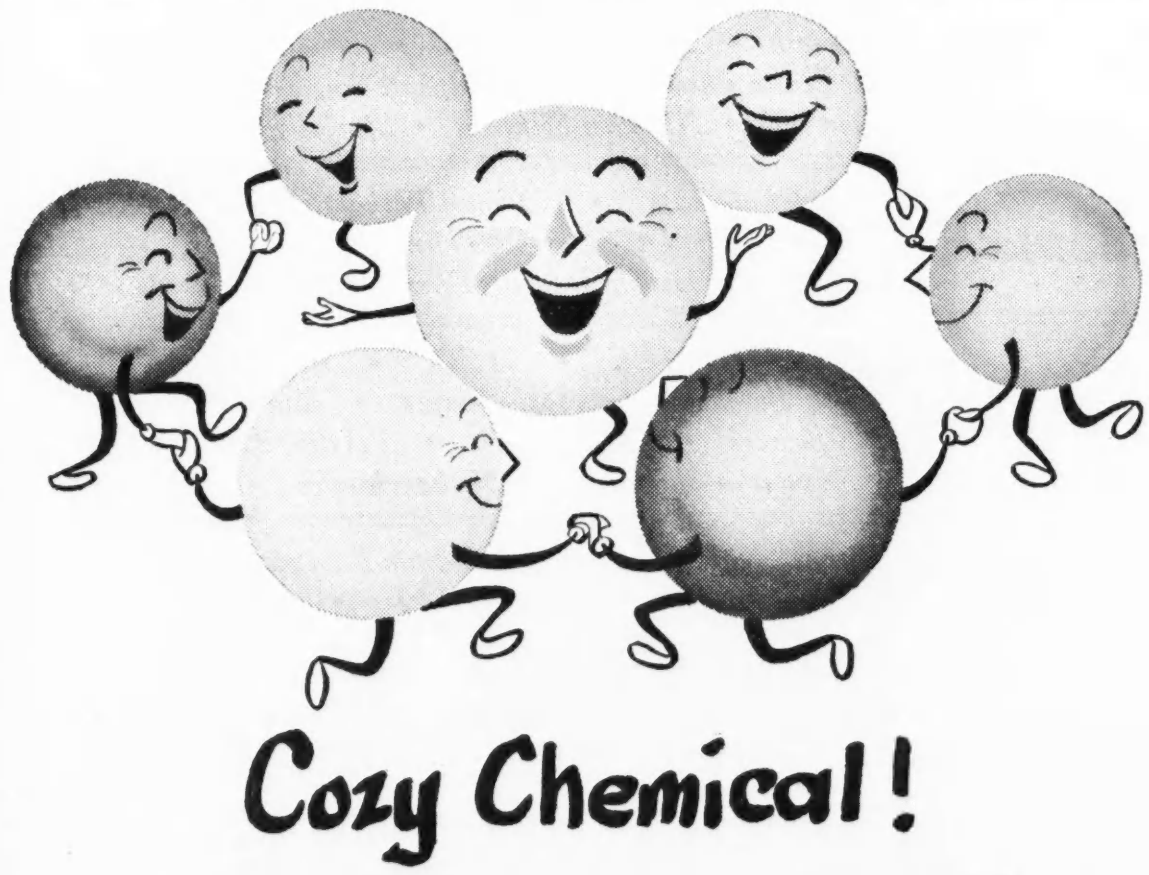
	1955 High	1955 Low
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	479.60	436.00
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	408.10	371.00
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	382.80	349.00
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	353.10	321.00
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	190.30	173.00
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	190.30	173.00
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	171.60	156.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	171.60	156.00
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	134.75	122.50
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	134.75	122.50
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	122.35	116.50
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	115.50	110.00
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	81.90	78.00
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	71.92	68.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	68.25	65.00
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	57.75	55.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	48.30	46.00
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	42.00	40.00

	1955 High	1955 Low
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	40.95	39.00
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	42.00	40.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	38.85	37.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	42.00	40.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	28.35	27.00
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.	37.00	37.00
select, 350°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.	38.00	38.00
270-290°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.	37.00	37.00
second, 300-390°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.	32.00	32.00
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb.	.06½	.06½
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal.	.09	.09
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal.	.09½	.09½
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal.	21.00	21.00
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.	20.00	20.00
Atropine, USP, bots. oz.	7.00	6.25
Sulfate, USP, bots. oz.	4.00	4.00

B

	1955 High	1955 Low
Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units.	.70	.70
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs, lb.	1.35	1.35
Barberry root, bark, bgs. lb.	.28	.28

	1955 High	1955 Low
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb.	4.50	4.50
Sodium, USP, dms. lb.	4.75	4.75
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.	100.00	92.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb.	.32	.32
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.	165.00	158.00
NF, cryst., dms. lb.	.20	.18
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.50	6.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb.	.35	.35
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.	200.00	180.00
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb.	.16	.12½
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.	275.00	255.00
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb.	.20	.16
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.39	.37
Sulfate, x-ray, dms lb.	.15	.14
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.	85.00	85.00
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.	25.00	25.00
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. of St. Louis ton.	45.00	41.60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton.	8.50	6.75
Belladonna leaf, bls lb.	.35	.35
Root, bls. lb.	.45	.45
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.	14.00	14.00
imp., Italian, white, high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.	80.60	80.60
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb.	.22	.22
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb.	.74	.74
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb.	.44	.43
BHC, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb.	.0075	.007
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	1.00	1.00
Benzocaine, dms. lb.	3.48	3.48
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works, Pittsburgh district gal.	.36	.36
Benzophenone, dms. lb.	1.40	1.40
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb.	.18	.18
Benzoyl chloride, tanks, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb.	.21	.21
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb.	.98	.98
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb.	.62	.62
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb.	.62	.62
Chloride, tech., tank trucks, same basis lb.	.21	.21
Cinnamate, cns. lb.	3.35	3.35
Formate, cns. lb.	1.30	1.30
Isoeugenol, cns. lb.	8.60	8.60
Propionate, bots. lb.	1.35	1.35
Salicylate, bots. lb.	1.50	1.50
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb.	1.68	1.68
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.	35.00	35.00
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.	35.00	35.00
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.	10.00	10.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb.	5.11	5.11
Hydroxide, dms. lb.	4.65	4.65
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb.	2.25	2.25
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb.	2.10	2.10
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb.	4.47	4.47
Oxychloride, dms. lb.	4.37	4.37
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb.	5.22	5.22
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb.	3.20	3.20
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb.	3.15	3.15
Subiodide, fib. dms lb.	5.37	5.37
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb.	2.65	2.65
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb.	3.50	3.50
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb.	4.22	4.22
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb.	.17	.17
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.17	.17
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works lb.	.72	.72
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.12	.12
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb.	.07	.07
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.06	.06
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb.	.075	.075
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.055	.055
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.045	.045
Iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb.	.13¼	.12¾
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.16	.16
Mineral, bgs., works lb.	.016	.016
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb.	.45	.45
Black haw root bark, bls. lb.	.65	.63
tree bark, bls lb.	.40	.40
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.	190.00	190.00
direct process, bgs., c.l., ton.	110.00	100.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100lbs.	5.02	5.02
Blood, dried, 16-16½%, ammonia, bgs unit-ton.	6.75	5.00
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton.	7.00	4.75
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb.	.15	.14
Bloodroot, bls lb.	.48	.48
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb.	2.10	2.00
toner, 125-lb. bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb.	1.20	1.15
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb.	.49	.49
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb.	4.90	4.90
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis, lb.	2.60	2.60
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb.	4.00	3.85
Milori, bbls., same basis lb.	.49	.49
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb.	.75	.75
Phthalocyanine, full strength, same basis lb.	3.45	3.45
resinated, bbls., same basis, lb.	3.00	3.00
water dispersible, bbls., same basis lb.	1.54	1.54
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb.	.56	.56
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb.	.49	.49
soluble, bbls., same basis lb.	.49	.49
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb.	.56	.56
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb.	.30½	.30½
jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb.	.16½	.16½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb.	.22½	.22½
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb.	4.10	4.10
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb.	5.15	5.00
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.	75.00	65.00
Borax, gran., decahydrate, 99½% bulk, c.l., works ton.	36.75	35.75



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PARA BLOCKS

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OIL LILAC No. 4315
OIL NARCISSUS No. 4316
OIL ROSE No. 4317
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	1955 High	1955 Low
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb.	.18	.18
Borneol, crs. lb.	2.50	2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb.	.62	.62
Bromine, purif., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb.	.21½	.21½
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.48	.48
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, cbys lb.	1.52½	1.52½
Bromstyrol, bots. lb.	5.40	5.40
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.14¼	.13¾
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb.	.04	.04
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04¼	.04¼
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.04½	.04½
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.06	.06
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb.	.06¾	.06¾
raw, American, bgs., works, lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Turkey type, bgs., works, lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb.	.09½	.09½
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.20	.20
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz.	.15	.15
Buchu leaves, bls. lb.	.65	.50
Butadiene, refd., tanks, refy. lb.	.15	.15

	1955 High	1955 Low
Butane, indust., tanks, N. Y. harbor gal.	.08	.08
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., tanks, frt. alld lb.	.13	.13
syn., tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.13	.13
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., tanks, same basis lb.	.10¾	.10¾
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb.	.37½	.37½
Ether, tanks, works lb.	.31	.30
Lactate, tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	.40	.33
Laurate, dms., works lb.	.39	.39
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.70	.70
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.32	.32
Phenylacetate, dms. lb.	4.50	4.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb.	.25	.24
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, tanks, works lb.	.51	.48
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.25½	.25½
Butyraldehyde, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.19½	.19½

C

Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb.	6.75	6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb.	1.70	1.70
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	3.35	3.00
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	3.15	2.80
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	3.35	3.00
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb.	3.15	2.80
citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	2.90	2.70
Calamine, USP, dms lb.	.34	.34
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram.	.75	.60
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb.	7.00	7.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb.	.09	.09
Bromide, NF, jars lb.	.94	.90
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.	134.40	134.40
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.	7.50	7.50
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.	32.00	32.00
water-grd., 10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	17.00	17.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.	32.50	30.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.	38.00	35.00
surface, treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.	37.50	35.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.	110.00	110.00
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.	29.00	27.00
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.	12.35	11.35

	1955 High	1955 Low
Calcium chloride, pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.	35.40	33.00
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.	39.65	37.65
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.	27.50	25.50
USP, gran., dms lb.	.40	.40
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb.	.29½	.29½
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb.	.24	.24
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb.	2.95	2.95
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb.	.74	.70
USP, bbls., dms lb.	.67	.63
Hydride, dms., works lb.	2.15	2.15
Hydrochloride, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.	28.65	28.65
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb.	.90	.90
Iodide, jars lb.	4.52	4.52
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.40	.40
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb.	2.10	2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb.	.27¼	.27¼
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.	46.00	46.00
tech., dms., works lb.	.13	.13
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram.	.07½	.06
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb.	.70	.70
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs.	7.75	7.25
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.	79.55	74.00
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.	84.55	80.00
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.	90.30	84.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs.	6.90	6.40
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald., 100 lbs.	8.25	7.60
Phytate, bgs., works lb.	.50	.37
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb.	.30½	.30
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.06	.06
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb.	.37	.35
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb.	5.42	5.42
Camphene 46° m.p., tanks, works lb.	.12½	.10¾
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb.	3.25	3.00
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb.	.85	.60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb.	.85	.75
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb.	.52	.52
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb.	.59	.59
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb.	.90	.90
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb.	2.00	2.00
Russian, bgs. lb.	4.00	4.00
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb.	4.50	4.50
from African pepper, dms. lb.	4.35	4.35
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb.	.20½	.17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb.	1.05	1.05
Carbon dioxide, solid, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb.	.035	.035
Disulfide, tanks, works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb.	.0515	.0515
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.11½	.10½
tech., tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb.	.09½	.08⅛
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb.	4.00	4.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A". lb.	3.95	3.20
"B" lb.	3.65	3.10
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb.	2.90	1.85
Guatemalan, cs. lb.	2.95	1.80
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb.	2.00	1.70
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.	14.40	7.80
Carotene, in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units	.18	.12
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns. gram.	.40	.40
Carvol, bots. lb.	4.75	4.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb.	.30	.30
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship. point lb.	.30	.27
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb.	.30	.21¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb.	.22	.14½
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb.	.18	.14¾
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil, ton.	130.00	102.00
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.	37.50	35.00
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb.	5.00	5.00
syn., cns. lb.	9.00	9.00
Catechol, CP., cryst., fib. dms., works lb.	2.17½	2.17½
resub., dms., works lb.	4.29½	4.29½
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb.	.75	.75
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb.	.48	.48
Indian, bgs. lb.	.19	.14
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb.	.35	.35
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb.	.54½	.54½
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb.	.58½	.58½
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb.	.54½	.54½
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd lb.	.35	.35
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	1.44	1.44
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	1.74	1.74
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb.	1.32	1.05
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.	1.85	1.85
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb.	.85	.75
Roman, cs. lb.	1.50	1.00
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.25	.25
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.	72.00	70.40
Pinewood, lump, bulk, c.l., works, South ton.	38.00	36.00
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works. lb.	.04	.04
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb.	.1032	.1032
Chloral, tech., 94%, tanks, works. lb.	.21	.21
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.00	1.00
Chloramine T, NF., bbls., works. lb.	.75	.75
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.65	.65
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.75	.69
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.15½	.15⅛
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.18	.18
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb.	.55	.55

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Barnett's Carotene is Natural Carotene

	1955 High	Low
Chlorine, liq., tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	3.05	2.93
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb.	1.45	1.45
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.75	.75
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.70	.70
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.75	.75
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb.	1.20	1.05
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb.	1.95	1.33
Chloroform, tech., tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.17	.17
USP, dms. lb.	.30	.30
2 - Chloro - 4 - nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	.81	.81
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	.86	.86
4 - Chloro - 2 - nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb.	.80	.80
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.35½	.34½
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.35½	.34½
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb.	4.25	4.25
conc., dom., 75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.	45.00	45.00
imp., 75%, tins, 100% basis. lb.	58.00	58.00
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb.	.95	.93
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.	6.85	6.85
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb.	1.25	1.25
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb.	1.50	1.25
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb.	1.50	1.25
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb.	.09½	.08¼
Fluoride, bbls., works lb.	.51	.51
Trioxide, NF, bots lb.	.82	.82
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb.	.35	.35
yellow, broken, bgs lb.	.35	.35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.65	.65
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.37	.35
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.52	.52
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.27½	.27½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb.	3.70	3.70
standard density, dms., same basis lb.	3.50	3.50
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb.	4.50	4.50
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns., dms lb.	1.00	1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb.	.68	.53
"0000", bgs., afloat lb.	.88	.75
Citral, bots., cns lb.	6.05	5.65
Citronellal, bots., dms lb.	3.10	1.85
Citronellol, bots., dms lb.	4.85	2.70
Civet, artif., bots lb.	13.75	13.75
nat., bots. oz.	7.50	7.50
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.	19.50	19.50
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 msh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.	10.00	10.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb.	.54	.39½
Zanzibar, bgs lb.	.54	.43
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb.	.37	.37
Standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb.	.55	.55
Coaltar, crude resale for solns., tanks, ex works gal.	.154	.154
refd., resale, tanks, ex-whse. gal.	.16½	.16½
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb.	1.37	1.30
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb.	2.15	2.15
Chloride, 24.2% Co, kgs., dlvd. lb.	1.20	1.20
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb.	2.72	2.72
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co, dms. lb.	.75¾	.75¾
liquid, 6% Co, dms lb.	.61	.61
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse. lb.	2.60	2.60
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb.	.48¼	.48¼
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb.	1.00	1.00
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb.	1.96	1.96
70-71% Co, kgs lb.	1.90	1.90
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb.	1.69	1.69
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms., dlvd lb.	.29¾	.29¼
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb.	.89	.89
monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb.	1.40	1.40
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb.	.43¾	.43¾
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	17.80	17.80
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.	13.75	13.75
Cocillana bark, bgs lb.	.40	.40
Cocoa butter, bgs lb.	.82	.51½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.	13.25	13.25
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.	11.75	11.75
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	10.25	10.25
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.	10.75	10.75
Cohosh root, black, bls lb.	.20	.20
blue, bls. lb.	.20	.20
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.	33.50	33.50
Colchicum root, bls lb.	.45	.45
Seed, bgs lb.	.80	.75
Collodion, USP, dms lb.	.32½	.32½
flexible, dms lb.	.34	.34
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb.	.25	.25
Colombo root, bls. lb.	.15	.15
Condurango bark, bales lb.	.40	.40
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb.	.90	.90
Copper acetate, bbls, c.l., works lb.	.43	.40
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.36½	.263
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb.	.48	.39
cryst., bbls., works lb.	.32¾	.26¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb.	.80½	.619
Gluconate, dms. lb.	3.15	2.97
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb.	.55	.40¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb.	.43	.30
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.24	.23½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb.	.33¼	.33¼
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu., dms., works lb.	.45	.45
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.64½	.39
red, 97%, USN Type I, 100-5,000 lb. lots, bbls. lb.	.69½	.48½
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb.	.67½	.41
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb.	.53	.40
Quinolinate, fib. dms. lb.	4.25	4.25

	1955 High	Low
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb.	.31½	.30
Sulfate, CP, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	14.90	10.35
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lb.	24.00	17.10
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	32.25	22.50
Undecylenate, dms. lb.	2.90	2.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.	187.50	147.50
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.	182.50	146.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., lb.	.15	.10
Roumanian, bgs. lb.	.08½	.06½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs.	7.31	7.11
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.32	7.08
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram.	3.50	3.50
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.	73.00	54.00
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb.	3.20	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb.	.85	.85
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb.	3.05	3.05
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal.	.22	.22
refd., tanks, works gal.	.297	.297
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb.	1.60	1.60
Hardwood, NF, bots, cbys. lb.	1.30	1.30
Pinewood, tanks, works lb.	.460	.427
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, tanks, frt. equald. lb.	.13½	.12
USP, tanks, same basis lb.	.14½	.13

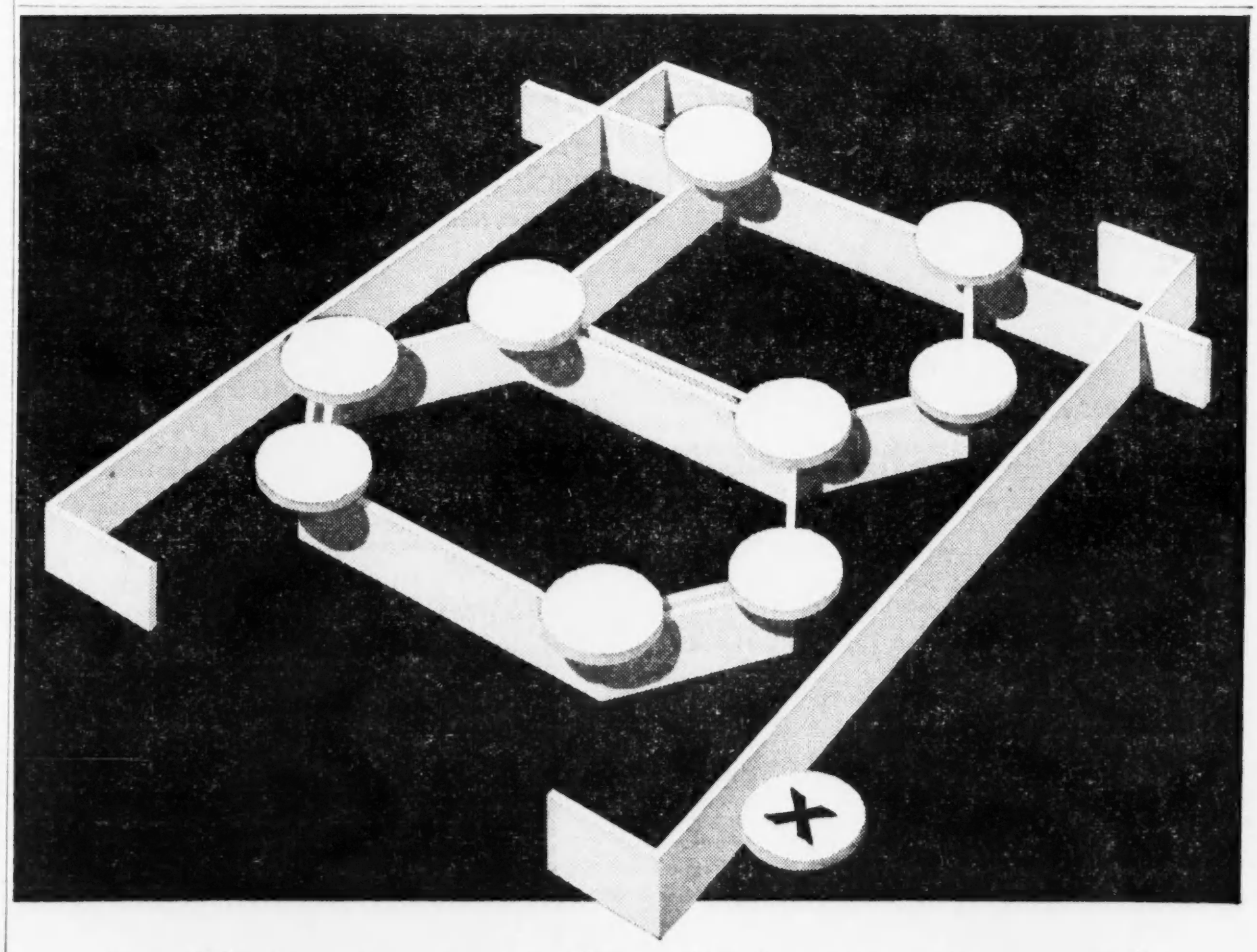
Chlorine—d-Desoxyephedrine Hydrochloride

	1955 High	Low
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.60	.60
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., tanks, frt. equald. lb.	.14½	.14⅛
o-Cresol, 29°C., tanks, same basis lb.	.16	.15
p-Cresol, 98%, tanks dlvd. lb.	.49	.49
Methyl ether, cns. lb.	1.90	1.90
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.24¼	.24¼
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs.	13.00	13.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.27	.25
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb.	.60	.50
Cumene, tanks, works lb.	.11	.11
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb.	.14	.12
Turkish, bgs. lb.	.14	.11½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb.	.08½	.08½
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.	55.00	55.00
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.	75.00	75.00
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., tanks, works gal.	.55	.55
Cyclohexanol, tech., tanks, works, frt. alld. E. lb.	.27	.27
Cyclohexanone, tech., tanks, works lb.	.32	.32
Cyclohexylamine, tanks, works lb.	.45	.45

	1955 High	Low
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works cyl.	48.00	48.00
USP, hospitals, cyls., 200-gal. lots gal.	.36	.36

D

2,4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb.	.41½	.41⅛
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb.	.43	.43
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb.	.43	.43
Dandelion root, bls. lb.	.35	.35
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb.	.45	.45
DDT, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb.	.27	.27
1-Decanol, tech., tanks, dlvd. lb.	.38½	.32⅛
Deertongue leaves, bls lb.	.45	.45
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.	53.40	49.50
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.	69.85	62.10
Degras, common, bbls. lb.	.11	.10
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls. lb.	.23	.21
over 2% f.f.a., bbls. lb.	.22	.20
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb.	25.00	25.00



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NCI-OP

		1955 High	1955 Low
Dextrin, corn, white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.15	8.53
Potato, imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½	.10½
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾	.17¾
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	4.50	4.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	.28¼
Di-tert-amyl phenol, tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	.28¼
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	2.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	.88
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.55	.55
Dibutyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.30	.30
Sebacate, tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.66	.64
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.64
Dibutylamine, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.53	.53
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	.91
Dicapryl phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29½	.29½
Sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.61	.61
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	.75
o-Dichlorobenzene, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	.10¾
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16½	.14½
1,4-Dichlorobutane, tanks works	lb.	.32	.32
Dichloropentanes, dist., tanks, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¼
Dicyclohexylamine, tanks, works	lb.	.49¾	.49¾
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.58¼	.58¼
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.80	1.80
Diethanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	.24½
Diethyl carbonate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	.45
Ethanolamines, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67	.65½
Oxalate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.40	.40
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.25	.25
Sulfate, tanks, works	lb.	.17	.17
Diethylamine, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.48½	.48½
N,N-Diethylaniline, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	.50
Diethylene glycol, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.15¼	.14¾
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	.31
Diethyl ether, dms., works	lb.	.47½	.46½
Monobutyl ether, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.28¼	.27
Acetate, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.28¼	.28¼
Monoethyl ether, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	.19½
Acetate, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.	.25¼	.25¼
Monomethyl ether, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	.18½
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	.41½
Diethylstibesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	110.00	100.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	.90	.90
Digitoxin, USP, bots.	gram.	5.00	5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.35	.35
Stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.26
Dihexyl sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.62	.62
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.10
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.17	.063
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.50	2.50
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms.	lb.	2.55	2.55
tech., dms.	lb.	1.09	1.09
Di-isobutyl ketone, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	.13½
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.29	.29
Di-isobutylene, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08	.08
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30½	.30½
Sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.61	.61
Di-isopropanolamine, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20¾	.20¾
Di-isopropylamine, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.48	.48
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.13	.09½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	5.25	5.25
Chloroacetal, tanks, works	lb.	.40	.40
Ethanolamines, anhyd., tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	1.40
70%, tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.56	.53
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.70	1.70
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½	.27½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.25	1.25
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.15
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	.33
N, N-Dimethylaniline, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	.28½
N, N-Dimethylformamide, tanks, works	lb.	.33	.33
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.60	.57
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C, dms.	lb.	.22	.20
89°C., dms.	lb.	.24	.22
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15	.15
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	.37
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	.10
refd., 63° C., dms.	lb.	.21	.21
Dioctyl adipate, tanks, works	lb.	.42½	.42½
Phthalate, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	.30½
Sebacate, tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.61	.58
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.60	.57
1,4-Dioxane, tanks, works	lb.	.27	.27
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.35
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	.40½
Steam-dist., tanks, works, South	gal.	.50	.45
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.15
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.54	.54
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	.51¾
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	.48
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.30
Dipropylene glycol, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	.14¾
Monomethyl ether, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	.18½
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex-dock.	ton.	70.00	70.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, tanks, works	lb.	.19	.19
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	1.00
Dodecylbenzene, tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.12½	.12

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	17.60	17.60
No. 2	lb.	17.60	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	17.60	17.60
No. 2	lb.	22.85	22.85
No. 3	lb.	35.90	35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.85	7.85
No. 2	lb.	4.10	4.10
No. 3	lb.	22.85	22.85
No. 4	lb.	7.50	7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.60	17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	11.05	11.05
No. 5	lb.	4.10	4.10
No. 6	lb.	4.10	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.95	10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1	lb.	16.10	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	16.10	16.10
No. 6	lb.	16.10	16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.80	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 4	lb.	20.05	20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.70	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 18	lb.	24.00	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.45	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.60	3.60
No. 28	lb.	24.65	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.45	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	16.10	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.50	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.50	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.:—

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	.74
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	.90
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	.74
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	.83
40	Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.29	1.06
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	1.08
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	.81
151	Orange AD	lb.	.67	.55
161	Orange RR	lb.	.80	.66
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.18	.99
179	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.25	1.14
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	.92
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.03	.93
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	.75
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.95	.78
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	.91
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.92	.84
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.08	.98
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.16	.95
275	Milling red, 3R, conc.	lb.	2.03	1.62
289	Navy blue, 3R, conc.	lb.	1.44	1.19
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	1.54
304	Neutral black, 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43	2.01
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	1.64
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	.93
365	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.11	2.57
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	1.82
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	.69
406	Blue 2B, extra, conc.	lb.	1.30	1.07
419	Red FC	lb.	1.23	1.12
420	Brown M	lb.	1.19	.98
448	Red 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.43	1.30
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.65	1.50
561	Brown B	lb.	2.45	2.03
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	.94
593	Green BY, conc.	lb.	.87	.72
596	Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	.91
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	.98
640	Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	1.61
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	2.04
657	Green V	lb.	2.31	2.10
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	2.79
667	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.05	3.68
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.68	1.68
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	2.15
698	Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	1.74
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	1.88
729	Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	2.79
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	4.33
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	3.11
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	3.17
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	.87	.75
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	1.71
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	.32
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	2.59
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	2.91
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra	lb.	2.99	2.72
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	2.33
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	1.99
1099	Dark blue BO single paste,	lb.	1.93	1.75
1101	Jade green N, double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	2.96
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste,	lb.	2.48	2.25
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	1.10
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	1.76
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	.31

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Anhydrous Ammonia: Commercial & Refrigeration Grades

(NH_3) of the highest purity available from three producing plants . . . backed by production experience from 1880.

Ammonia Liquor:

Ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH) . . . also a multi-plant production for a wide variety of uses including industrial alcohol, yeast, textiles, processing agent for fluidized catalysts and many industrial chemicals.

Ammonium Sulphate:

$(NH_4)_2SO_4$ synthetic and by-product productions available at widely distributed producing points. An important basic chemical used for water purification, flame proofing and in production of prussian blue pigments, chromates, and other chemical salts.

NFS-83 and NFS-50:

Ammonium nitrate-water solutions containing respectively 83% and 50% ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3). Available from two producing plants. They are widely used in the manufacture of explosives, fluidized catalysts and as a nutrient for antibiotics. Inquiries are invited.

Ethylene Oxide:

A reactive chemical intermediate for the synthesis of acids, alcohols, alkylanolamines, cyanohydrins, esters, ethers, glycols and halohydrins.

Ethylene Glycol:

A clear, colorless, practically odorless, hygroscopic liquid used in the antifreeze, cellophane, chemical, explosives, electrical, fiber, paint, plastics, rubber and other industries.

Diethylene Glycol:

A clear, colorless, hygroscopic, non-corrosive liquid for use as a solvent, humectant and chemical intermediate.

Triethylene Glycol:

Low volatility and high boiling point make this especially useful as solvent and plasticizer, in air sterilization, resins, gas dehydration, heat transfer, explosives and fuels.

Ethanolamines:

Used in virtually every industry, easy to handle, reactive, this family of chemicals is used extensively in surface active agents, detergents and emulsions, and removal of acid gases, as well as the preparation of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and synthetic resins and plasticizers.

Formaldehyde:

The basic chemical for the manufacture of many plastics and resins as well as other important chemical products. Available as 37% Inhibited, 37% Low-Methanol and 45% Low-Methanol, 50% Low-Methanol.

Methanol:

Synthetic methyl alcohol of 99.85% purity. Used in the manufacture of formaldehyde, dyes, intermediates, and has a wide variety of industrial applications.

Sodium Nitrate:

A white crystalline salt of high purity containing a minimum of 99.5% $NaNO_3$. Supplied in three grades *at no extra cost*—coarse, medium and fine crystal sizes to meet exacting process requirements. Used in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, glass, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, metallurgy, metal treating and many other chemicals.

Urea:

A white, crystalline solid, Crystal Urea (Carbamide) is a high-purity product made to meet rigid specifications. It is used in an extremely wide range of products and processes.

U-F Concentrate-85:

A specially formulated low-water content, highly concentrated solution especially suited to manufacture of urea-formaldehyde resins and adhesives. Contains 59% formaldehyde, 26% urea.

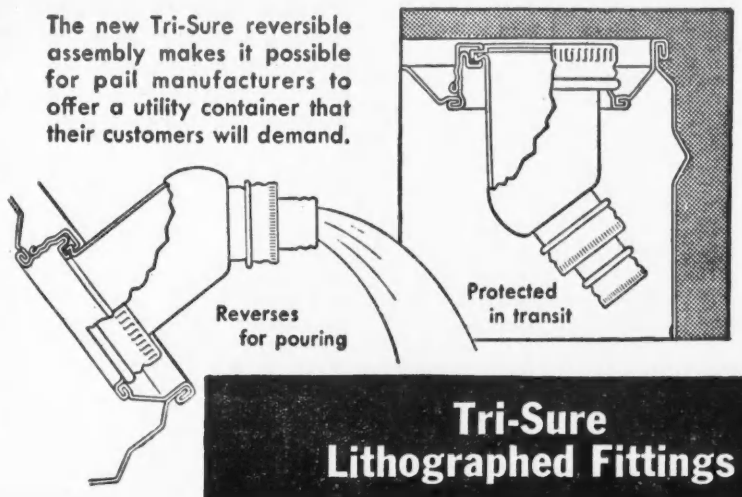
NITROGEN DIVISION products are the result of more than 60 years of experience. They are backed by an enviable reputation for high standards of quality, enterprising research and reliable, dependable technical assistance and service. We welcome your inquiry about any of these products or derivatives of them.

New South American Plant

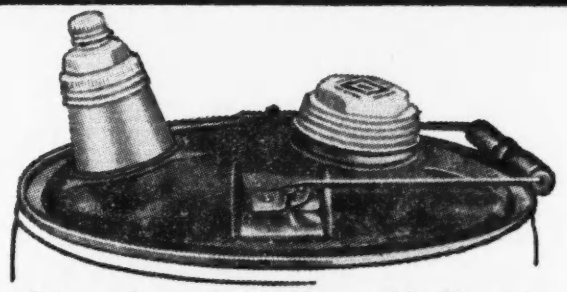
The new Tri-Sure subsidiary, Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil, supplies a complete line of closures for drums and pails.

Tri-Sure Reversible Spout

The new Tri-Sure reversible assembly makes it possible for pail manufacturers to offer a utility container that their customers will demand.



Tri-Sure Lithographed Fittings



Lithography protects fittings, adds life and color and provides a base for private designs on the caps.

Tri-Sure® progress is your protection

when you ship drums, pails or cans

These new Tri-Sure* products, all introduced in the past 12 months, are the outgrowth of research and tests that are constantly being made to maintain the utmost efficiency in Tri-Sure Closures and Service Tools.

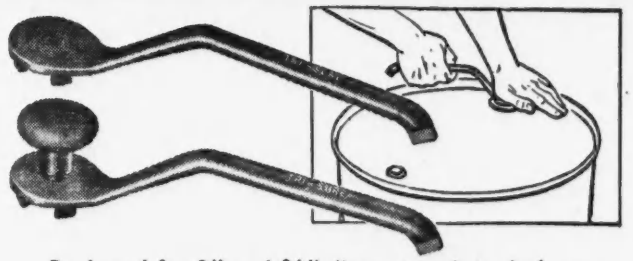
35 Years' *continuing* search for improvements has provided important benefits to every user of Tri-Sure Products because drums and pails are protected by closures that have the most advanced features, provide maximum security, and are the last word in ease of operation.

Now more than ever, it will pay you to specify *Tri-Sure Closures* on every order for drums, pails or cans—and to consult Tri-Sure sales engineers whenever you have a closure problem.

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry.*

Always specify **Tri-Sure** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off **CLOSURES**

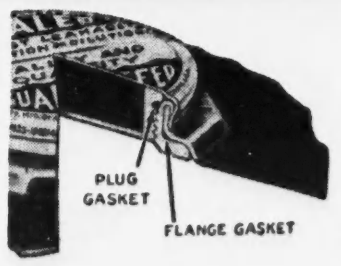
Tri-Sure Offset Plug Wrenches



Designed for 2" and ¾" die cast and steel plugs. Hand rest enables head to be held down firmly while handle is turned. Offset handle keeps knuckles free of drum chime.

Tri-Sure Heat-Resistant Gaskets

Standard Buna Gaskets for Tri-Sure Flanges and Plugs are further improved and have longer life. The new Hypalon Gaskets give improved gasketing qualities to chemical products.



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Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W. 1. London, England

Dyes, Coaltar—Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner

	1955 High	Low
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or protype), contract, dlvd.:—		
1217 Orange RD, double powder lb.	1.65	1.65
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb.	1.44	1.31
p-4 Brown PG lb.	2.54	2.30
p-14 Brown EB lb.	1.83	1.51
p-24 Gray L lb.	1.76	1.60
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb.	3.07	2.79
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb.	2.10	1.74
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb.	2.03	1.91
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd.:—		
860 Induline base ZM. lb.	1.07	.97
Z2R lb.	1.07	.97
Oil black ZBD lb.	3.03	2.75
ZHH lb.	4.61	4.19
ZMM lb.	6.52	5.93
Oil, blue ZN lb.	8.02	7.29
ZV lb.	4.95	4.50
1078 Alizarine Cyanine Green base Z lb.	6.13	6.13
Oil, orange ZMG lb.	1.32	.96
red Z-1700 lb.	1.49	1.35
scarlet ZLB lb.	1.44	1.31
1080 Oil, violet Z lb.	6.81	6.81
1073 Oil, violet ZIRS lb.	6.81	6.13

	1955 High	Low
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd.:—		
Oil, yellow ZG lb.	6.33	5.75
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb.	2.67	2.43
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd.:—		
black ZRB lb.	2.95	2.68
Brown ZG lb.	5.30	4.82
Orange ZR lb.	5.87	5.34
Red ZB lb.	6.41	5.83
Yellow ZR lb.	4.62	4.20

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb.	1.10	1.10
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb.	1.24	1.02
tanners, bbls. lb.	.06	.06
Elm bark, powd., bbls., bxs. lb.	.45	.45
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.	42.50	32.95
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb.	3.75	3.75
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz.	.98	.98
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots. oz.	.92	.92
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz.	.75	.75
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz.	.72	.72
Epichlorohydrin, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.37	.33

	1955 High	Low
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram.	.45	.45
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst. kilo.	150.00	150.00
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb.	3.00	2.00
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz.	84.00	85.75
Sulfate, bots. oz.	84.00	89.50
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.11½	.11½
syn., 99%, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.11½	.11½
Acetoacetate, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.86	.85
Acrylate, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.42¾	.34
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.43	.41
Butyl ketone, tanks, works lb.	.34	.34
Butyrate, works lb.	.80	.80
Cellulose, vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.65	.65
Chloride, tech., tanks, works, lb.	.10	.10
Cinnamate, cns. lb.	2.71	2.71
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb.	.27	.27
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb.	1.01	.89
industrial, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.10	.10
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb.	3.90	3.90
Iodide, cbys., works lb.	3.30	3.30
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb.	.51½	.51½
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.	11.85	11.85
Oenanthate, dms. lb.	1.00	1.00
Silicate 40% available SiO_2, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.83½	.83½
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, tanks, dlvd E. lb.	.40½	.40½

	1955 High	Low
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, d m s., works lb.	1.02	1.02
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb.	.88	.88
N-Ethylaniline, tanks, frt. alld, lb.	.50	.50
Ethylbenzene, 99%, tanks lb.	.18½	.18½
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, same basis lb.	.09	.09
Glycol, indust., tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.13½	.13
monobutyl ether, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.19½	.18½
monoethyl ether, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.18½	.18½
acetate, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.16½	.16½
monomethyl ether, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.18½	.18½
acetate, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.27	.27
monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb.	.34	.34
Oxide, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.15½	.15
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	.44	.44
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb.	6.75	6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb.	1.40	1.40
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb.	2.70	2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb.	.15	.15

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.	19.50	19.50
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb.	.17	.11½
Czech, medium, bgs. lb.	.12	.09½
Indian, light, bgs lb.	.12½	.11
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan bgs. lb.	.10½	.07½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.09	.09
soln., USP IX, cbys lb.	.16	.16
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.	13.00	13.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.00	6.75
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.25	4.75
Citrate, gran., dms lb.	.86	.86
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb.	3.45	3.45
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb.	.25¾	.25¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb.	.85	.85
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb.	.64	.64
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb.	.78	.78
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb.	.29½	.29
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.37	.37
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.	31.75	31.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb.	.60	.56
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb.	.60	.56
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.25½	.25¼
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.30½	.30¼
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.25½	.25¼
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb.	.94	.88
Sulfate, gran., bulk., c.l., works ton.	27.00	27.00
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb.	.09½	.09¼
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. gal.	34.00	32.00
Oregon, bbls. gal.	4.00	3.00
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area, ton.	156.00	127.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.	150.00	126.00
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, tanks, dlvd. Zone 1. lb.	.04	.035
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.0375	.03
Fringetree bark, bls. lb.	.60	.60
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines ton.	19.00	19.00
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.	16.50	16.50
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, ton.	4.50	4.50
Furan, tanks, works lb.	.33	.33
Furfural, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.12	.12
Fusel oil, refd., tanks, dlvd lb.	.20	.15
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.47½	.47½
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.22½	.22½
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb.	.45	.45

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb.	.73	.73
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb.	.64	.64
Gelsemium root, bls lb.	.23	.23
Gentian root, bls lb.	.17	.17
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb.	4.50	1.90
standard, cns., dms lb.	4.20	.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb.	4.50	1.45
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb.	4.00	4.00
from Jamaican root, bots. lb.	6.00	6.00
Root, African, bls lb.	.37	.30½
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb.	.59	.36
Nigerian, split, bgs lb.	.36	.25
Glue, bone, extracted, 104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.19	.17
packers, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.17½	.15½
renderers' 115 jellygram, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.15	.15
Hide, 150-177 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.24	.21
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks lb.	.23	.21
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb.	.21	.19
refd., BP, 98%, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.30	.30
dynamite, tanks, dlvd lb.	.30	.30
high gravity, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.30	.30
USP, CP, 95%, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.29	.29
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.31	.30½
Syn., tanks, dlvd lb.	.30	.30
Glyoxal, 30%, tanks, works lb.	.18	.18
Golden seal root NF, tested, bls. lb.	2.25	2.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.06	.06
crystalline, 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.21	.21
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.29	.29
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb.	.09	.07½
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb.	.07⅝	.06¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb.	5.10	5.10
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb.	6.20	6.00

8730

TWO GREAT NAMES IN WAX

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Both the Bareco refinery at Barnsdall, Oklahoma and the Petrolite refinery at Kilgore, Texas will continue to manufacture the fine microcrystalline and synthetic waxes for which these companies are famous. The combined sales and laboratory facilities make possible fast, authoritative consultation assistance on any wax problem.

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ELmhurst 1-4700

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Cleveland 11, Ohio
CLearwater 1-3770

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ANthony 0213

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Grand Rapids 9, Michigan
CHerry 5-9111

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ORchard 2-6683

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MElrose 8-1361

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TAlbot 2473-4-5-6

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Los Angeles 22, California
RAymond 3-3374-5-6

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Milwaukee 14, Wisconsin
GReenfield 6-2630

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Montreal, Quebec, Canada
PLateau 4811

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VErnon 3-4666

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OREgon 9-2550

Warwick Wax Company, Inc.
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STillwell 6-1100

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MArket 7-0690

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c/o Campbell Chemical Co.
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Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
GRant 1-3750

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RIverside 4183

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JOrdan 0761

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WAlnut 2-5103

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wax save this handy specification chart

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WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100G/77°/ 5 SEC.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS ONE (U.S. Pat. No. 2471102)	195-200	1-2	4-5	12-16	55-65	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-16	45-55	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 319	180-185	5-7	4-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	28-30	75-80	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 262	195-200	3-5	BROWN	14-17	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX®	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON® B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
POLYMEKON®®	200-MIN.	0-3	YELLOW	0.0	0.0	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
WARCO® WAX 150-A	145-155 145-155	15-20 15-20	YELLOW 1-2 BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO® WAX 170-A	170-175	10-15	YELLOW 1-2	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO® WAX 180	180-185 180-185	4-7 4-7	WHITE BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCOSINE®	150-155	15-20	WHITE	0.0.	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	136-138 ASTM	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
CANE WAX 700	169-174	1.0-1.5	BROWN	25-30	70-90	VEGETABLE WAX
CANE WAX 500	171-176	3 MAX.	LIGHT BROWN	25-35	55-70	VEGETABLE WAX
CANE WAX 517-711	170-175	2 MAX.	BLACK	—	—	VEGETABLE WAX

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Green, Chrome—Lead

	1955 High	1955 Low
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb.	.40	.38
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb.	.40	.39
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb.	.41	.40
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb.	.44	.43
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb.	.19	.19
Chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb.	1.00	1.00
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.39¼	.39¼
Malachite, straight PTMA, bbls., works lb.	4.60	4.60
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works lb.	3.95	3.95
resinated, bbls lb.	3.50	3.50
water dispersable, bbls lb.	1.71	1.71
Pigment B, kegs lb.	1.35	1.35
paste, kegs lb.	.38	.38
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb.	.38	.38
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb.	2.10	2.10
liq., cbys., dms lb.	2.30	2.30
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb.	3.40	3.40

	1955 High	1955 Low
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb.	.22	.20
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb.	.38	.38
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb.	.53	.53
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb.	.23	.21
Manila DBB, bgs lb.	.33	.29
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb.	.25	.24
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb.	.28	.25
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb.	.27	.27
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb.	.14	.14
black, bold, bgs lb.	.14	.14
pale, chips, bgs. lb.	.14½	.13½
Siam, cs lb.	.39	.35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb.	.47	.40
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minn., N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb.	.15½	.14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.15	.15
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb.	.40	.40
tech., grade, bgs., c.l. lb.	.32	.32
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb.	.55	.38
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb.	.31	.28
Myrrh, cs lb.	.38	.38
Olibanum tears, cs lb.	.22	.22
Tragacanth, No. 1 ribbons, cs. lb.	3.00	2.93
powd., USP, bbls. lb.	1.25	1.25

	1955 High	1955 Low
Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. N.Y.C. ton.	20.30	20.30
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton.	19.00	16.00
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N.Y.C. ton.	55.00	55.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb.	.28	.24
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb.	4.05	3.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb.	.70	.55
Helonias root, bls lb.	1.75	1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.47	.47
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.20½	.20½
Henbane leaves, bls lb.	.35	.35
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal.	.19	.19
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.	50.00	50.00
Hexachlorophene, dms lb.	1.98	1.98
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., 1,000-19,999 lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb.	.232	.232
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb.	.40½	.40½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal.	.19	.19
1-Hexanol, tanks, works lb.	.33	.33
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb.	4.50	4.00
Salicylate, dms lb.	1.75	1.75
Hexylene glycol, tanks, dlvd lb.	.14	.14
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works. lb.	.71	.71

	1955 High	1955 Low
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.	14.00	14.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.	450.00	400.00
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo.	80.00	80.00
Homatropine hydorbromide, USP, bots oz.	9.35	8.50
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.	8.50	5.65
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.	7.00	6.00
Horehound herb, bls lb.	.16	.16
Hydrastine, bots. oz.	29.50	29.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots lb.	29.50	29.50
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb.	3.00	3.00
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb.	1.35	1.35
Hydrate, 100%, ret., dms., Lake Charles, La lb.	1.75	1.60
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram.	6.00	4.75
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram.	6.00	4.75
Hyrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb.	.30	.30
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb.	.45	.45
Fluoride, anhyd., tanks, works. lb.	.21	.21
Peroxide, 35%, tanks, dlvd lb.	.18	.18
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb.	.98	.98
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.77½	.77½
Hydroxycitronella, cns lb.	7.65	5.10
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.	15.75	15.75
Hydrobromide, bots oz.	11.00	11.00
Sulfate, bots oz.	10.50	10.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.52	.52
liq., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.27	.27

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb.	.60	.60
Indole, CP, bots lb.	17.00	17.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb.	4.50	4.50
Iodine, crude, kgs lb.	1.45	1.45
resub., USP, dms., jars lb.	2.55	2.30
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms lb.	5.90	5.90
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb.	4.90	4.90
a-Ionone, cns. lb.	6.55	5.10
b-Ionone, cs. lb.	6.00	4.30
Ipecac root, bgs lb.	8.00	8.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb.	.30	.28
Isoborneol, cns. lb.	1.25	1.25
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb.	.62	.62
Formate, dms lb.	.80	.80
Propionate, dms. lb.	1.15	1.15
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb.	.73	.73
solvent grade, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb.	.11¼	.11¼
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.27½	.27½
tech., tanks, dlvd lb.	19½	.19½
Isoeugenol, cns lb.	4.40	3.45
Isoniazid, powr., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more lb.	23.00	23.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Texas refy. gal.	.15½	.15½
Isophorone, tanks, works lb.	.22½	.22½
Isopropyl acetate, tanks, dlvd lb.	.10	.10
Ether, tanks, dlvd lb.	.05	.05
Isopropyl-N-(3chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.70	.70
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.73	.73
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb.	.65	.65

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb.	.45	.35
Juniper berries, bgs lb.	.18	.18
Tar, NF, dms lb.	.42	.42

K

Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms lb.	.10	.08
colloidal, fib dms lb.	.15½	.15
Kola nuts, bgs lb.	.15	.12

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.22	.22
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.24	.24
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb.	1.70	1.70
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works. lb.	.28	.28
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb.	.26	.26
hydrous, dms., works lb.	.25	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb.	.1307	.10
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb.	.20	.20
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls. lb.	.14	.12
Portuguese, bls. lb.	.13	.11
Turkey, bls. lb.	.25	.16
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb.	.65½	.65½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb.	.75	.55
ord., bls. lb.	.25	.16
select, bls. lb.	.90	.90
Lead acetate, white, gran., bbls. lb.	.22	.22
NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb.	.31	.31
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb.	.27½	.27½
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb.	.16¼	.15¾
Chloride, dms. lb.	.45	.45
Iodide, NF, V, jars lb.	3.82	3.82
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb.	.33	.16
Metal, pigs, prime, St. Louis. lb.	.1580	.1480
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.33¾	.1703
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.1620	.1580
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb.	.17¼	.17¼
Nitrate, bbls. lb.	.22¼	.22¼
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb.	.32¾	.29¾
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb.	.38¼	.38¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb.	.41	.41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb.	.18¼	.17¼
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.18¾	.17¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.19	.18
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb.	.32½	.31
Salycilate, normal, dms., works lb.	.46	.46
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb.	.15¼	.15
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb.	.17¼	.17¼
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb.	.16¼	.16
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb.	.16¼	.15¾

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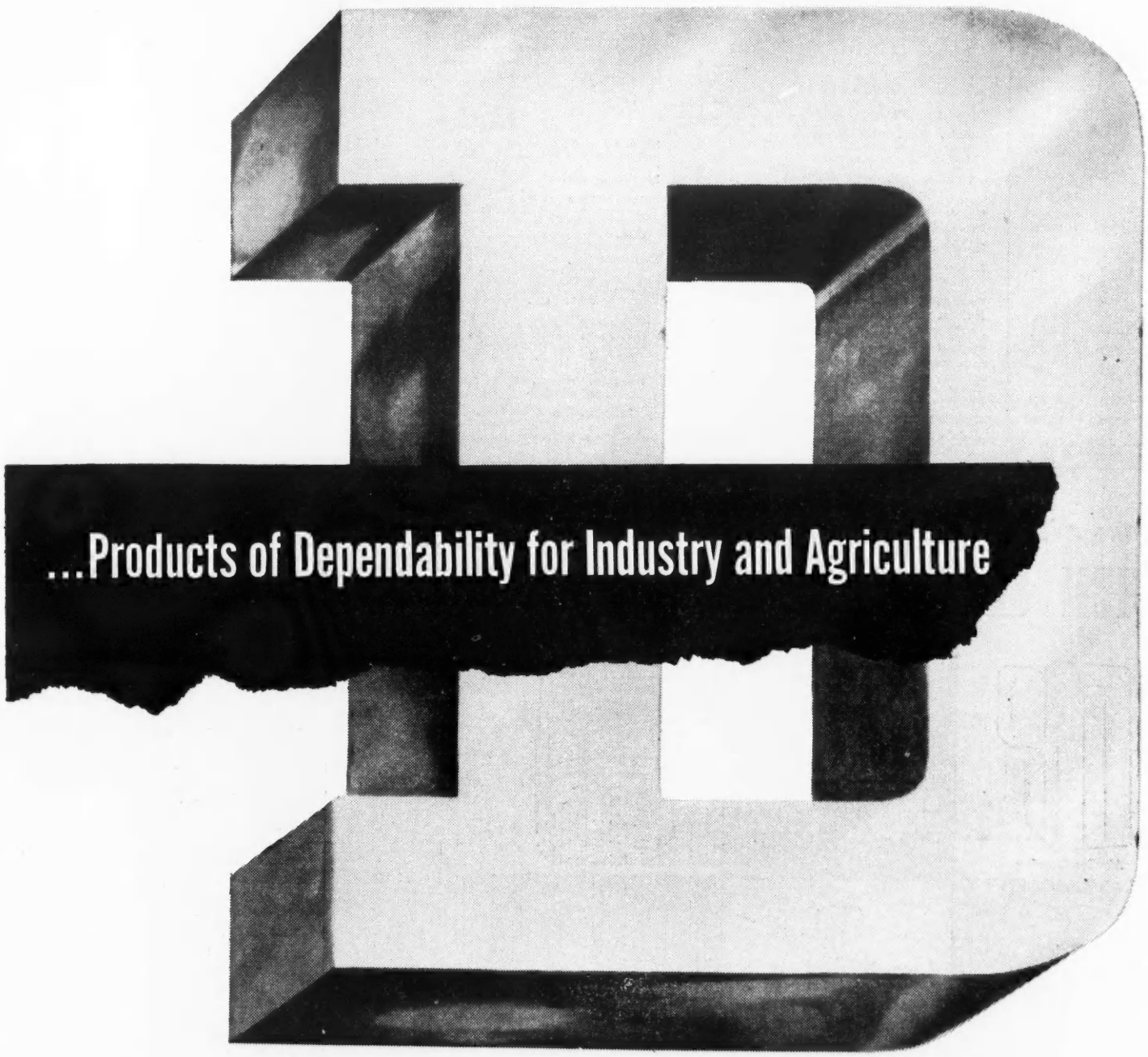

- **PETROLEUM CATALYSTS**—M-S*—Microspheroidal synthetic silica-alumina petroleum cracking catalysts. DA-1*—Ground synthetic silica-alumina petroleum cracking catalyst. DRC*-12—Platinum reforming catalyst.
- **SPECIALTY CATALYSTS**—Custom made catalysts for alkylation, chlorination, dehydrogenation, esterification, hydrogenation, oxidation, polymerization and other reactions. Supports of aluminas, asbestos, kieselguhr, carbon, pumice, silica gel, etc. Typical active agents include aluminum, bismuth, chromium, cobalt, copper, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, palladium, platinum, silver and vanadium. Catalysts made in granular, pelleted, powdered, spherical and extruded forms.
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- **INORGANIC ACIDS**—Hydrofluosilicic Acid (H_2SiF_6) technical grade. Sulphuric Acid (H_2SO_4) commercial grades. Contact acid 60° Bé and 98%. Various grades of Oleum up to 40%.
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Baltimore 3, Maryland

SAratoga 7-3900

	1955 High	1955 Low
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb.	.15	.15
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.13	.13
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.	12.25	12.25
Licorice root, whole, bls. lb.	.10	.08
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.06½	.06½
Lime, chemical (quicklime) bulk, c.l., metropolitan N.Y. destination, frt. equal. with nearest prod. point, ton.	18.71	18.71
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.	20.21	20.21
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton	23.21	23.21
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton	3.50	3.50
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms lb.	7.35	6.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb.	5.30	5.30
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb.	6.75	6.00
ex petigrain, bots. lb.	5.95	3.90
Lindane, 99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd lb.	3.10	3.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb.	.34	.30
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills, ton.	72.00	57.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis ton.	68.00	53.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.17½	.16½
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb.	1.65	1.65
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb.	2.30	2.16
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb.	1.42½	1.29½
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works lb.	.95	.82
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots, lb.	1.28½	1.28½
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb.	1.10	1.00
Citrate, NF, dms. lb.	1.60	1.60
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb.	2.17½	2.17½
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb.	15.00	12.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb.	.97½	.80
Manganite, dms., works lb.	.95	.95
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb.	2.25	1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb.	1.60	1.60
Silicate, dms., works lb.	1.10	1.10
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.47½	.47½
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb.	1.45	1.45
Titanate, dms., works lb.	1.15	1.15
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.07½	.07½
titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.10	.10
Lobelia herb, bls. lb.	1.50	1.25
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works lb.	37.50	29.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.41	.41
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.20	.20
solid, No. 1, bxs., c.l. lb.	.35	.35
Lycopodium, cs. lb.	2.00	1.50
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo.	140.00	140.00

M

	1955 High	1955 Low
Mace, Siaw, siftings, bls. lb.	2.40	1.38
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb.	1.65	1.39
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb.	.25¼	.25¼
Syn., rubber grade, light bgs., c.l., works lb.	.29¼	.29¼
extra light, works lb.	.29¼	.29¼
USP, light, ctns. lb.	.35	.35
heavy, bbls. lb.	.45	.36
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald. ton.	82.50	82.50
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.	40.00	38.00
Magnesium bromide, jars. lb.	.90	.90
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.10½	.10½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, lb.	.12½	.12½
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb.	.12¾	.12¾
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.	50.00	50.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb.	1.34	1.25
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb.	.26½	.26½
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.47½	.28½
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb.	1.00	1.00
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb.	.75	.75
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.10	.09
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.15	2.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.35	2.35
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb.	.38	.38
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb.	.94	.90
Maleic anhydride, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.26	.26
Mandrake root, bls. lb.	.55	.30
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb.	.35	.35
Arsenate, bgs. lb.	.16	.16
Borate, tech., fib. dms. lb.	.25	.24
Carbonate, bbls., works lb.	.22	.22
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb.	.25½	.25½
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.	97.00	88.00
Gluconate, dms. lb.	1.80	1.79
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb.	.36	.36
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb.	3.52	3.52
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb.	.32½	.32½
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., frt. alld lb.	.27	.27
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb.	.24	.23
precip., 6½-7%, Mn, dms. lb.	.29	.27
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.	80.50	80.50
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb.	.24	.24
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, ton.	71.00	68.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.	71.00	55.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.60	.40
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works, lb.	.33	.33
Menadione, USP, bots. gram.	.06	.044
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb.	9.00	7.75
syn., USP, racemic, cns. lb.	5.43	4.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb.	4.00	4.00
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb.	.38	.38
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb.	.48	.48
Mercuric chloride, NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb.	4.98	4.98
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb.	6.84	6.84
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb.	7.72	7.72
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb.	5.97	5.90
yellow, USP, fib. dms. lb.	6.14	6.14
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, lb.	7.72	7.72
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.	322.00	253.00
Mesityl oxide, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.11½	.11½
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal.	.75	.70
Syn., Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal.	.30	.27
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb.	3.50	3.50
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb.	2.65	2.65
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb.	.61	.61
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb.	.20½	.20½
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb.	.21	.21
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal.	.62½	.62½
syn., tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.45	.45
Acrylate, tanks, dlvd lb.	.42¾	.37
Amyl acetate, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.13	.13
ketone, dms., works lb.	1.05	1.05
Anthranilate, cns. lb.	2.50	2.50
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb.	.53	.53
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb.	.47	.47
Cellulose, special vis., (1500-4000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb.	.78	.78
standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.66	.66
Chloride, indust., tanks, multi-unit, frt. equald lb.	.11½	.11½
Cinnamate, cns. lb.	1.43	1.43
Cyclohexanol, tanks, works lb.	.34	.34
Ethyl ketone, tanks, dlvd lb.	.11	.11
Formate, refd., dms lb.	.35	.35
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb.	.07	.07
Heptin carbonate, bots lb.	33.00	33.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb.	1.90	1.90
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb.	7.50	5.10
Isobutyl carbinol, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.13	.13
ketone, tanks, dlvd lb.	.13	.13
Methacrylate, tanks, frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb.	.35	.32
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb.	3.60	3.60
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb.	5.64	5.44
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb.	.58	.56
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram.	.79	.68
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb.	1.25	1.25
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb.	1.89	1.89
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, tanks, works lb.	.46	.46
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted, lb.	3.25	3.25
Chloride, tech., tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.12½	.11½
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C. m.p., dms., works lb.	.90	.90
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.04¼	.04¼
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works, lb.	.03	.03
Wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb.	.06¼	.06¼
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb.	.07¾	.07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb.	.07½	.07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb.	.07¾	.07¾
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb.	.07¾	.07¾
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans, gal.	.10¼	.09¾

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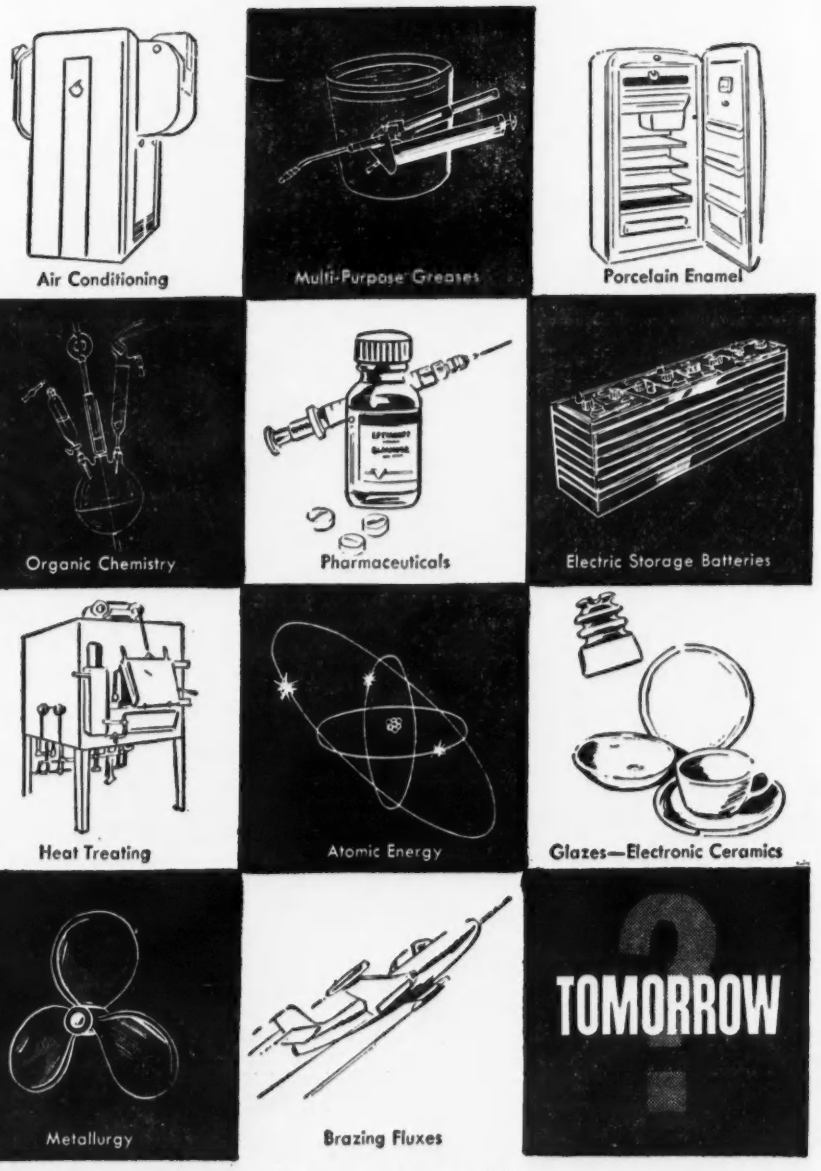

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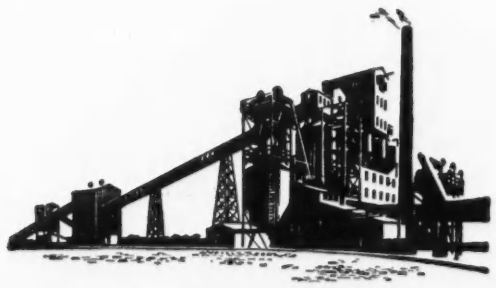

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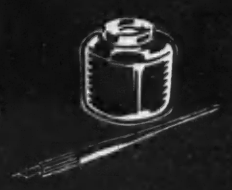


Black Ink

	1955 High	1955 Low
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo.	8.80	8.80
Trioxide, pure, dms., works.lb.	1.10	1.05
tech., dms., works basis Mo. content lb.	1.31	1.25
Monobutylamine, tanks, E. of Rockies lb.	.53	.53
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb.	.10	.08½
Monoethanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.25	.25
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.33	.31
Monoisopropanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.25	.25
Monoisopropylamine, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.30	.28½
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis lb.	.31	.31
Morphine, cns oz.	12.40	12.40
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz.	9.95	9.95
Hydrobromide, cns oz.	9.90	9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz.	9.90	9.90
Sulfate, USP, cns oz.	9.90	9.90
Morpholine, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.52½	.52½
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb.	5.15	5.15
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb.	5.30	5.30
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb.	1.40	1.40

	1955 High	1955 Low
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb.	.12½	.10¼
Montana, yellow, bgs lb.	.12½	.10½
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.	60.00	43.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock,, plus duty lb.	.10	.07¼

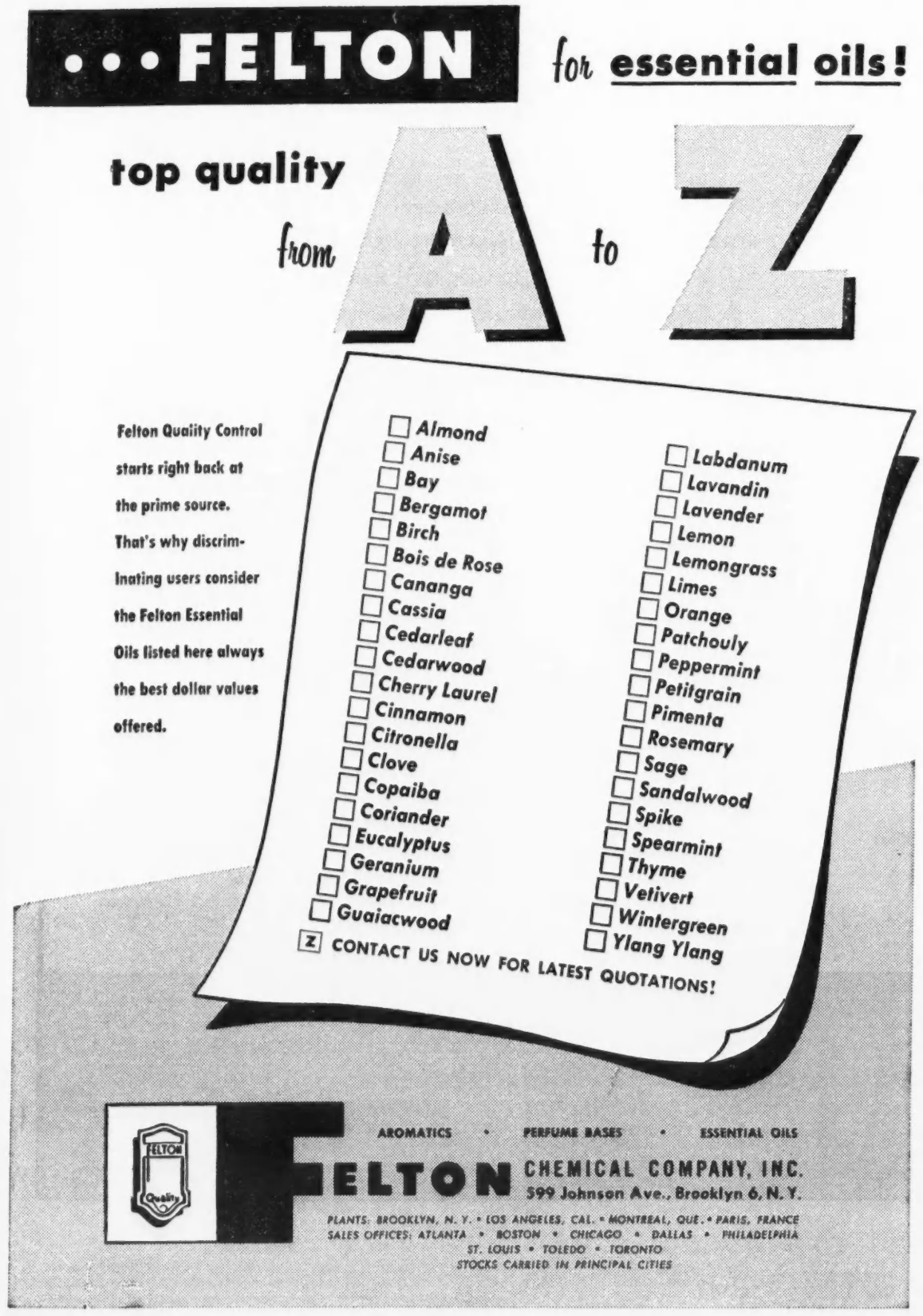
N

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb.	6.25	5.50
78°, tanks, same basis lb.	.07	.06
imp., 78°, large lots lb.	.07	.05¾
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb.	.11¾	.10¾
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb.	1.00	1.00
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.34½	.32½
Benzoate, custom contract, works lb.	1.65	1.65
Salicylate, dms. lb.	5.00	5.00
Sulfate, cns. lb.	35.00	33.00
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb.	.50	.50
b-Naphthalamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb.	1.60	1.05
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb.	7.00	7.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 500-999 gram lots, basis activity, gram.	.60	.45
Nerolin, cns. lb.	2.15	2.15
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb.	.77	.77
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb.	.73¾	.73¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb.	.38½	.38½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb.	.68	.68
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb.	.64½	.64½
Nitrate, bbls., works lb.	.37	.37
Oxide, black, bbls lb.	.76	.76
green, bbls. lb.	.76	.76
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.30¼	.30¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.	12.00	12.00
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.	11.50	11.50
Nicotine sulfate, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb.	1.03	1.03
Niger seed, bgs lb.	.12½	.10
Nikethamide, cbys. lb.	5.75	5.00
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb.	1.05	1.05
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb.	.54	.54
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.48¼	.48½
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., tanks, frt. alld lb.	.11	.11
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., tanks, works lb.	.13	.13
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works lb.	.34	.34
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.41	.41
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, tanks, frt. alld lb	.20	.18

	1955 High	1955 Low
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb.	.26	.26
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol lb.	.75	.75
Nitroethane, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.25	.22½
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald. per ton of product basis ton.	46.50	46.50
40.8%N, tanks, same basis, ton.	51.15	51.15
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.	5.25	4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton.	2.95 plus .50	2.75 plus .50
Nitromethane, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.25	.22½
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb.	.41	.41
Nitropropane-1, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.23½	.21
2, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.22¾	.21
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald. lb.	.94	.94
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb.	.50	.50
o-Nitrotoluene, tanks, frt. alld.lb.	.09	.09
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb.	.33	.33
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb.	1.59	1.59
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb.	1.28	1.28
Nonyl phenol, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.24	.24
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb.	.38	.36
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb.	.69	.38
West Indian, bgs lb.	.68	.22
Nux Vomica, bls. lb.	.10	.10
powd., bbls., bxs lb.	.15	.15

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal.	.19	.19
1-Octanol, tech., tanks, dlvd. lb.	.35	.32½
Octyl phenol, tanks, works lb.	.22½	.22½
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb.	3.00	2.80
Almond, nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb.	3.00	3.00
NF, bots lb.	3.25	3.25
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb.	.65	.55
Amyris, dms lb.	1.40	1.35
Angelica root, bots lb.	66.00	66.00
Seed, bots lb.	56.00	56.00
Anise, USP, dms lb.	3.50	3.15
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb.	.45	.38
Avocado, cns lb.	3.25	3.25
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb.	1.85	1.55
55-60%, cns lb.	2.10	1.90
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb.	1.85	1.45
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns lb.	10.50	8.50
Birch tar, crude, cns lb.	1.50	1.50
rectified, NF, cns lb.	2.00	1.75
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb.	4.80	4.00
Bone, dms., works lb.	.65	.65
Cajeput, native, cns lb.	1.75	1.75
redist., USP, cns lb.	2.25	2.25
Calamus, bots lb.	12.00	12.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb.	.40	.35
white, dms lb.	.35	.21
Cananga, native, cns lb.	7.85	7.35
rectified, cns lb.	12.50	12.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb.	3.75	3.65
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.	36.00	32.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb.	.21	.19½
dehydrated, bodied, tanks lb.	.216	.2083
unbodied tanks lb.	.2010	.1935
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.23½	.20½
No. 3, tech., tanks lb.	.16¾	.14
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb.	.15¼	.12½
USP, tanks lb.	.17¼	.16
refd. and deodorized, tanks lb.	.19¼	.17½
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.13½	.11½
75%, dms., l.c.l lb.	.17	.14½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII cns., dms. lb.	3.25	2.65
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb.	1.00	.62
Celery seed, bots. lb.	13.00	12.50
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.	170.00	90.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb.	5.00	3.20
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.	25.00	25.00
leaf, crude, dms lb.	1.75	1.30
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb.	13.50	13.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb.	1.20	1.00
Java, cns. lb.	2.05	1.35
Java-type, cns. lb.	2.00	1.35
Clove, bud, USP cns., dms lb.	3.25	2.35
leaf, crude, dms lb.	1.55	1.10
Coconut, crude, tanks, N.Y. lb.	.14	.10½
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l lb.	.21¼	.18½
deodorized, tax incl., dms. lb.	.23½	.20½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb.	.11¼	.09½
Codliver, USP, dms gal.	1.50	1.50
Copaiba, cns. lb.	1.80	1.75
Coriander, USP, bots lb.	14.50	11.75
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb.	.15¼	.11¼
refd., salad, tanks lb.	.19¾	.14½
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb.	.06½	.04¾
Costus, bots. lb.	8.00	8.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb.	.14¾	.11
foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb.	.06	.04¾
refd., salad, tanks lb.	.18½	.14¼
Cubeb, cns. lb.	4.50	4.25
Cumin, bots., cns. lb.	4.15	4.15
Cypress, bots. lb.	5.30	5.30
Dillseed, bots. lb.	2.80	2.80
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb.	3.75	3.75
Erigeron, cns. lb.	5.50	5.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb.	.70	.67
80-90%, dms. lb.	.85	.85
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb.	2.30	2.30
Fir, Canada, cns lb.	2.35	2.35
Fish, light-pressed, tanks lb.	.11	.103
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.12	.12
500,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.	.08	.08
Garlic, pure, bots. oz.	6.50	4.75
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.	11.65	10.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.	12.50	11.25
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.	17.50	12.25
Grapefruit, dms. lb.	2.50	1.75
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb.	.15¼	.13¾
Guiacwood, cns. lb.	1.40	1.30
Hemlock, cns. lb.	2.70	2.10
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb.	2.75	2.75
twice rectified, bots. lb.	3.60	3.60
Wood, tech., cns. lb.	.42	.38
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb.	9.75	9.75
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb.	2.85	2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb.	3.55	2.85
spike, Spanish, cns. lb.	1.85	1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb.	6.00	4.50
Messina, cns. lb.	4.85	4.85
terpeneless, bots. lb.	32.00	32.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb.	2.63	1.75
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb.	3.70	3.70
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb.	3.50	3.00
West Indian, cs. lb.	3.50	3.00
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.	7.75	7.00
terpeneless, bots. lb.	29.50	29.50
Linseed, raw, tanks, N. Y. lb.	.1495	.1355
f.o.b., Minneapolis lb.	.1370	.1220
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb.	4.25	2.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb.	.08¾	.07½



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		1955 High	1955 Low
Oil, mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.18½	.18
syn., bots.	lb.	1.60	1.60
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.33	.33
Neroli, NF, French, bots.	lb.	85.00	85.00
Spanish, bots.	lb.	35.00	32.50
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	4.55	2.75
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	4.30	2.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	1.10	.55
Oiticica, liq., tanks	lb.	.15¼	.12
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.17	.13½
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	5.50
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	8.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.55	2.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.45	.40
expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.60	.55
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	.45
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	3.85
Orange, expressed, West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	65.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.75
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.13¼	.126
kernel, denat., tanks	lb.	.13½	.11⅛
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.00	8.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy	gal.	.14	.14
Patchouli, dms	lb.	8.00	7.95

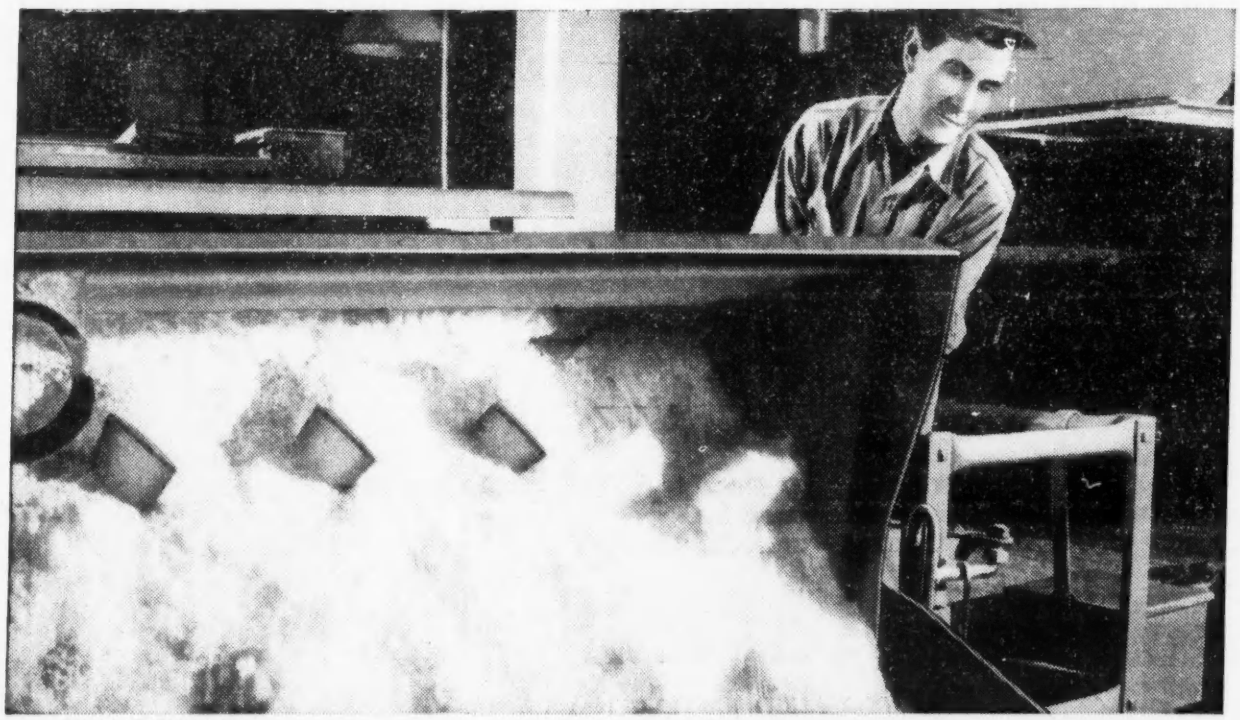
		1955 High	1955 Low
Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.19	.15⅛
refd., tanks	lb.	.22	.19
Pennroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.50	1.90
Peppermint, nat., dms.	lb.	7.75	5.75
redist., USP, dms	lb.	8.10	6.00
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms	lb.	4.00	3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.	lb.	4.20	4.00
leaf, cns	lb.	2.60	2.55
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l.,	lb.	.12¼	.11⅛
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C	lb.	.163	.163
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17	.1575
Rice bran., clarif., tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	.13½
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	48.00	43.50
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60	.60
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	.50
Rue, bots	lb.	2.00	1.65
Safflower, tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1810	.1585
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	18.50
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	5.50	4.25
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.25	.90
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	19.00	11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Sassafrass, artif., dms	lb.	1.00	.70
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb.	1.75	1.75
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	2.75

		1955 High	1955 Low
Oil, savory, cns	lb.	4.25	4.25
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	.36
Shingle stain, tar distillate, tanks, works	gal.	.23	.23
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	28.50	27.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.12¾	.10½
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07	.05½
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	4.75	4.00
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° tankcars	lb.	.16	.14½
nat., winter, 45° tankcars	lb.	.15	.13½
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	2.10
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns	lb.	4.25	4.25
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	2.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02½	.02¼
dist., tanks, works	lb.	06¼	.06
refd., tanks, works	lb.	.05¼	.05
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.13	.12
Tangerine, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.75	2.75
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.75	7.50
Tar, pine, coml., tanks, works,	lb.	.046	.0427
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South,	gal.	1.05	.77
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	1.70
white, cns	lb.	1.95	1.95
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	.40
Tung, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.27½	.21¾
domestic mills	lb.	.25¼	.21½
Turpentine, NF, cons., dms	lb.	.30	.28
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	14.00	13.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	11.80	11.00
Java, cns	lb.	22.50	22.50
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	10.00

		1955 High	1955 Low
Oil, white, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.51¼	.51⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.52½	.52⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53½	.53⅛
125-135 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.59½	.59⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.66	.66
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.69½	.69⅛
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.73½	.73⅛
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.77	.77
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	6.35	6.35
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.00	5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	17.00	17.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	28.00
Oleostearine, bbls	lb.	.13	.10⅛
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.20
gran., cns	oz.	21.65	21.65
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.65
Orange,cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.56	1.56
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minn. Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	.31
Dinitroaniline toner	lb.	1.30	1.30
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2160	.2033
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.46	.45
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.	lb.	1.15	1.15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	.16
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.45	.45
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.35
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1., bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	.40
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	.19
Ouabain, USP, bots	lb.gram.	3.00	3.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	4.75

P

		1955 High	1955 Low
Pancreas substance, assay, 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.00	4.00
Pancreatin, USP, bots	lb.	1.90	1.90
Papain, USP, African, bots.	lb.	4.00	3.50
Ceylon	lb.	3.00	3.00
Papaverine, nat. or syn., hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	5.00
sulfate, cns.	oz.	7.10	7.10
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.31	.27
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.36	.33
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.36	.26
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121° to 123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy	lb.	.071	.071
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0843	.0843
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0843	.0843
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0855	.0855
132°-134°F., ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0855	.0855
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0855	.0855
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	.0965
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.183	.183
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.11½	.11⅛
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works	lb.	.50	.48
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	1.3395	1.3395
Paris green, dealers, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over.	lb.	.36	.36
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.20	.20
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	84.00	58.00
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05	2.05
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	1.35
Imp., Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28	1.28
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulks, 1,000,000 units.		.07½	.03½
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.07½	.03½
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.07½	.03½
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	.21
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.32
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy	gal.	.14½	.14⅛
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.	lb.	.51	.36
White, bgs.	lb.	.77	.42
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms.	lb.	.70	.70
Pepsin, NF, 1:3000 bulk	lb.	3.45	3.45
Perchloroethylene, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11	.10¾
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.50	1.50
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	.04⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	.19
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	.17
odorless, tanks, refy, dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32	.32
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	.17
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	.18
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 212°-278°F., b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.24½	.24½
212°-284°F., b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	.29
rubber, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	.18
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	.17
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, tanks, works	lb.	.14½	.14
50-55%, sulfonic content, tanks, works	lb.	.13	.12½
o-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.00
p-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.00
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	3.50
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	3.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13	.14
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	.13½
39° or above, tar distilled, tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	.15½



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Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
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Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

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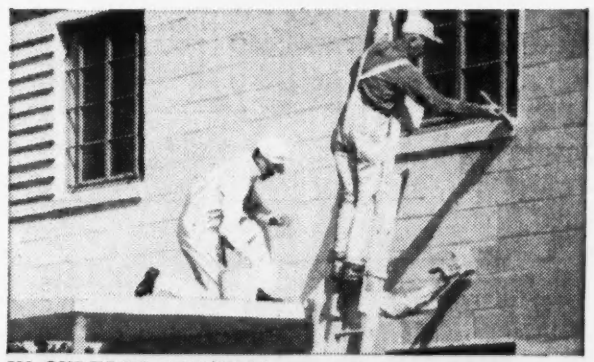

IN SURFACE COATINGS *(Paint, Varnish and Lacquer)*

IN PETROLEUM *(Lubricants and Gasoline Additives)*

	1955 High	Low
Phenol, USP, syn., tanks, frt. alld lb.	.17	.15½
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb.	1.10	1.10
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb.	.45	.39
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb.	.50	.50
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb.	2.40	2.40
100%, bots. lb.	4.00	4.00
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb.	1.10	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works, lb.	27.00	27.00
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb.	3.60	3.60
Phenyldiethanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.40	.40
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld lb.	.90	.90
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000-lbs. fib. dms., works lb.	1.70	1.70
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb.	1.35	1.10
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb.	.75½	.69½
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb.	1.35	1.30
b-Phenylethylamine, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb.	1.10	1.10
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots, lb.	3.00	3.00
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb.	1.75	1.75
purif., bots., works lb.	5.17	5.17
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb.	1.80	1.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb.	4.00	3.95
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb.	.42	.42
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.35	.35
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb.	6.40	6.40
CP, bots., works lb.	17.75	17.00
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.	10.45	10.45
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.	43.00	43.00
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton.	4.75	4.60
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton	5.15	5.00
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.	5.81	5.65
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.	6.81	6.65
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.	7.81	7.65
Phosphorus, amorph., red., dms., t.l., works lb.	.43	.43
white (yellow) solid, tanks, works, frt. equald lb.	.19	.17
Oxychloride, tanks, works lb.	.12½	.12½
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb.	.11½	.11½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb.	.13½	.13½
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb.	.29	.29
Trichloride, tankcars, works lb.	.12½	.12½
Phthalic anhydride, tanks, frt. equald lb.	.19½	.19½
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. alld lb.	.65	.65
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb.	5.00	5.00
a-Picoline, tanks, frt. equald., works lb.	.41½	.41½
b-g-Picoline, 5%, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.32½	.32½
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb.	2.65	2.00
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.	5.25	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz.	4.80	4.80
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb.	1.00	.83
Mexican, bgs lb.	.85	.60
Pink root, bls lb.	3.00	3.00
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo.	8.00	8.00
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald, lb.	2.90	2.90
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb.	4.50	4.50
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb.	4.20	3.70
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F., m.p., tanks, works ton.	37.00	35.00
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works, lb.	.02¼	.02¼
Linseed, dms lb.	.06	.06
Marine, dms lb.	.04¼	.04¼
Soybean, dms., works lb.	.05	.05
Tall, dms., works lb.	.03¾	.03¾
Platinum, metal, works oz.	97.00	76.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb.	.45	.45
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.	14.25	11.95
Poke root, bls. lb.	.19	.19
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.	.52	.52
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.41	.41
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.41	.41
Poppy seed, Argentine, kgs lb.	.23	.16
Dutch, bgs. lb.	.31½	.19½
Polish, bgs. lb.	.32	.18½
Turkish, bgs. lb.	.26	.21½
Potash, caustic, reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	9.15	9.15
liq., 45% basis, tanks, works, 100 lbs.	3.70	3.70
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.70	3.70
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. lb.	.31	.31
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb.	.22	.22
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.16½	.15
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs, 1 ship't lb.	.38½	.33½
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb.	.50	.50
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb.	.36	.34
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb.	.20	.16½
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.00	9.00
Carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.60	7.60
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb.	.10¼	.10¼
powd., dms., c.l., works lb.	.10¾	.10¾
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms, lb.	.35	.31
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms, lb.	.21	.21
gran., dms. lb.	.15	.15
powd., dms. lb.	.24	.24
Chromate, tech., bgs lb.	.50	.50
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb.	.43	.41
powd., dms. lb.	.42½	.40½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.45	.45
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb.	.60	.50
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb.	.22½	.22½

	1955 High	Low
Potassium fluoborate, dibasic, dms., c.l., works lb.	.30	.30
Fluoride, dms., works lb.	.37	.37
Gluconate, dms. lb.	1.60	.75
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb.	2.10	2.10
Hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb.	.28½	.28½
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb.	1.00	1.00
Iodide, dms. lb.	2.15	1.90
Manure salt, 22% K2O base price unit-ton.	.21	.17
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb.	.20	.20
powd., dms. lb.	.25	.25
Muriate, 59-63% K2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton.	.39½	.36
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	14.40	14.40
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	9.75	9.75
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	10.75	10.75
USP, gran., dms. lb.	.18	.18
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb.	.30	.30
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.	191.50	189.00
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.17½	.15
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb.	.24½	.22½
USP, dms., works lb.	.27½	.24¾
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.18	.18
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb.	.16½	.16½

	1955 High	Low
Potassium silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	17.00	17.00
soln., clarif., 29°Be, 1:25, tanks, works 100 lbs.	5.45	5.45
electrical grade, 29°Be, 1:20, tanks, works 100 lbs.	6.15	5.00
40.5°Be, 1:21, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.45	6.10
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.099	.09
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb.	.744	.658
Sulfate, agricultural 50% K2O, bulk, works, base price unit ton.	.74½	.64
NF VII, cryst., dms. lb.	.31	.31
gran., dms. lb.	.18½	.18½
powd., dms. lb.	.16½	.16½
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms, lb.	.84	.84
tech., works. lb.	.77	.77
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb.	.14	.14
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb.	.42	.42
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K2SO4, 18% MgO, base price ton.	15.05	13.45
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb.	.41½	.35
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb.	.39	.39

	1955 High	Low
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.50	.50
Pregnenolone, bots. gram.	.60	.45
Acetate, bots. gram.	.55	.40
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb.	2.90	2.90
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram.	.65	.50
Acetate, bots. gram.	.70	.70
Propane, indust., tanks, N. Y. Harbor gal.	.09	.07¾
n-Propyl acetate, tanks, dlvd lb.	.10¾	.10¾
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb.	3.90	3.90
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb.	2.30	2.30
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.	55.00	55.00
Propylene dichloride, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.07	.07
Glycol, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.13½	.13
USP, tanks, same basis lb.	.15½	.15
Methyl ether, tanks, dlvd lb.	.18½	.18½
Oxide, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	15½	.15
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb.	.80	.55
blonde, bgs lb.	.18	.18
Husks, bgs lb.	.45	.40
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, 1½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb.	03⅝	.03⅝

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REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.
RCI Building, White Plains, N. Y.

	1955 High	1955 Low
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots, lb.	.06½	.06½
fine, bgs., ton lots lb.	.04	.04
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb.	.02½	.02½
fine, bgs., ton lots lb.	.03½	.03½
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb.	.25	.25
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb.	.45	.43
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb.	.63	.63
Liq., 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethins 100 cc ordorless base), dms., works gal.	8.35	8.35
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.	9.80	9.80
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.	10.00	10.00
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal.	2.77	2.77
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.73	.75
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots. gram.	.53	.46
Pyrites, Canadian, works long- ton	3.00	3.00
Pyrogallol, NF, dms lb.	3.25	3.25
Pyroxylin, scrap, transparent colorless, dms., works. lb.	.23	.23
colors, dms., works lb.	.15	.15
USP, bots. lb.	9.50	9.50

Q

	1955 High	1955 Low
Quassia chips lb.	.17	.17
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb.	.16½	.16½
liq., 35% tannin, bbls, works, lb.	.08¼	.08¼
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra, lb.	.1121/32	.1121/32
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.40	.40
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.19	.19
Quince seed, bgs lb.	2.00	2.00
Quinnidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.87	.87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.	.54	.54
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.37½	.37½
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.63½	.63½
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz.	.47½	.47½
Sulfate, 100-oz. lots oz.	.42	.42
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz.	.56	.56
Quinoline, tanks, frt. equald lb.	.50	.50

R

	1955 High	1955 Low
R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	.88	.83
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	.93	.88
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls., dms. lb.	2.00	2.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb.	1.75	1.75
resinated, bbls. lb.	1.50	1.50
Arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb.	3.60	3.60
light shades, bbls lb.	2.75	2.75
maroon, bbls. lb.	3.60	3.60
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	4.30	4.30
light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	4.00	4.00
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb.	4.25	4.25
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	4.05	4.05
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb.	3.95	3.95
lithopone, orange red, bbls., same basis lb.	1.81	1.64
light red, bbls., same basis lb.	2.01	1.70
medium Light, bbls., same basis lb.	2.19	1.77
medium red, bbls., same basis lb.	2.37	1.85
dark red, bbls., same basis, lb.	2.57	1.93
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb.	2.82	2.05
dark maroon, bbls., same basis lb.	3.02	—
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb.	1.60	1.60
Red, Indian, dom., pure., bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb.	.12¾	.12¾
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.08	.06
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb.	1.10	1.10
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb.	.85	.79
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb.	1.50	1.50
resinated, bbls., works lb.	1.40	1.40
Virginia type, bbls., works lb.	1.40	1.40
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb.	3.60	3.60
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.02½	.02½
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works. lb.	5.25	5.25
Oxide, Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.03¾	.03¾
Para toner, bbls. lb.	1.05	.95
chlorinated, kgs. lb.	1.10	1.10
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb.	5.35	5.35
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb.	6.15	5.95
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb.	.05¾	.05⅝
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb.	1.60	1.60
light shades, kgs., works lb.	1.60	1.60
Turkey, bbls., works lb.	.62	.62
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ton.	.24½	.24½
Venetian, 40%, bgs., works lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Watchung-type, bbls lb.	1.95	1.95
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb.	.35	.35
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram.	25.00	8.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb.	.77¼	.77⅛
USP, dms lb.	2.75	2.75
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb.	3.00	3.00
Rhatany root, bgs lb.	.15	.15
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.	25.50	25.50
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb.	1.75	.35
powd., bbls lb.	2.50	.43
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo.	100.00	80.00
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.	130.00	130.00
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.	140.00	140.00
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb.	10.00	10.00
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb.	3.00	3.00
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb.	.03	.03
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots. kilo.	17.50	17.50
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.22	.23

S

	1955 High	1955 Low
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb.	.49	.49
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 100-lb. lots lb.	1.60	1.00
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb.	1.65	1.65
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.	35.00	28.00
Salfrol, dms lb.	1.60	1.25
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb.	.13	.11
Dalmatian, bgs lb.	.44½	.40
Italian lb.	.25	.13
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb.	.07	.06½
refd., bgs. lb.	.08¼	.08¼
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb.	1.00	1.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb.	1.15	1.10
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs.	1.01	.99
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs.	1.19	1.17
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100%, Na_2SO_4 basis. ton.	28.00	24.00
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips, bgs lb.	.63	.63
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb.	.58	.45
Mexican, bls lb.	.58	.35
Sassafras root, bark, ord., bls lb.	.45	.45
select, bbls lb.	.65	.65
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb.	.95	.95
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	.93	.93
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.	17.40	12.25
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb.	.30½	.30½
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb.	9.00	6.00
Senega root, bls lb.	3.50	3.10
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls. lb.	.19	.19
Siftings lb.	.17	.17
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb.	.16	.16
No. 2, bls. lb.	.13	.13
No. 3, bls. lb.	.11	.11
powd., bbls., bxs lb.	.18	.18
Pods, bls. lb.	.14	.14
Serpentaria, root, bls lb.	5.50	4.25
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb.	.27	.24
nat., bgs. lb.	.17½	.16½
Salvadorian, natural lb.	.17¼	.16½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1500-lb. lots lb.	.61	.58
refd., bgs., 1500-lb. lots lb.	.71	.66
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb.	.60	.55
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb.	.58	.52
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb.	.56	.50
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb.	.53	.49
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	25.00	25.00
hard quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.	20.00	20.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	15.00	15.00
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., tanks, works lb.	.17	.15
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz.	.91⅞	.85¼
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2500-oz. lots. oz.	.82⅜	.77⅜
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2500-, oz. lots oz.	.58⅜	.54¾
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1000-oz. lots oz.	1.05	1.05
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1000-oz. lots oz.	1.00	1.00
Soapbark, whole, bls lb.	.45	.43
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.	1.50	1.40
light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs.	1.45	1.35
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	4.50	4.25
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.	2.80	2.70
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.	2.80	2.70
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.	2.90	2.80
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.	2.90	2.80
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.10	3.85
Sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.30	2.30
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.13	.12
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb.	.14	.11

Harshaw Chemicals

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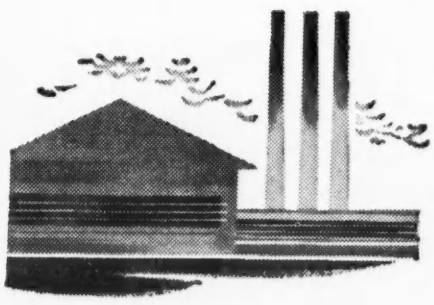

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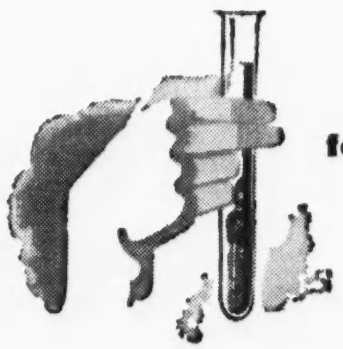

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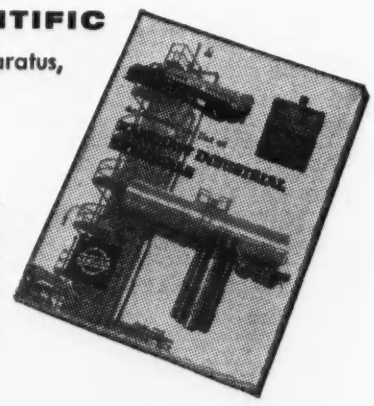

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	1955 High	1955 Low
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb.	.87	.87
refd., bbls., works lb.	.83	.83
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb.	2.40	2.40
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adj. lb.	3.75	3.75
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.29	.28
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.12½	.12¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb.	.13½	.13
soln., dms., works gal.	.70	.59
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.	16.00	16.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	.39	.39
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	.46	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.80	2.70
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.40	2.30
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.12¼	.11½
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.18½	.17½
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100-lbs.	2.00	2.00
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.50	4.50
soln. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.40
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb.	.36	.34
Carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.00	2.90
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb.	.09	.08¾
Chloride, USP, bgs. lb.	.05	.05
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb.	.58	.58
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb.	.27	.27
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.14	.13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb.	.62	.60
NF VIII, gran., dms. lb.	.26½	.24½
USP, XIV, gran., dms. lb.	.29½	.28½
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.85	.85
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000 lb. lots lb.	.178	.178
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb.	.15	.14
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb.	.18	.17
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb.	.13½	.13½
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.1390	.1250
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb.	7.60	7.60
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms lb.	8.50	8.50
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb.	.80	.80
tech., dms. lb.	.35	.35
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb.	.55	.55
Hydride, dms., works lb.	1.80	1.80
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.22	.20
Hydroxide, NF, pellets 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb.	.18½	.18½
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb.	.95	.95
Hyposulfite, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs.	4.50	4.50
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.75	4.75
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	4.50	4.50
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs.	4.50	4.50
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb.	2.80	2.55
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb.	.21½	.21½
60%, cbys., dms., works, lb.	.26½	.26½
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb.	.16½	.16½
Lauryl sulfate, tanks, dlvd lb.	.20	.18½
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.	85.00	78.50
tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works, ton.	204.00	202.00
Metallic, bricks, tanks, works, lb.	.16	.16
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb.	.62	.62
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.10	5.10
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.10	4.10
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works., lb.	.85	.85
cryst., dms., works lb.	.70	.70
Naphthionate, bbls., lb.	.70	.70
Nitrate, crude, bulk, c.l., works ton.	47.00	47.00
imp., bulk, c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse. ton.	47.75	47.75
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.08	.08
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.25	5.25
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	10.85	10.85
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.24	.24
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.193	.193
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb.	.186	.173
Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb.	.44	.44
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.	7.45	7.45
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb.	.19	.19
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.	8.50	8.50
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.	7.20	7.05
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.	4.20	4.20
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	10.60	10.10
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb.	.38½	.31
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	7.90	7.37½
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb.	.71	.68
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.25	2.10
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.60	4.50
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:32, turbid, tanks, works 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00
47° Be, turbid, 1:29 tanks, works 100 lbs.	1.60	1.60
52° Be, turbid, 1:24, tanks, works 100 lbs.	1.95	1.95
solid, 1:32, bgs., works ton.	57.50	57.50
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.075	.07
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E. lb.	.620	.512
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb.	.22	.22
Sulfate, NF VII, dried, pwd., dms. lb.	.22½	.22½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.	52.00	50.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.	31.00	29.00
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb.	.17½	.17½
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald. lb.	.05¼	.05¼
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald. lb.	.04¾	.04¾
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	3.00	3.00
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.25	7.25

	1955 High	1955 Low
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.06½	.06½
liq., 40-44%, tanks., works, 100% basis ton.	110.00	110.00
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.03½	.03½
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb.	.55	.55
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb.	.317	.317
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls., lb.	.12½	.12½
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb.	.10½	.10½
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb.	.38	.38
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb.	.37½	.37½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	8.05	7.72½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	8.65	8.65
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb.	2.15	1.80
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb.	.23	.23
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.21	.21
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.28	.28
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal.	.31	.31
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb.	.32	.32
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb.	.33	.33

	1955 High	1955 Low
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb.	.30	.23
powd., dms., 1 to 5 ton lots, works lb.	.38	.38
soln., cml., aqueous, tanks, works lb.	.23¼	.23¼
reg., 70% aqueous, tanks, works lb.	.15	.15
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.	68.00	49.50
Protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.23	.23
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.06	.06
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz.	.85	.85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb.	.80	.75
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb.	.01¾	.01¾
powd. super, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.05¼	.05¼
Squill, white, bls lb.	.17	.17
powd., bbls., bxs lb.	.18	.18
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb.	.13	.13
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb.	.837	.724
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb.	1.10	.89
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb.	.915	.769
hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb.	.85¼	.73
Sulfate, dms., works lb.	1.028	.889

	1955 High	1955 Low
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs.	7.24	7.13
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.36	7.25
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.07	.06
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.07¼	.05½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb.	.15½	.15½
Wheat, bgs. lb.	.0755	.0755
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb.	.60	.60
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb.	2.90	2.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb.	.18	.18
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk. gram.	.15	.063
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms lb.	.77	.75
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb.	.35	.35
tech., dms., works lb.	.19	.19
Chromate bbls., works lb.	.46	.46
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb.	3.42	3.42
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00
Salicylate, NF, dms lb.	1.75	1.65
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.	56.70	56.70
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.	25.00	25.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb.	3.50	3.50
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	1.10	1.10

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation

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BECCO PEROXYGEN CHEMICALS For Oxidation Bleaching Sterilization Catalytic Reaction

PRODUCT	Active Oxygen (% by wt min)	Assay % by weight minimum	Form	Specific Gravity (20°C.)	Stability	Solubility	Residue
Hydrogen Peroxide H_2O_2 — 27.5%	12.9	H_2O_2 27.5	clear colorless liquid	1.10	no loss of active oxygen under ordinary conditions	Miscible with H_2O in all proportions	Formula F 0.005%
Hydrogen Peroxide H_2O_2 — 35%	16.5	H_2O_2 35.0		1.13			
Hydrogen Peroxide H_2O_2 — Formula D (Special grade for dilution purposes)	16.5	H_2O_2 35.0		1.13			
Hydrogen Peroxide H_2O_2 — Formula F (Special grade for food processing)	16.5	H_2O_2 35.0		1.13			
Hydrogen Peroxide H_2O_2 — 50%	23.5	H_2O_2 50.0		1.20			
Hydrogen Peroxide 90%	42.3	H_2O_2 90.0	clear colorless liquid	1.39	no loss on storage under ordinary conditions	miscible with H_2O in all proportions. Soluble in many organic media	less than 0.005%
Potassium Persulfate $K_2S_2O_8$	5.9	$K_2S_2O_8$ 94.0	white crystals		no loss of active oxygen over two yrs storage at room temperature	5% in water at 20°C.	
Ammonium Persulfate $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$	6.6	$(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ 95.0	white hygroscopic crystals			58% at 0°C. in water	
Sodium Carbonate Peroxide $2Na_2CO_3.3H_2O_2$	14.0	H_2O_2 29.7 (approx.)	white powder			soluble in water	
Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide $Na_4P_2O_7.2H_2O_2$	9.0	H_2O_2 19.0 (approx.)	white powder			soluble in water	
Urea Peroxide $CO(NH_2)_2.H_2O_2$	16.0	H_2O_2 34.0 (approx.)	white crystals or tablets			soluble in water and alcohols	
Calcium Peroxide 60% CaO_2	13.3	CaO_2 60.0	white to yellowish powder		no loss of active oxygen at room temp. Decomp. above 150°C.	insoluble in water sol. in acid media	
Magnesium Peroxide MgO_2 — 15%	4.3	MgO_2 15-25-50	yellowish white powder		no loss of active oxygen at room temp. Decomp. above 100°C.	insoluble in water sol. in acid media	
Magnesium Peroxide MgO_2 — 25%	7.1						
Magnesium Peroxide MgO_2 — 50%	14.2						
Zinc Peroxide 55% ZnO_2	9.0	ZnO_2 55 (approx.)	yellowish white powder		no loss of active oxygen at room temp. Decomp. above 150°C.	insoluble in water soluble in acid media	
Acetyl Peroxide in Dimethyl Phthalate $(CH_3CO)_2O_2$	3.4	$(CH_3CO)_2O_2$ 25.0 Dimeth. Phth. 75.0	crystal clear liquid—strong odor	1.18		soluble in most organic solvents	
Peracetic acid 40% $CH_3.COOOH$	as peracid 8.6	$CH_3 \cdot COOOH$ 40%	colorless liquid—strong odor	1.15		similar to acetic acid	
Sodium Perborate $NaBO_3.4H_2O$	10.0	$NaBO_3.4H_2O$ 96.2%	white crystalline powder		Substantially no loss under ordinary storage conditions		

Strychnine Phosphate—Tripentaerythritol

	1955 High	1955 Low
Strychnine phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	1.14	1.14
Sulfate, USP, powd., 100-oz. lots oz.	.85	.85
Styrax, USP, cs. lb.	.78	.78
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.21	.20½
syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.18	.17
Stryrolyl acetate, bots lb.	1.45	1.45
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E lb.	.0865	.0865
Octa-acetate, denat. grade, 100-200 lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.76	.76
Sulfabenzamide, dms. lb.	4.00	4.00
Sodium, dms lb.	4.10	4.10
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms. lb.	4.00	4.00
Sodium, fib. dms lb.	5.00	5.00
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.	10.60	10.60
powd., dms lb.	10.25	10.25
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. lb.	11.25	11.25
microcrystals, dms lb.	11.60	11.60
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb.	2.30	2.50
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals lb.	10.65	10.65
Sudfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms. lb.	11.25	11.25
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms lb.	8.90	8.90
powd., dms lb.	8.50	8.50

	1955 High	1955 Low
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh, dms lb.	1.40	1.40
microcrystals, dms lb.	1.70	1.70
powd., dms lb.	1.30	1.30
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms.	6.50	6.40
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins lb.	7.00	7.00
Sulfapyridine - sodium, monohydrate, dms lb.	7.50	7.50
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.	3.15	2.85
powd., dms lb.	2.80	2.50
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb.	3.05	2.75
Sulfur, lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	2.20	2.20
Crude, bulk., c.l., mines, contract long-ton.	26.50	26.50
Dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf port long-ton.	28.00	28.00
Refd., flowers, USP, bgs, mines, 100 lbs.	4.00	4.00
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	3.60	3.60
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	3.60	3.60
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	3.85	3.85
salt, block, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	3.50	3.50
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs.	3.45	3.45

	1955 High	1955 Low
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs.	2.40	2.40
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines, 100 lbs.	2.50	2.50
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs.	3.25	3.25
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs.	2.70	2.70
10%, pine tar, bgs, mines, 100 lbs.	3.90	3.90
Dichloride, tanks, works, frt. equald lb.	.03¾	.03½
Dioxide, liq., coml., tanks,, works lb.	.04½	.04½
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd. lb.	.27	.24
Monochloride, tanks, frt. equald, lb.	.03¾	.03½
Sumac leaves, 28% ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.	132.00	125.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk Carteret, N.J unit-ton.	.88	.88
Triple, 43% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton.	.98	.98

T

	1955 High	1955 Low
2 4, 5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	1.25	1.25
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	1.30	1.30
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.	32.00	32.00
Vermont, off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.	18.40	14.00
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.	27.00	25.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.	30.00	27.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.	37.00	36.00
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.	20.00	5.25
Tallow, edible, tanks dlvd lb.	.11½	.09
Inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb.	.08⅝	.06⅝
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb.	.08⅞	.06⅞
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb.	.08	.06¼
special, tanks, dlvd lb.	.08¾	.06⅛
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.08¾	.07⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.09¾	.09
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton.	6.25	4.50
Chicago, bulk unit-ton.	7.00	4.75
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb.	.08½	.07¾
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse lb.	.07½	.06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, tanks, frt. equald gal.	.39	.39
25-28%, tanks, same basis. gal.	.46	.46
50-53%, tanks, same basis. gal.	.62½	.62½
Terpine glycol ether, tanks, works lb.	.22	.22
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb.	.67½	.57½
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.13½	.13½
Extra, dms lb.	.41	.41
Prime, dms lb.	.30	.30
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb.	.60	.60
Prime, dms lb.	.55	.55
Propionate, dms lb.	1.75	1.75
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram	.79	.70
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram	.75	.68
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb.	.14½	.14½
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal, dms., works lb.	.20½	.20½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., cl., dlvd. E lb.	.64	.61½
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb.	.69	.69
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.56	.47
Tetrahydrofuran, tanks, works. lb.	.35	.35
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.	12.50	12.50
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb.	8.00	8.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb.	4.00	3.73
And Sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb.	4.20	4.03
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib dms. lb.	3.50	3.33
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb.	3.65	3.63
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo.	100.00	80.00
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.	100.00	80.00
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots. lb.	.72	.50
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.40	.36
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb.	3.50	3.50
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.	450.00	450.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb.	.20	.19
Spanish, bgs. lb.	.10	.09
Thymol, fib. dms. lb.	2.75	2.25
Iodide, NF, dms. lb.	7.30	7.30
Tin metal (Straits) lb.	1.10½	.85½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.22½	.22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.22½	.22½
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.22½	.22½
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jackson-ville, Fla ton.	120.00	120.00
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.24½	.24½
Hydride, ctns., works lb.	7.95	7.95
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.08⅜	.08⅜
Tetrachloride, tech., tanks, works lb.	.39¾	.39¾
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.	149.65	149.65
Acetate, bots. kilo.	136.00	136.00
o-Tolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb.	1.30	1.30
Tolu balsam, cns. lb.	4.25	4.25
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb.	.70	.70
m-Toluidine, tanks, works, frt. alld lb.	.78	.78
o-Toluidine, tanks, works, frt. alld lb.	.22	.22
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb.	.64	.64
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb.	.60	.60
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works, Pittsburgh district gal.	.32	.32
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks,, works, Bayonne, N. J gal.	.34	.34
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.94	.91
powd., fib. dms., same basis. lb.	1.00	.94
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb.	1.65	1.65
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb.	1.00	1.00
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz.	.42	.42
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.20	.20
Triacetin, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb.	.37	.37
Tributyl citrate, tech., tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb.	.39	.39
Phosphate, tanks, works lb.	.50	.40
Tributylamine, tanks, works lb.	.65	.63
Trichlorobenzene, tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.13	.13
Trichloroethylene, tanks, works, frt. equald lb.	.10¾	.10¼
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, tanks, works lb.	.11½	.11½
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adj. lb.	1.40	1.40
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, tanks, dlvd lb.	.33	.33
petroleum, tanks, dlvd lb.	.33	.33
Triethanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.20	.20
Triethylamine, tanks, dlvd., E. lb.	.43	.43
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb.	.45¾	.43¾
Phosphate, tanks, works lb.	.37	.37
Triethylene glycol, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.18½	.16
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.47	.47
Tri-isopropanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.20¾	.20¾
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., tanks, works, frt. equald lb.	.33	.33
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb.	.50	.50
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.35	.35

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	1955 High	Low
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.40	.39
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works, lb.	.90	.90
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.20½	.19¾
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb.	6.25	6.25
dl-Trytophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.	165.00	165.00
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb.	4.95	4.95
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.... gram.	.75	.75

U

Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.	120.00	120.00
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.	137.00	105.00
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tank-cars, Belle, W. Va ton.	128.00	126.00
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.	126.50	124.50
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton.	155.50	153.00
Urethane, USP, dms..... lb.	1.50	1.50
Uva-Ursi leaves, bls..... lb.	.12	.12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb.	.38	.38
dl-Valine, dms., works..... lb.	21.00	21.00
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.	77.00	56.00
Cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.	54.00	44.00
Extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-lock, duty extra lb.	.08	.07¾
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb.	1.28	1.28
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.	10.50	6.50
Mexican, whole, tins .... lb.	10.50	8.50
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb.	10.25	6.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb.	6.50	6.50
Ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb.	3.00	3.00
Vinyl acetate monomer, tank-cars, dlvd. E..... lb.	.16½	.16½
n-Butyl ether, tech., tanks, works lb.	.27	.27
Chloride monomer, tanks, works, lb.	.10½	.10½
Ether, USP, anaesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals .. bot.	1.12	1.12
tech., tanks, works .... lb.	.25	.25
Isobutyl ether, tanks, works . lb.	.27	.27
Methyl ether, tanks, works lb.	.20	.20
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb.	1.40	1.40
Vinyltoluene, tanks, frt. alld lb.	.19	.18
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units....1,000,000 units.	.025	.025
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram .. gram.	.07¼	.07¼
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.	72.50	67.50
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000A units per gram 1,000,000 units.	.12	.10
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials .... gram.	245.00	245.00
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots ..... kilo.	42.50	42.50
K_1, 25-gram bots..... gram.	4.50	4.50

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls ..... lb.	2.50	2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb.	1.95	1.95
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales ex dock, ton.	99.00	98.00
Wax, bayberry, bgs..... lb.	.43	.40
Bees, Crude, African, bgs. lb.	.72	.59
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb.	.70	.66
Central American, bgs. lb.	.70	.63
Chilean, bgs ..... lb.	.70	.66
refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb.	.81	.72
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb.	.75	.62
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb.	.63	.47
refd., bgs ..... lb.	.66	.50
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb.	.68	.52
North country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb.	.84	.63
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb.	.72	.55
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb.	.78	.63
tech., bgs., ton lots. lb.	.72	.60
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb.	.74	.58
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb.	1.10	.94
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb.	1.13	1.01
Japan, cs ..... lb.	.46	.41
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F. m.p., ASTM penetration 15-20, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works, lb.	.13½	.13
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb.	.12	.11½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb.	.24½	.24
180-185° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb.	.16½	.16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb.	.15	.14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb.	.27½	.27
190-195° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb.	.20½	.20
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb.	.18½	.18
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb.	.34	.33½
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb.	.31	.27
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb.	.13½	.13
German, bgs ..... lb.	.22	.14½
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb.	.99	.80
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..... lb.	.30	.25½
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lb. ctns., works lb.	.65	.65
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb.	.18	.18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms lb.	6.55	6.55
Wild Cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb.	.18	.18
rossed, bls..... lb.	.19	.19
Witch hazel, bark, bls..... lb.	.16	.15
leaves, bls ..... lb.	.20	.20
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	39.50	39.50
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.	27.00	27.00
Wormseed, American, bgs.... lb.	.20	.20
Levant, bgs..... lb.	4.25	4.25

X

	1955 High	Low
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.40	.40
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.30	.30
45°-47°C., tanks, same basis. lb.	.199	.199
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., tanks, same basis gal.	.85	.85
dry at or below 227°C., same basis gal.	1.00	.90
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, tanks, works lb.	.38	.38
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works Pittsburgh district gal.	.32	.32
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works, Bayonne, N. J. gal.	.34	.34

Y

Yara yara, ens..... lb.	2.15	2.15
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms .... lb.	.47	.47
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb.	.35	.35
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb.	2.00	2.00
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	2.25	2.25
Yellow cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb.	2.85	2.85
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb.	1.15	1.15
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb.	.33	.32
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb.	2.15	2.15
G pigment, bbls ..... lb.	1.91	1.91
Iron oxide, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works .. lb.	.05¼	.05¼
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb.	.038	.038
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.11	.10½
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	5.58	5.58
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb.	.27	.26
basic, dlvd ..... lb.	.31	.31
Yerba santa leaves, bls..... lb.	.40	.40
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz.	4.75	4.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb.	.38	.38
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.. lb.	.27	.27
tech., dms., works..... lb.	.53	.53
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.192	.192
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .. lb.	.42	.42
precip., powd., dms .. lb.	.26	.26
soln., 50%, tanks, works 100 lbs.	4.85	4.85
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.60	10.60
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.60	10.60
Cyanide, kgs., 1000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb.	.523	.523
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.16¼	.14¾
Fluoride, bbls., works .... lb.	.49	.49
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.21½	.21½
Metal, prime Western slabs, E. St. Louis lb.	.13½	.11½
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld .... lb.	.24½	.24½
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb.	.30	.30
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb.	.14	.13⅛
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld .... lb.	.14⅝	.14⅛
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.14⅞	.14⅝
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb.	.15¾	.15¼

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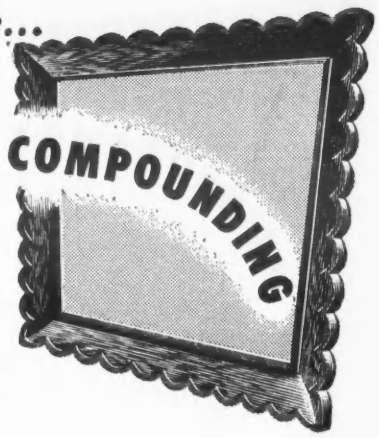

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	1955 High	Low
Zinc oxide, French process, coml., red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis .....lb.	.15¼	.14¾
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis .....lb.	.16¼	.15¾
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.17¼	.16¾
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms..lb.	.39	.39
powd., dms. .....lb.	.42	.42
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.....lb.	.29	.29
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb.	.12½	.12
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb.	.39	.37
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs.	8.50	8.25
USP, gran., dms..... lb.	.26	.26
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.253	.253
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb.	2.25	2.25
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works ....100 lbs.	9.65	9.65

	1955 High	Low
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l....lb.	.25½	.25½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works. lb.	.52	.52
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.03¼	.03⅛
milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.04⅛	.04⅛
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works..lb.	.23	.23
Hydride, cns., works.....lb.	7.00	7.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse....lb.	4.50	4.50
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb.	1.50	1.50
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works .....lb.	.44	.44
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works .....lb.	1.50	1.50
lump, electric fused, bgs., 500 to 1999-lb. lots, works lb.	.45½	.45½
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb.	.59	.59
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works .....lb.	.35½	.35½

Washington Outlook

—*Continued from page 7*

reach other business experts serving the government, such as the Business Advisory Council in the Department of Commerce. There is a good chance they will succeed.

On trade and tariffs, the ways and means committee of the house plans to conduct hearings this year on the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation which would conduct certain administrative functions connected with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

It is doubtful, however, that the legislation will advance much beyond the hearing stage. Nor is it likely that action will be taken on a companion bill of the protectionists, which has just been introduced, that proposes to set up a system of import quotas on foreign articles threatening injury to American producers.

On the other hand, the administration's customs simplification bill (H. R. 6040), which passed the house last year, is given a good chance of getting through the senate this session and becoming law.

The most important feature of the bill, and one that is strongly opposed by the chemical industry, is its provision for modifying valuation procedures to make export value the preferred basis for assessing duties.

As regards tariff rates, the fourth round of tariff negotiations is now under way at Geneva, Switzerland, and the industry can look for some reductions—5 percent a year for the next three years—being proclaimed within six months.

Drugs and Public Health

In the area of drugs and public health, at least two bills important to the drug industry, plus a sizable expansion in funds for public health research may be enacted this year.

One is a bill to give the Food and Drug Administration greater authority over distribution of barbiturates and amphetamines, and the other is a bill of the Treasury Department for licensing manufacturers of synthetic narcotics.

Congressional inquiries into narcotics addiction and juvenile delinquency has built up much steam for corrective legislation and once it becomes certain that the measures are workable, they will be given the go-ahead signal by the leadership.

Meanwhile, this year may see the first results of last year's recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee. A substantial increase in enforcement funds for the agency is in prospect as a result of the commission's recommendations that FDA's appropriations be increased fourfold over the next five to ten years.

Also, the FDA is to issue a new set of rules governing the marketing of new drugs. The citizens committee recommended that new drug procedures be speeded up and this will be one of the aims of the new rules.

Vaccination Program to Go On

Other actions to look for this year in the field of public health is a one-year extension of the federally financed polio vaccination program, with the funds increased to finance the inclusion of higher age groups for children . . . Continuance of the FDA's program of adding drugs to the over-the-counter sales list . . . A report by the Federal Trade Commission on its economic survey of the antibiotics industry . . . Passage by congress of a drug law codification.

Some important antitrust legislation is on the agenda for congressional consideration this year, but how much of it will get through both houses is problematical.

The wave of corporate mergers that raised the temper of congress last year and caused concern in FTC and justice department circles continues to roll on, but at a slower pace.

Two bills are the direct outgrowth of the merger movement and have the strong backing of small business groups and liberal Democrats:

1. A requirement that corporations with assets of $10,000,000 or more first notify the government of intentions to merge. This bill also has the support of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission.

2. An amendment to the FTC act to give the commission authority to apply for court injunctions to block a merger that would result in restraints of trade.

These bills have an outside chance of being passed this year. They have a much better chance, in fact, than another proposal which has been advanced by Attorney General Brownell and the national committee on antitrust law policy. This proposal would give the Justice department power to force corporations to produce their books and records needed to support a complaint of antitrust law violation. It is feared such authority would open the way to "fishing expeditions" by an unfriendly administration.

There may be considerable discussion of fair trade in congress this year, but there is no chance of any legislation being passed for repeal of the fair trade laws.

The Justice department has been studying the matter of substituting a "loss leader" control law for the present fair trade laws, and this may be reported on this year, but action is entirely unlikely.

Showdown on Government Competition

This year may see a showdown on the question of the government competing with private business. Last year the issue was raised when the appropriations committees of the house and senate unexpectedly threw a roadblock in the path of the Defense department's plans to terminate its paint manufacturing operations and about thirty other activities.

Among other likely developments due to come up during the year are the following:

Approval of the sale of the 122,000-ton copolymer plant at Institute, W. Va., to Goodrich-Gulf Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, over protests of the liberals in congress. . . . An increase in the number of stockpiled items offered for public sale by General Services Administration as steps are taken to replace old stocks with new.

Continuance of Lead, Zinc Stockpiling

Continuance during 1956 of the government's program of purchasing lead and zinc for the national stockpile. . . . Extensive hearings, but little likelihood of congressional approval, of legislation allowing the railroads to establish their own rates.

A report from the Office of Defense Mobilization recommending sale of the government's tin smelter plant to private interests. . . . Extensive consideration but no settlement by congress this year of the question of sale of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and return of other former enemy-owned property to original owners.

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Chemical Market Trends

—Continued from page 7

corded in liquid caustic soda production, and the trade believed recovery of rayon was the key factor.

Electrolytic caustic production averaged 281,697 tons per month in 1955, against 242,933 tons in 1954. However, lime-soda liquid output actually showed a dip, declining to an average of 38,278 tons per month in 1955 from 39,889 tons in 1954.

The decline in the latter was thought directly attributable to strikes, which paralyzed one or another alkali plant during the spring and early summer.

Saltcake, in dire straits owing to scarce supplies in the late months of 1954, came out of the kinks rapidly in 1955, until supplies were comfortable by the end of the year.

Kraft paper production, reflecting the general tone of the paper industry, reached record proportions during the year, accounting for consumption in large volume of saltcake and other chemicals.

Many inorganic salts, including the phosphates and silicates, were affected by last-quarter increases in the alkalies, and consequently price changes took place in these chemicals in the last quarter.

The price of domestic copper reached its highest levels in modern history, pull-

Trend of Heavy Chemical Prices
100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	98.44	98.45	98.44	98.53	98.36	98.35	98.40	98.48	99.97	100.17	100.45	101.26
L.	98.26	98.35	98.39	98.41	98.33	98.33	98.35	98.40	99.23	99.83	100.45	100.45

	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	98.53	98.58	98.58	98.41	98.40	98.48	98.49	98.53	98.53	98.54	98.54	98.17
L.	98.43	98.49	98.40	98.39	98.39	98.46	98.48	98.48	98.51	98.53	98.29	98.13

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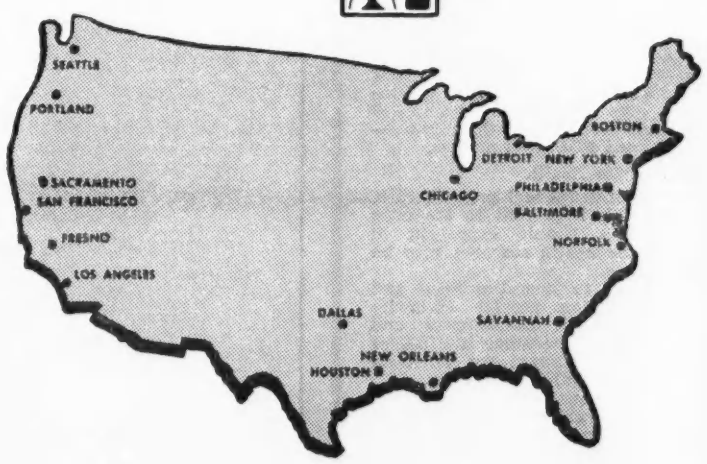

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Chemical Market Trends

ing along with it a number of copper salts, including sulfate, chloride, oxychloride and other chemicals. Silver reached its highest level since 1920 during the year, but declined to former levels by the end of 1955.

Copper, nickel, selenium and aluminum were in short supply, as was the case with most of the nonferrous metals. Strikes in this country and in Chile at various times during the year caused copper prices to skyrocket on the world market.

Aluminum production broke all records during the year, and still producers could not keep up with rapidly expanding demand, brought about by discovery of new uses.

Agricultural Chemicals

The year 1955 was another year in which heaviest buying of fertilizer took place immediately prior to application, continuing a trend which existed prior to World War II and which, after shortages of various materials during that period, resumed again in 1948.

Wholesale prices for nitrogenous fertilizers in 1955 were on the whole slightly lower than in 1954, but phosphate and potash quotations managed to hold the line. Off-season discounts failed to stimulate buying of ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, potash and other materials as producers would have liked.

Compression of business into a few months last year, by comparison with a more even spread of demand over previous years, resulted in a pessimistic attitude among producers.

However, in looking at production figures, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of Mines for various agricultural chemicals in 1955, such pessimism appeared unwarranted.

Monthly average production of anhydrous ammonia in 1955 rose to 242,049 tons from 226,638 tons per month in 1954. Output of aqueous ammonia per month increased to 3,756,250 pounds over a monthly output of 3,090,006 pounds in 1954.

Monthly average production of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in 1955 for the first ten months was 137,042 tons, higher than the twelve-month average output of 135,227 tons per month in 1954.

Cokeoven ammonium sulfate production for the first ten months was 161,013,440 pounds per month, as against a monthly average of 137,144,657 pounds the previous year.

Synthetic Ammonium Sulfate

Synthetic ammonium sulfate average monthly output in the first ten months of 1955 increased sharply to 93,436 tons per month, compared with 77,373 tons per month in 1954.

Only superphosphate production showed a slight decline during 1955, due mainly to an industry-wide strike which lasted most of the summer.

The feed industry profited for a time due to a great number of animals on the hoof, and large live supplies of poultry, which necessitated heavy stockfeed demand.

However, the pattern could not hold, and as more and more animals were moved to slaughter during the year, prices of most of the larger volume animal meals dropped.

Where dried blood had begun the year

Trend of Agricultural Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						1955						
H.	110.18	111.06	111.42	111.17	110.81	110.78	110.82	110.82	111.21	112.00	113.09	112.94
L.	109.37	110.67	110.03	110.79	110.77	110.72	110.80	110.78	110.05	111.23	112.87	111.87
						1954						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	111.28	111.52	111.80	112.92	112.97	111.43	110.70	110.22	110.59	111.09	109.91	110.21
L.	111.23	111.41	111.52	112.67	112.87	111.39	110.60	110.19	110.36	110.59	109.62	109.58

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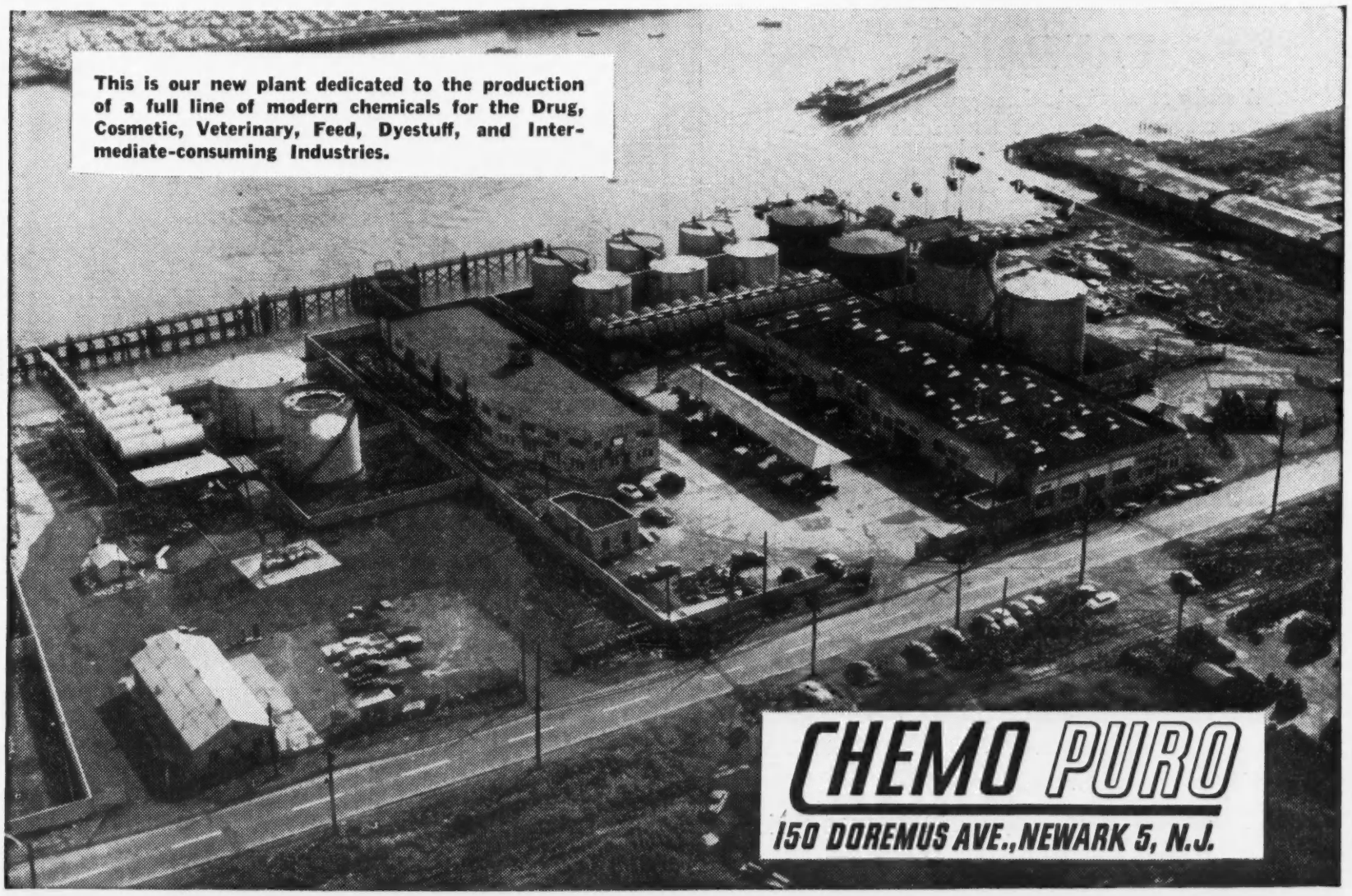
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Chemical Market Trends

at $6.75 per unit, Chicago, prices had dropped to $5 per unit at the year's end. Tankage, which also began at $6.75, declined to $5 per unit, and dropped even lower the first week of 1956.

The continuing trend toward higher analysis fertilizers held true also for higher analysis feeds. Census figures for output of dicalcium phosphate, an increasingly popular source of feed phosphorus, showed this.

Monthly average production of dicalcium phosphate in the period January-October, 1956, was 13,797 tons, as against only 9,944 tons per month in 1955.

A General Services Administration bid which took some 14,900,000 pounds of DDT out of the domestic market early in the year gave producers a shot in the arm.

Despite pessimism which ruled feelings about the pesticide market all year, only BHC monthly average production showed a decline—to 4,625,617 pounds in 1955 from 6,411,166 pounds in 1954.

DDT output per month in 1955 rose to 10,274,632 pounds from 8,099,833 pounds in 1954. 2,4-D per month output was higher by 352,221 pounds per month in 1955, while 2,5,5-T output was up by 2,621 pounds.

Aliphatic Organics

Following the leveling off in 1954, which was due to gradual inventory reduction, last year saw gains in virtually every area of the aliphatic organic chemicals industry. Expansion of facilities brought productive capacity to its highest point in postwar years.

Consumer demand was heavy on almost all chemicals. With a few notable exceptions, supplies were adequate to keep apace of inquiry. In fact, in the midst of the boom demand, some observers expressed apprehension that production capacities had been over-extended. Demand continued unabated, however, into this year.

The heavy volume of production in the auto industry was reflected in the high consumption of numerous chemicals. Lacquer solvents moved exceptionally well during most of the year, with the ketones making increased headway.

Antifreeze Chemicals Tight

Antifreeze chemicals, such as methanol and ethylene glycol, were in heavy demand throughout the year with the supply situation mostly tight. Ethylene oxide was in short supply, reflecting not only the sustained demand for ethylene glycol but the heavy output of acrylonitrile.

The price pattern in this market reflected the continuing price spiral which has typified virtually all manufacturing industries since the last round of inflation started with the Korean War.

Formaldehyde and carbon tetrachloride prices were advanced twice during the year. Perchloroethylene, methyl chloroform and trichloroethylene were also advanced in addition to all the glycol group and methanol.

Coal Chemicals

The even pace of trade in 1955 is reflected in the narrow limits within which the OPD coal chemicals price index moved from 114.59 as the year began to 114.62 at its close. But the index

Trend of Aliphatic Organic Prices
100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	130.53	130.53	130.44	130.45	130.45	130.97	131.03	131.00	130.97	130.87	130.73	130.73
L.	130.43	130.47	130.41	130.45	130.45	130.50	130.96	130.91	130.94	130.73	130.73	130.68
	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	....	....	....	132.54	132.29	131.93	131.89	132.06	132.06	132.06	132.06	130.44
L.	....	....	....	132.28	132.07	131.91	131.89	131.89	132.06	132.06	130.45	130.43

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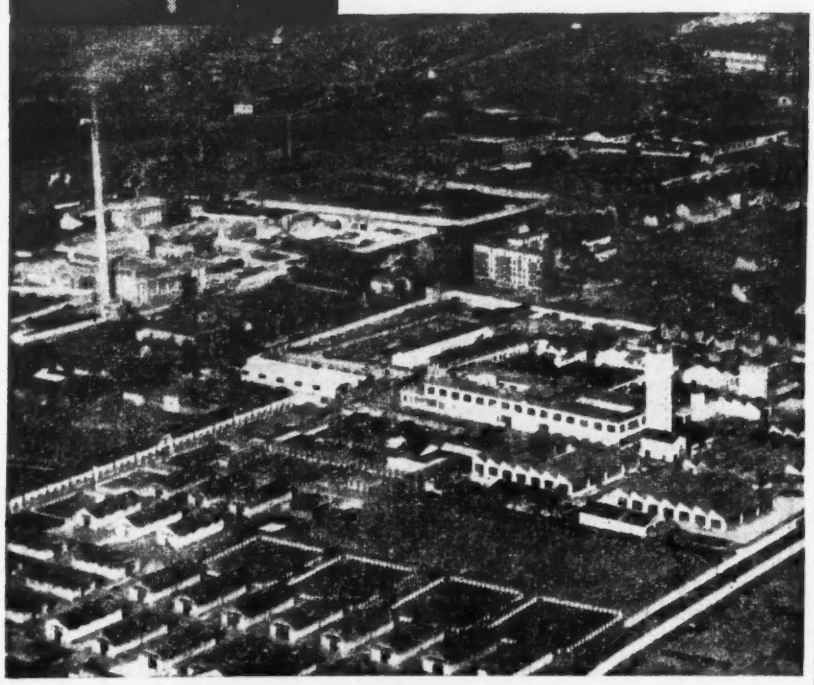

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Chemical Market Trends

is no measure of the market's expanded volume, achieved by both strengthening of established trade and diversification into new fields. In a year that saw old production records smashed for nearly all coal chemicals, demand was intensified enough to more than compensate it.

Steel production was at its all-time high, and output of the light oils, tightly geared to that of steel, typified the pace of production of coal chemicals generally. The consuming industries kept abreast of this development.

Typical were the automotive industry, which far surpassed output of any previous year, and the textile business, which experienced a regeneration. These industries maintained demand at a high enough level to draw off all the increased chemical production, for the most part, while technological advances and market development strengthened demand still more.

The result was improvement of market position from only fair to strong in the case of some large-volume products—benzol and phenol, for example—and an enormous surge in volume of trade in some of the newer intermediates, parti-

Trend of Coal Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	114.61	114.63	114.66	114.68	114.68	114.67	114.73	114.75	114.78	114.79	114.79	114.62
L.	114.54	114.63	114.63	114.68	114.68	114.64	114.73	114.73	114.77	114.77	114.66	114.60

	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.57	114.57	114.57	114.56	114.59	114.59
L.	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.57	114.56	114.56	114.56	114.59

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Chemical Market Trends

cularly phthalic anhydride and styrene monomer.

Naphthalene and cresylic acid imports virtually disappeared from the market picture, tightening the supply of these products. Domestic production was accelerated to record rates, but deliveries lagged and prices rose.

In the case of naphthalene, heavy demand for phthalic anhydride was applying pressure from all sides. It augmented considerably the demand for domestic consumption, and the development of phthalic facilities in Europe was a factor in the diminution of naphthalene imports.

Cresol demand also outran supply, particularly in the case of the meta-para fractions, and price increases were effected at the year-end.

Railroads Defer Maintenance

The railroads deferred maintenance work on the roadbeds, in spite of their improved financial position, and the market for creosote was loose as a result. Also on the soft side was toluol, pinched by competition from petroleum-source toluol and the partial aromatics. Prices of these products were generally steady, however,

The picolines showed considerable strength. Gamma picoline, in particular, was moving to strengthened demand and figured in a price reduction from $2.65 per pound to $2 per pound. Pyridine was sluggish.

Other intermediates moving to increased demand were di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, aniline, divinylbenzene, maleic anhydride and 2-vinylpyridine. Salicylic acid continued to move well, but acetanilide demand was a bit weak and the low price was bringing poor returns.

Increased materials, labor, and transportation costs had accrued by the end of the year and resulted in numerous price increases made effective January 1, 1956. Most important of these were advanced prices for cresols and cresylic acid. At the same time, the price of rubber grade styrene monomer was reduced a half-cent, apparently in order to bring the rubber grade-polymer grade differential into better balance with the relative demand for the two grades.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Sales in the drugs and fine chemicals market last year were reported to have set a new high. Preliminary production figures showed that the output of all but a few items was upward.

The increasing use of drugs in other than medicinal applications was perhaps the most important factor contributing to the overall increase in consumption, in addition to the steady rise in living standards which have enabled more people to spend higher amounts for drugs and related compounds.

The picture was not all bright, however. Exports declined in a number of items, principally to countries where drug manufacturing plants have been constructed and are no longer dependent on imports to fill their needs. This was particularly true in antibiotics.

Another factor of importance was the increase in competition for foreign markets with European producers of drugs and fine chemicals. Lower labor costs in Europe were quite often a decisive factor in enabling drug manufacturers there to

Trend of Drug and Fine Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	67.17	67.29	67.36	67.34	67.18	67.16	67.14	66.48	66.49	66.45	66.42	66.42
L.	67.17	67.12	67.29	67.18	67.16	67.14	66.33	66.33	66.45	66.42	66.42	66.41
	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	88.25	88.28	87.45	71.91	71.94	70.99	68.78	68.81	68.85	67.79	66.98	67.17
L.	88.28	87.45	87.43	71.91	70.99	68.81	68.76	68.76	67.79	66.96	66.96	67.17

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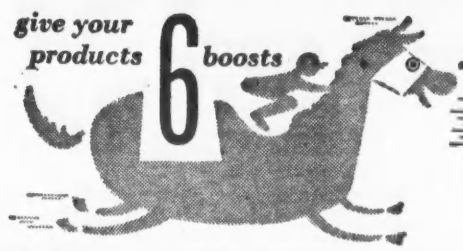

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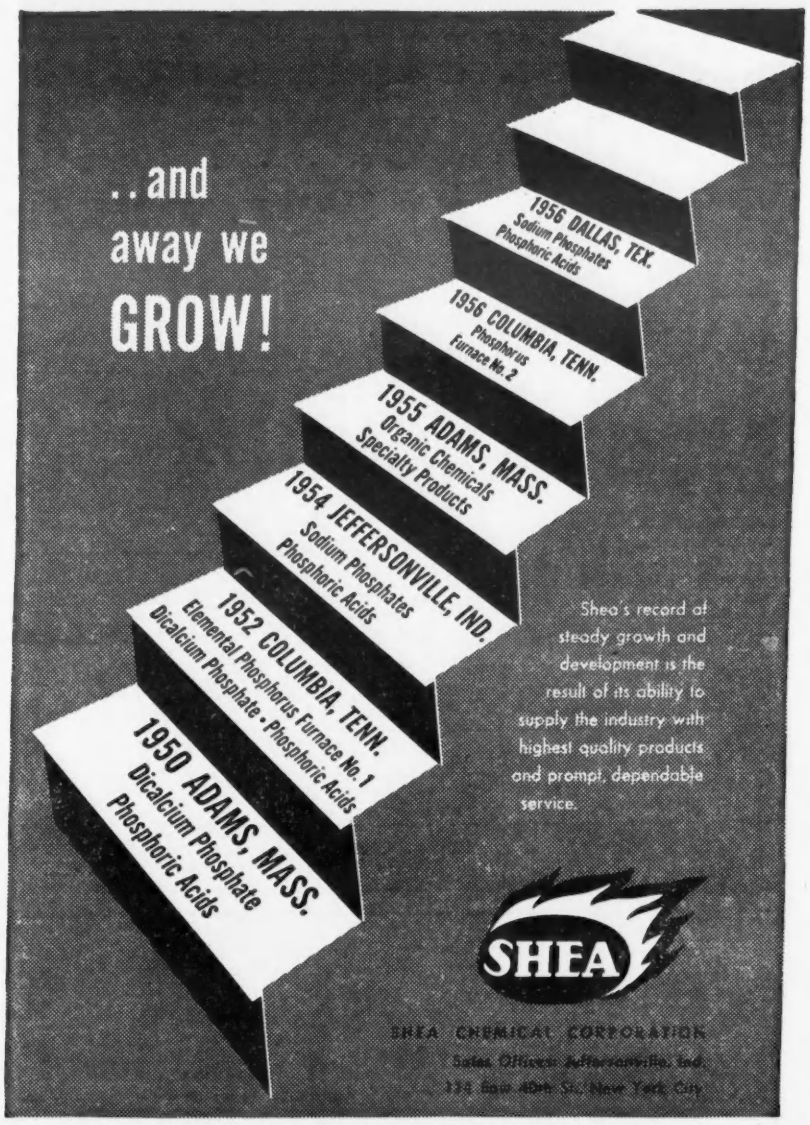

Chemical Market Trends

undercut American producers in the bid for overseas markets.

Competition with imported drugs diminished last year. Some items were imported in quantities sufficiently large enough to be a real headache to domestic producers. For instance, p-aminosalicylic acid. On the whole, however, competition was smaller than in some recent years.

Imports of caffeine dwindled to a more or less innocuous level, while imports of certain synthetic vitamins were less disturbing than preceding years, when domestic makers were forced to cut quotations drastically in order to be in a favorable competitive position.

The use of vitamins and antibiotics in the veterinary and agricultural fields continued to grow. Vitamin consumption in human medicine was higher, illustrating the pronounced trend toward diet supplementation and the growing importance of geriatric compounds.

Prices on USP riboflavin as well as a number of other synthetic vitamins were reduced. Included in this group were vitamin A, thiamin salts and carotene. Prices on the latter item were reduced upon the introduction of a synthetically produced carotene in the second quarter.

Coatings Materials

The coatings materials industry was expanding at a faster pace than the American economy as a whole during the boom year of 1955. This may be seen from figures published recently by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, reporting that in the first eleven months of 1953 coatings sales had topped by 11.7 percent sales for the same period in 1954.

This figure is substantially better than the 7 percent increase estimated for the economy as a whole. Booming automobile production and stepped-up home construction were prominent factors behind this increase in coatings consumption.

In respect to prices, the year was not so eventful. At year's end, the price index for coatings materials (based on 100 equals 1949 average) stood at 98.26, a gain of 0.46 point above the listing of January 1, 1955.

On January 1, 1956, the figure rose to 100.10, but this considerable advance was brought about almost entirely by a 10 percent jump in the price of asbestos. Advances in dry colors figured only fractionally in the higher index.

Selenium Supply Most Critical

Throughout the year shortages in titanium dioxide, selenium and phthalic anhydride persisted, the most critical of which was the tightness in selenium. In general, enough titanium dioxide was available to fill customers' orders, with some allocation necessary occasionally.

The shortage of phthalic anhydride had phthalate producers worried for a while, but the situation eased as the year progressed. Cadmium colors were in short supply and firm as a result of the scarcity of selenium.

The best sellers' markets during the year were in copper oxides, which jumped 10-15 cents per pound, and casein which had been firming consistently since last July, chalking up an overall advance of 10 cents per pound.

The latter material became extremely

Trend of Coatings Material Prices

100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	97.11	97.13	97.13	97.14	97.17	97.18	97.18	97.22	97.23	97.48	98.26	98.26
L.	97.08	97.12	97.13	97.12	97.13	97.16	97.18	97.18	97.22	97.23	97.48	98.26

	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	93.86	94.68	93.68	96.52	96.60	96.63	96.61	96.62	97.05	97.06	97.08	97.08
L.	93.65	93.62	93.58	93.59	96.53	96.59	96.60	96.61	96.62	97.05	97.06	97.08

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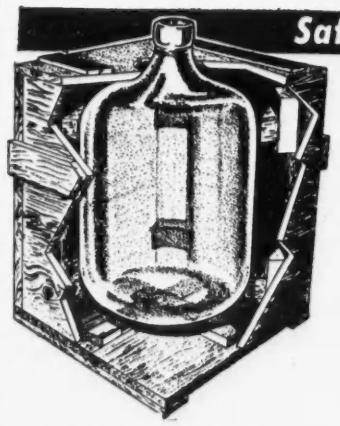

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We regularly stock the methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl and phenyl reagents in ethyl ether—and can make others in other solvents upon demand. Solutions of 3 Molar strength are usual, but this too can be varied to suit your needs.

Why not contact us for quotations and for technical assistance in solving your Grignard problems? Ask for a free copy of "Grignard Reagents." Folder contains recommended handling procedures and other useful information about these Useful, Stable & Highly Reactive compounds. They are commercially available exclusively from ARAPAHOE.

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(Ethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether)

Special Anhydrous Grade — B.P. 85°C
F.P. 40°F— Peroxide Inhibited

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Producers of Special Organic Compounds

Chemical Market Trends

firm as soon as it was learned that, due to cold weather, France would be buying instead of selling casein. Since then Argentina has enjoyed a monopoly on supplies available to world markets.

Aside from copper oxides, pigment prices were fairly stable during 1955, particularly lead and zinc pigments. Many dry colors were upped during the year, but not spectacularly. These advances generally were of a slight nature, reflecting advances in the cost of production rather than changed market conditions.

At the end of the year lead and zinc began to firm, after many months of stability. As a result lead and lead pigments advanced a half-cent per pound, with further advances posted during the first weeks of 1956.

Prices of plasticizers and most synthetic resins were stable despite cutting here and there from smaller firms. Vinyls were reduced last spring in an attempt to broaden the market, but other synthetic resins were generally unchanged.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

Extensive crop damage caused by hurricanes through the island area and floods in northern Mexico left a mark on the industry that may be felt in

Trend of Essential Oil Prices
100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	138.78	135.94	136.99	136.84	136.63	136.16	135.95	134.66	134.57	134.75	134.96	134.96
L.	130.53	135.73	135.87	136.79	136.22	135.87	134.84	134.54	134.50	134.60	134.74	134.84
	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	148.99	146.01	147.93	147.93	147.28	137.64	137.92	137.97	138.10	138.54	138.76	138.88
L.	145.14	145.14	146.01	147.87	137.74	137.54	137.64	137.90	137.92	138.10	138.54	138.25

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Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide
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Salicylamide
Sulfacetamide
Ephedrine Salts
Homatropine and Salts
Reserpine
Pepsin NF
Tartaric Acid USP

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Chemical Division
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years to come, according to some dealers.

Mace and nutmeg suffered the heaviest and, according to some suppliers, may not be back up to full production for five to ten years. Oils of both these commodities showed $2 advances at the year's end over the January '55 quotations.

The Brazilian materials, bois de rose and the safron bearing oils, showed declines that reflected a generally enervated condition in that market.

Cedarleaf oil, which early in the year dropped to roughly half its late 1954 level, was beginning to show some revival of strength toward the end of the year.

Wormseed oil declined at a relatively steady rate and was, at the end of the year, off its 1954 level by about 30 percent.

Citronella oils, on the whole, showed a healthy market with the only weak note a moderate decline in Ceylon quality material.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Substantial improvement in business during 1955 featured the textile and leather chemicals market, according to trade sources. The volume was steadily better throughout the year as consumers stepped up demand for prompt requirement and also booked contracts for forward delivery, in some instances up to the latter part of 1956.

This increase in business reflected the increased production of textile, paper, leather and consuming industries.

Demand for chemicals was excellent and prices were strong and higher, due to the increased cost of basic materials. Among the items advanced were sodium acetate and di-acetate, sodium bichromate and chromate, potassium bichromate and sodium hydrosulfite. These materials were advanced fractionally.

Sizing materials also were in active request. Corn starch and dextrin were advanced slightly—10 cents to 20 cents per hundred pounds, which were the first price changes in these materials since October, 1952.

The potato starch market remained on a steady basis during the major portion of the year, but developed a weak tone because of the heavy crop, which caused the market to drop fractionally.

Good consuming demand was noted for tapioca flour.

Trading in tanning materials in 1955 showed moderate improvement over 1954, as a result of the increased leather production.

Myrobalans were stronger due to reduced production as a result of heavy rains and floods, and late in the year offers for shipment were scarce.

Petroleum Derivatives

Three major factors, in the form of buyers markets, comprised the greatest motivating forces in the petroleum derivatives industry last year, according to an analysis made by producers and dealers.

The first, both chronologically and in importance, was the automotive industry.

The beginning of the automotive in-

Trend of Textile and Leather Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	94.12	100.03	102.14	103.98	103.99	104.63	104.64	105.39	105.39	104.27	106.38	105.48
L.	94.08	94.16	100.00	102.11	103.95	103.95	104.60	104.60	104.24	104.27	105.33	105.33

	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	98.71	97.96	97.57	95.64	95.64	95.80	95.79	95.59	94.62	94.56	94.56	97.09
L.	97.89	97.87	95.52	95.24	95.62	95.80	95.59	94.62	94.56	94.56	94.08	94.08

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Form and color.....Light tan clear liquid
Spec. gravity.....1.070 to 1.090
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Active ingredients.....(approx.) 33 to 35%
Solubility in water.....In all proportions
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Chemical Market Trends

dustry firming-up, during the summer of '55, was coupled in time with the second major force in the petroleum derivative market: the paint industry.

This industry realized the biggest business in its history during the second and particularly the third quarters of 1955. Sales of solvents and diluents supplying the paint industry, though failing to show any price shift, experienced consistently high levels of firmness throughout the period.

Partial aromatics showed exceptional strength during this period.

The third major factor in the derivatives market was the heating industry. Propane soared to extraordinary heights in both production and demand.

Trend of Petroleum Derivative Prices

100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	104.75	104.63	104.56	104.32	104.32	104.32	104.32	105.53	105.53	104.65	104.65	104.65
L.	104.75	104.56	104.32	104.32	104.32	104.32	104.32	104.32	104.52	104.65	104.65	104.65
	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	105.35	105.43	105.42	105.20	104.75	104.42	104.42	104.42	104.75	104.75	104.75	104.75
L.	105.32	105.34	105.20	105.14	104.32	104.42	104.42	104.42	104.40	104.75	104.75	104.75

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Lower price supports were set in 1955 for cottonseed, flaxseed and soybeans by the Department of Agriculture.

The government in 1955 discontinued the purchase of the package cottonseed, oil, meal and linters.

One of the features of the oils and fats market in 1955 was the wiping out of surplus cottonseed oil inventories held by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Exports of oils, fats and oilseeds from the United States reached an all-time high of 4,000,000,000 pounds in terms of oil equivalent in the 1954-55 marketing year.

Domestic tung nut crop was seriously damaged by frost. Damage estimates ranged from 75 percent to 100 percent throughout the entire belt.

Argentina and Paraguay agreed to limit their exports to the United States to 24,000,000 pounds during the year ending October 31. Prices of tung oil in trade channels reached the highest level in about two years as a result of scarcity of stocks and steadily advancing prices paid for CCC stocks by consumers and dealers.

Trend of Oils, Fats and Waxes Prices

100=1949 Average

	1955											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	115.20	114.58	111.47	107.97	105.57	104.03	106.39	105.61	105.84	107.13	103.08	103.77
L.	113.32	112.28	108.41	106.67	104.19	103.42	103.64	104.01	100.85	103.07	102.49	103.76
	1954											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	105.80	103.52	108.06	120.29	123.44	110.69	111.56	113.54	109.94	104.72	110.02	113.32
L.	101.39	100.29	102.85	108.68	107.43	108.12	106.07	109.94	98.76	102.28	105.99	110.98

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50% AND 73% LIQUID IN TANK TRUCKS AND CARS; SOLID IN 700-LB. DRUMS; FLAKE IN 100 AND 400-LB. DRUMS

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150-LB. AND 1-TON CYLINDERS AND 30 and 55-TON TANK CARS

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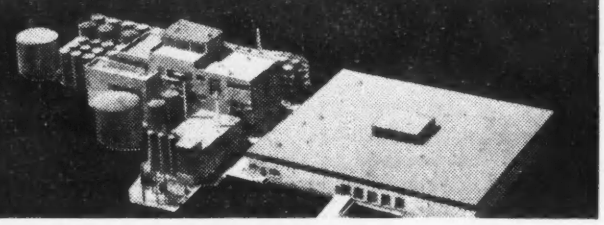

Aerial view of ADM's new fatty alcohol plant in Ashtabula, Ohio.

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Uses of these new Adol Fatty Alcohols are countless . . . as raw material for non-ionic detergent concentrates and anionic-type detergents; as a basis for cationic quaternary ammonium surfactants; as antifoam agents in paper, leather and textiles; as pour-point depressants and viscosity-index improvers for lubricating oil additives.

These new ADM Fatty Alcohols are available now . . . in tank-car and LCL quantities. Write on your letterhead for samples.

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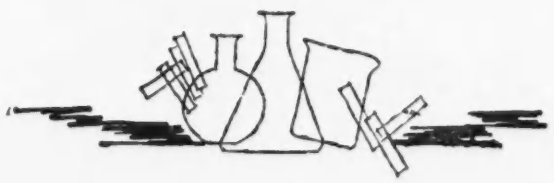

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Liquid

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FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACT AND LIVER

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SEASONINGS

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